SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece-work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed in cotton spinning, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
KANTI CIRCLE.													
MR. R. J. BROWN, *of Kanti Factory, Superintendent.*													
Damapore tank	.....	.....	.....	296	214	103	296	214	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kanti Cooney „	.....	.....	.....	145	59	55	145	59	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sene Putty „	.....	.....	.....	746	62	36	746	62	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moraha „	.....	.....	.....	373	63	60	373	63	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seerpore	.....	.....	.....	625	248	62	625	248	62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madhoobun tank	.....	.....	.....	147	676	239	147	576	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sahibpore „	.....	.....	.....	55	2	.....	55	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doobaha „	.....	.....	.....	416	71	138	416	71	138	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myaha „	.....	.....	.....	274	103	61	274	103	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hariahy Saty „	.....	.....	.....	197	11	7	197	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goney Chapra „	.....	.....	.....	750	257	96	750	257	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pookahi Godie „	.....	.....	.....	205	70	100	205	70	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haresund „	.....	.....	.....	237	143	118	237	143	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamtobaha „	.....	.....	.....	324	210	100	324	210	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pusad „	.....	.....	.....	451	120	130	451	120	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kantifactory	.....	.....	.....	157	134	100	157	134	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahomedpore tank	.....	.....	.....	499	17	37	499	17	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Doomrali road repair	.....	.....	.....	539	375	131	539	375	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nawar „	.....	.....	.....	246	272	104	246	272	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dounowly „	.....	.....	.....	193	76	51	193	76	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kasemnagore Persad road repair	.....	.....	.....	480	86	.....	489	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Works under the Reghai Factory.													
Dhurrumpore tank	.....	.....	.....	124	58	59	124	58	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahadeob „	.....	.....	.....	234	111	70	234	111	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reghai „	.....	.....	.....	144	67	41	144	67	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harkamansaley „	.....	.....	.....	320	35	14	320	35	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbeah „	.....	.....	.....	127	60	186	127	60	186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherboulish	.....	.....	.....	117	67	114	117	67	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madhoobunnee	.....	.....	.....	242	48	168	242	48	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonwah Rany Kyra	.....	.....	.....	86	46	25	86	46	25	.....	1	1	.....
Talley	.....	.....	.....	129	82	55	129	82	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bunghurish	.....	.....	.....	227	108	79	227	108	79	.....	3	2	.....
Mastofagunge	.....	.....	.....	274	105	72	274	105	72	.....	1	.....	.....
Bissonth road	.....	.....	.....	123	61	32	123	61	32	.....	5	7	.....
Bhatahey „	.....	.....	.....	152	15	10	152	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Kharor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Nilkey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....
Rozenish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Mongeah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Nilmpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	9,654	4,032	2,661	9,654	4,032	2,661	.....	23	26	.....
MOTIPORE CIRCLE.													
MR. T. F. FRASER, *of Motipore Factory, Superintendent.*													
Tanks.													
Dhuripore	.....	.....	.....	228	232	359	228	232	359	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kasly	.....	.....	.....	576	174	129	576	174	129	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moosereah	.....	.....	.....	598	161	155	598	161	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jurrahy	.....	.....	.....	327	306	293	327	306	293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmedah	.....	.....	.....	931	249	220	931	249	220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seempoorah	.....	.....	.....	434	60	99	434	60	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanchat	.....	.....	.....	448	152	180	448	152	180	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumah	.....	.....	.....	269	96	179	269	96	179	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surteny	.....	.....	.....	727	194	128	727	194	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sahidipore	.....	.....	.....	228	74	145	228	74	145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seempore Chapra	.....	.....	.....	631	173	118	631	173	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutterpetty	.....	.....	.....	478	90	100	478	90	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumlah	.....	.....	.....	345	97	331	345	97	331	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheerathpore	.....	.....	.....	344	401	207	344	401	207	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherapore	.....	.....	.....	487	252	233	487	252	233	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumut	.....	.....	.....	369	321	320	369	321	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheda Mut	.....	.....	.....	320	188	309	320	188	309	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherapore	.....	.....	.....	604	241	127	604	241	127	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawny	.....	.....	.....	355	245	344	355	245	344	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sadooraj	.....	.....	.....	255	140	408	255	140	408	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherepore road	.....	.....	.....	117	59	132	117	59	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sasundy „	.....	.....	.....	126	134	235	126	134	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sapuria „	.....	.....	.....	179	274	50	179	274	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sadooraj „	.....	.....	.....	207	116	175	207	116	175	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sawny „	.....	.....	.....	112	160	156	112	160	156	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherapore „	.....	.....	.....	205	108	173	205	108	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarookhy	.....	.....	.....	222	67	166	222	67	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanchuck	.....	.....	.....	93	128	211	93	128	211	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirve	.....	.....	.....	154	147	198	154	147	198	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seempoorah	.....	.....	.....	106	158	227	106	158	227	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutterpetty	.....	.....	.....	186	76	157	186	76	157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherepore factory	.....	.....	.....	123	30	71	123	30	71	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	358	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	10,784	5,303	6,335	10,784	5,303	6,335	185	358	.....	.....

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece-work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Number of persons

KURNOUL *alias* SAHEBGUNGE CIRCLE.

MR. J. MACDONALD, *of Karnoul Factory, Superintendent.*

1 Motipore road	.....	.....	.....	224	178	171	224	178	171	.....	.....	.....	
2 Sahasee road	22	.....	.....	65	40	58	87	40	58	.....	.....	.....	
3 Sahebgunge Koatcairia road	95	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	
4 Ditto to Dhurmpore road	40	.....	.....	114	100	94	154	100	94	187	.....	.....	
5 Ditto to Jotabhupra ,,	30	.....	.....	295	301	684	325	301	684	.....	.....	.....	
6 Bunges to Chicknowta ,,	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7 Somgheri to Bussontpore ,,	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tanks.													
8 Rampoora	18	.....	.....	312	199	153	130	199	153	41	.....	.....	
9 Rajaipore	.....	.....	.....	145	107	202	145	107	202	.....	.....	.....	
10 Bussuntpore	45	.....	.....	85	92	116	130	92	116	.....	.....	.....	
11 Dhunoya	124	.....	.....	265	143	213	389	143	213	60	.....	.....	
12 Semra Mall	16	3	.....	40	90	72	56	93	72	32	.....	.....	
13 Mohadara	60	1	.....	64	86	261	124	87	261	45	.....	.....	
14 Mahametpore	39	.....	.....	99	56	96	138	56	96	31	.....	.....	
15 Tajpore Bhatsalee	126	10	.....	25	79	84	145	89	84	41	.....	.....	
16 Packree	225	4	17	.....	.....	.....	225	4	17	240	.....	.....	
17 Naistola	.....	.....	.....	71	88	108	71	88	108	5	.....	.....	
18 Bultree	6	.....	.....	147	147	207	153	147	207	7	.....	.....	
19 Somghor	16	.....	.....	167	189	212	183	189	212	18	.....	.....	
20 Pusa Sudhui	7	5	3	156	141	261	163	146	264	33	.....	.....	
21 Bissenpore	78	.....	.....	89	85	217	167	85	217	29	.....	.....	
22 Dharofally	.....	.....	.....	57	75	139	57	75	139	.....	.....	.....	
23 Talia	.....	.....	.....	318	291	400	318	291	400	67	.....	.....	
24 Ununda Chupra	.....	.....	.....	82	95	93	82	95	93	.....	.....	.....	
Total	941	23	20	2,698	2,582	3,841	3,639	2,605	3,861	903	.....	.....	

JAINTPORE CIRCLE.

MR. H. E. ABBOTT, *of Jaintpore Factory, Superintendent.*

1 Jaintpore road	.....	.....	.....	28	110	44	28	110	44	.....	.....	.....	
2 Busserah ,,	.....	.....	.....	160	261	125	160	261	125	.....	.....	.....	
3 Ginjass ,,	.....	.....	.....	117	226	228	117	226	228	.....	.....	.....	
4 Repporah ,,	.....	.....	.....	80	286	143	80	286	143	.....	.....	.....	
5 Koolwarrah tank	.....	.....	.....	183	252	230	183	252	230	.....	.....	.....	
6 Moonjah ,,	.....	.....	.....	184	193	243	184	193	243	.....	.....	.....	
7 Muitah ,,	.....	.....	.....	86	90	112	86	90	112	.....	.....	.....	
8 Ghitoo road	.....	.....	.....	42	61	42	42	61	42	.....	.....	.....	
9 Jickar tank	.....	.....	.....	391	167	143	391	167	143	.....	.....	.....	
10 Nonalpore road	.....	.....	.....	266	51	80	266	51	80	.....	.....	.....	
11 Pujania or Purish tank	.....	.....	.....	248	262	177	248	262	177	.....	.....	.....	
12 Jamalpore tank	.....	.....	.....	160	70	145	160	70	145	.....	.....	.....	
13 Ruttai	.....	.....	.....	310	134	182	310	134	182	.....	.....	.....	
14 Bungree road	.....	.....	.....	203	96	126	203	96	126	.....	.....	.....	
15 Jessowley tank	.....	.....	.....	183	139	98	183	139	98	.....	.....	.....	
16 Pukree ,,	.....	.....	.....	329	133	192	329	133	192	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	2,910	2,531	2,310	2,910	2,531	2,310	.....	.....	.....	

DOORIAH CIRCLE.

MR. H. M. STUDD, *of Dooriah Factory, Superintendent.*

1 Parco road	.....	.....	.....	158	.....	18	158	.....	18	6	19	21	
2 Mohjansah tank	.....	.....	.....	123	63	110	123	63	110	10	25	4	
3 Chainpoora ,,	.....	.....	.....	4	15	6	4	15	6	.....	.....	.....	
4 Bherichi ,,	.....	.....	.....	150	128	87	150	128	87	.....	.....	.....	
5 Hassipore ,,	.....	.....	.....	184	168	101	184	168	101	13	27	13	
6 Sirsia tank	.....	.....	.....	160	178	122	160	178	122	10	27	3	
7 Moonjah	The Superintendent has not shown figures. The work is done *ticca*.												
8 Hurrpore tank	.....	.....	.....	160	114	87	160	114	87	.....	.....	.....	
9 Chuttonputty tank	.....	.....	.....	166	126	88	166	126	88	.....	.....	.....	
10 Parco tank	.....	.....	.....	494	105	41	494	105	41	.....	.....	.....	
11 Telhebita tank	.....	.....	.....	139	53	99	139	53	99	.....	.....	.....	
12 Majowhali ,,	.....	.....	.....	48	24	18	48	24	18	.....	.....	.....	
13 Daoodpore road	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
14 Ditto tank	.....	.....	.....	172	82	167	172	82	167	.....	.....	.....	
15 Parco (Majowhali) tank	Work done by *ticca*; Superintendent has not given figures.												
16 Singalee road	.....	.....	.....	80	97	199	80	97	199	.....	.....	.....	
17 Kurmuairy tank	.....	.....	.....							.....	.....	.....	
18 Busrah tank	Works done by *ticca*; figures for these columns not given by the Superintendent.									.....	.....	.....	
19 Chapra Aus										11	29	23	
20 Sudhumpoora tank										.....	.....	.....	
21 Dooriah	.....	.....	.....	16	53	69	16	53	69	18	44	31	
22 Ditto	.....	.....	.....	56	55	71	56	55	71	6	23	1	
23 Jottowhali tank	.....	.....	.....	79	84	35	70	84	35				

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece-work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed in cotton spinning, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
DOORIAH CIRCLE.—(*Continued.*)													
Bhurfurry tank	.....	.....	.....	66	35	82	66	35	82	3	9	.....	.....
Motiehannee	.....	.....	.....	48	28	64	48	28	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajeetpore group	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	20	9	.....
Choobahee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	49	13	.....
Moodhoorapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	30	.....	.....
Oostie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	15	8	.....
Ram Chunderpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15	17	.....
Anuntpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	31	14	.....
Buhiolepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	105	.....	.....
Khoontahee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	33	33	.....
Gokoola...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	77	42	.....
Moheetpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	126	49	.....
Cheetaha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	259	112	.....
Sirsa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	192	21	.....
Bhimroo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	287	42	.....
Jefferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	49	7	.....
Maniopore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	84	.....	.....
Shahapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....
Goyaspore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	299	43	.....
Bulbunpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	147	98	.....
Paroo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	135	144	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	2,301	1,408	1,466	2,301	1,408	1,466	762	2,170	768	.....
SURRAYA CIRCLE.													
MR. H. MACDONALD, *Superintendent.*													
Narsinpore tank	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manpore ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bandewah ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	220	50	40	220	50	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qupreah ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	414	146	47	414	146	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rissumberpore	.....	.....	.....	517	31	29	517	31	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dhunnosh tank	.....	.....	.....	80	24	30	80	24	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghoolchraha ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arropore ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	72	30	15	72	30	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bussarh ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	169	25	25	169	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mirsapore ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	616	40	40	616	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abdool Chuck	.....	.....	.....	284	115	57	284	115	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahomedpore Chuck Roshun	.....	.....	.....	891	427	78	891	427	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittry tank	.....	.....	.....	281	100	52	281	100	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumrah ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigrah ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	69	38	11	69	38	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Partabpore, Curjus Annoned, Gungola Anund, Gowrrah, Behur, Bycantopore, Buhilwara, Russoolabad, Belsondh, Russoolabad, Dulleep Munorajarampore, Buhoreha, and Puttery	.....	.....	.....	2,339	1,459	1,496	2,339	1,459	1,496	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manicpore road	.....	.....	.....	682	121	.....	682	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bebullha ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	136	89	64	136	89	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anenpore to Pundah	.....	.....	.....	475	258	154	475	258	154	36	59	250	.....
Cuilpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	207	68	.....
Surraya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 198	319	279	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	7,856	2,953	2,138	7,856	2,953	2,138	234	785	597	.....
RAJKHUND CIRCLE.													
MR. W. G. GOLDNEY, *Superintendent.*													
Tumat tank	.....	.....	.....	289	92	47	289	92	47	154*	.....	.....	1
Kalia ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	217	89	58	217	89	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surrah ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	207	72	41	207	72	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhaspore ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	161	45	59	161	45	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurrastan ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	251	142	91	251	142	91	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kullaipore ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	222	100	72	222	100	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purial Chuck ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	203	84	40	203	84	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bajlanadh	.....	.....	.....	376	39	25	376	39	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuserpore	.....	.....	.....	242	51	53	242	51	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuddharipore tank	.....	.....	.....	280	140	112	280	140	112	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lalampore ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	104	67	38	104	67	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhantipore ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	215	83	98	215	83	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kumara	.....	.....	.....	276	130	102	276	130	102	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bagula tank	.....	.....	.....	132	55	51	132	55	51	544*	.....	.....	16
Kural ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	173	65	88	173	65	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tasapur ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	279	85	64	279	85	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhobanli ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	579	9	9	579	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bajanantan ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	311	115	59	311	115	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bajwara ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	281	62	54	281	62	54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tirye ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	336	109	4	336	109	4	440*	.....	.....	.....
Kurunbast ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	480	185	129	480	185	129	582*	.....	.....	7
Bartiana	.....	.....	.....	365	120	105	365	120	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhalipore	.....	.....	.....	304	179	92	304	179	92	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Total number,—sex not stated.

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece-work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
RAJKHUND CIRCLE.—(*Continued.*)													
24 Sarhachia	.....	.....	.....	365	94	96	365	94	96	.....	.....	.....	
25 Berranna	.....	.....	.....	244	175	158	244	175	158	.....	.....	.....	
26 Naiyagaon	.....	.....	.....	284	191	70	284	191	70	.....	.....	.....	
27 Banangania	.....	.....	.....	268	170	135	268	170	135	.....	.....	.....	
28 Balbadapore	.....	.....	.....	291	174	126	291	174	126	710*	.....	.....	
29 Rampore	.....	.....	.....	382	186	163	382	186	163	.....	.....	.....	
30 Chandardia	.....	.....	.....	585	99	78	585	99	78	.....	.....	.....	
31 Matourapore	.....	.....	.....	190	72	120	190	72	120	.....	.....	.....	
32 Amonour	.....	.....	.....	79	51	16	79	51	16	266*	.....	.....	
33 Bara	.....	.....	.....	118	63	19	118	63	19	.....	.....	.....	
34 Hansuara	.....	.....	.....	363	35	36	363	35	36	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	9,452	2,428	2,508	9,452	2,428	2,508	3,217*	.....	.....	
GOYGHATTEE CIRCLE.													
BABOO HURDHUN SING, *Superintendent.*													
Groups.													
1 Jarrany Churn, 3 relief works	.....	.....	.....	8,753	2,643	309	8,753	2,643	309				
2 Ditto 3 "	.....	.....	.....	3,324	455	52	3,324	455	52				
3 Buryarpore, 1 work	.....	.....	.....	3,416	197	.....	3,416	197	.....	380	210	30	
4 Madhrapore Tanrah, 2 works	.....	.....	.....	1,739	376	58	1,739	376	58				
5 Bundra	.....	.....	.....	3,523	7	.....	3,523	7	.....				
6 Seekreemon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7 Kittra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	.....	.....	2,755	3,478	419	2,755	3,478	419	380	210	80	
KHUTTRA CIRCLE.													
LUCHMEE DHAR, *Superintendent.*													
1 Khangoora Dee Tank	.....	.....	.....	222	148	17	222	148	17	787†	.....	.....	
2 Sonepore "	9	12	5	.....	.....	.....	9	12	5	16	.....	.....	
3 Goretobee "	125	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4 Bussunt "	32	20	2	.....	.....	.....	32	22	2	24	.....	.....	
5 Koopa "	36	21	11	.....	.....	.....	36	21	11	4	.....	.....	
6 Pookra "	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	8	3	3	69	.....	.....	
7 Nugurarra "	88	63	33	.....	.....	.....	88	63	33	11	.....	.....	
8 Kotaye	130	46	12	.....	.....	.....	130	46	12	.....	.....	.....	
9 Jugwarrah	174	205	55	.....	.....	.....	174	205	55	89	.....	.....	
10 Kishoonnagur	15	44	26	.....	.....	.....	15	44	26	.....	.....	.....	
11 Dhannowar	23	14	2	.....	.....	.....	23	14	2	39	.....	.....	
12 Bhogobanpore Singwari	120	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	80	.....	11	.....	.....	
13 Serawli tank	175	24	10	.....	.....	...	175	24	10	24	.....	.....	
14 Luckmipore	25	6	21	.....	.....	.....	25	6	21	28	.....	.....	
15 Passoul tank	196	155	15	.....	.....	.....	196	155	15	80	.....	.....	
16 Ditto	.....	.....	.....	40	4	.....	40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17 Kuttrah	239	109	50	.....	.....	.....	239	109	50	50	.....	.....	
18 Syadpore	156	96	90	.....	.....	.....	156	96	90	21	.....	.....	
19 Shapore Sultan	81	46	32	.....	.....	.....	81	46	32	12	.....	.....	
20 Ramawlee	40	17	12	.....	.....	.....	40	17	12	.....	.....	.....	
21 Dardhoul	41	25	10	.....	.....	.....	41	25	10	10	.....	.....	
22 Shewdaspore	74	3	2	.....	.....	.....	74	3	2	39	.....	.....	
23 Rammaur	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	
24 Monipore Deba	305	109	30	.....	.....	.....	305	109	30	21	.....	.....	
25 Louna	128	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	16	.....	22	.....	.....	
26 Koiwara	85	46	39	.....	.....	.....	85	43	39	14	.....	.....	
27 Bethowrah	187	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	76	.....	12	.....	.....	
28 Begnee	42	22	2	.....	.....	.....	42	22	2	.....	.....	.....	
29 Moheswara	92	2	29	.....	.....	.....	92	2	29	9	.....	.....	
30 Busghutta	120	48	30	.....	.....	.....	120	48	30	.....	.....	.....	
31 Anzoapakaree	120	84	26	.....	.....	.....	120	84	26	18	.....	.....	
32 Raghopore	91	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	35	.....	5	.....	.....	
33 Koylaman	181	95	100	.....	.....	.....	181	95	100	12	.....	.....	
34 Chungale	61	66	44	.....	.....	.....	61	66	44	30	.....	.....	
35 Ditto	188	37	10	.....	.....	.....	188	37	10	.....	.....	.....	
36 Nugwasa	107	31	14	.....	.....	.....	107	31	14	.....	.....	.....	
37 Doomree	125	18	13	.....	.....	.....	125	18	13	59	.....	.....	
38 Chahorta	88	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	4	.....	56	.....	.....	
39 Mahesotha	94	23	24	.....	.....	.....	94	23	24	6	.....	.....	
40 Belpakownee	11	42	2	.....	.....	.....	11	42	2	.....	.....	.....	
41 Kodaye	133	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	18	.....	5	.....	.....	
42 Basoea	189	21	32	.....	.....	.....	189	21	32	18	.....	.....	
43 Poophrowlee	145	88	24	.....	.....	.....	145	88	24	20	.....	.....	
44 Berowee	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	
45 Eishoomputty	95	51	6	.....	.....	.....	95	51	6	.....	.....	.....	
46 Salempore Rajadee	130	16	1	.....	.....	.....	130	16	1	7	.....	.....	
47 Anyapore road	78	132	142	.....	.....	.....	78	132	142	.....	.....	.....	
48 Gunghyabuns	238	59	25	.....	.....	.....	238	59	25	44	.....	.....	
49 Barytha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
50 Aghsree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	
51 Baigna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
52 Sojun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	
53 Chandpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	
54 Hathowree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	
55 Munkee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	
And 46 more villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	647	.....	.....	
Total	5,062	1,130	984	262	152	17	5,324	1,282	1,001	.....	.....	.....	

* Total number,—sex not stated.

† The figures in this column show totals; the Superintendent of the Circle has not given details.

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed in cotton-spinning, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Works under Executive Engineer, A. S. URQUHART, ESQ., in Mozufferpore Sub-division.													
1 Durbhanga road	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Tajpore ghaut to Flewoah new road ...	.....	.....	.....	264	10	.....	264	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Rachye to Tetareah new road ...	.....	.....	.....	97	5	.....	97	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Repairing bridge at Baloo ghaut ...	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Puttahee tank	.....	.....	.....	383	32	51	383	32	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Cadonah tank	.....	.....	.....	484	239	20	484	239	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Minapore tank	.....	.....	.....	312	55	26	312	55	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Bhekhunpore tank	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Pattahpore tank	.....	.....	.....	503	145	110	503	145	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Kacharee tank	.....	.....	.....	423	79	24	423	79	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	2,632	565	231	2,632	565	231	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Mozufferpore	8,207	1,879	1,546	100,497	40,609	29,470	108,704	42,488	31,017	8,775	4,405	1,999	1,032
HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION.													
1 Gunduck embankment	.....	.....	.....	799	.....	.....	799	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HAJEEPORE CIRCLE UNDER SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICER.													
1 Tank-digging at Hajeepore	Details not given.	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Digghi No. I.		.....	.....	83	3	2	83	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Digghi No. II.		.....	.....	22	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto Tamah		.....	.....	27	4	5	27	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto Chundalah		.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto Manooah		.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6	.....	.....	242	7	7	242	7	7	.....	.....	.....	62
SINGHIAH CIRCLE UNDER MR. POPE.													
1 Tank-digging at Mannah	Details not given.	.....	.....	219	.....	.....	219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Pooran Tar		.....	.....	296	.....	.....	296	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Amiritpore		.....	.....	290	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto Kunth Pukree		.....	.....	239	.....	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto Tersah		.....	.....	265	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto Shaikpoorwah ...		.....	.....	139	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Ditto Manikpore Pukree ...		.....	.....	65	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Ditto Gurmiah		.....	.....	83	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Ditto Bessunpore		.....	.....	61	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9	.....	.....	1,657	.....	.....	1,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808
CHUPTAH CIRCLE UNDER MR. PARK.													
1 Tank-digging at Chuptah	Details not given.	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Rooaree		.....	.....	42	7	.....	42	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Mulmaliah		.....	.....	91	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto Narnaynpore		.....	.....	152	12		152	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto Tailgharah		.....	.....	32	11	2	32	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto Assoohi		.....	.....	29	3	3	29	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Ditto Baray		.....	.....	31	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	.....	.....	402	33	9	402	33	9	.....	.....	.....	371
SHAPORE CIRCLE UNDER MR. SMITH.													
1 Tank-digging at Acktearpore	Details not given.	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Bharrakurrah		.....	.....	145	.....	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Chapait		.....	.....	182	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto Asudpore Mybhrah ...		.....	.....	266	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto Harpore Arrarah ...		.....	.....	409	.....	.....	409	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto Shahbazpore Poorana		.....	.....	267	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Ditto Barceah		.....	.....	123	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 Ditto Mircha Gundhrup ...		.....	.....	249	.....	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	8	.....	.....	1,925	.....	.....	1,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
BHATONBAH CIRCLE UNDER MR. MACGREGOR.													
1 Tank-digging at Pakooly	Details not given.	.....	.....	42	10	21	42	10	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto Bhatoukah		.....	.....	87	47	79	87	47	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto Luchmynarayapore ...		.....	.....	118	26	38	118	26	38	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto Burra Roof		.....	.....	22	16	34	22	16	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto Misrouhah		.....	.....	29	1	26	29	1	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto Mircha		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5	.....	.....	298	100	198	298	100	198	.....	.....	.....	129

HAJEEPORE SUB-DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece-work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed in cotton-spinning, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
KARHARI UNDER MR. CAMPBELL.													
1 Tank-digging at Shampore	Details not given.	.....	.....	49	1	6	49	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto at Penraja		.....	.....	53	4	4	53	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Ditto at Jalalipore		.....	.....	74	7	6	74	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Ditto at Kerothpore		.....	.....	38	10	6	38	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Ditto at Madhopore		.....	.....	57	27	14	57	27	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 Ditto at Sadpoorah		.....	.....	75	4	4	75	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6	.....	.....	346	53	40	346	53	40	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 Repairing of Mahwah road	Details not given.	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Ditto of Repoorah road		.....	.....	30	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total for Hajeepore	41	.....	.....	4,919	193	254	4,919	193	254	.....	.....	.....	.....

TAJPORE SUB-DIVISION.

POOSAH CIRCLE.

1 Gouree tank	.....	.....	.....	54	88	99	54	88	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Bakhtearpore	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Beshanpattee bund	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Balwar bund	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Dabaha tank	82	15	45	.....	.....	.....	82	15	45	.....	.....	.....	.....

DHOLEE CIRCLE.

1 Manjari tank	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HURRINGPORE CIRCLE.

1 Serai Ranjan tank	181	.....	.....	31	sex not stated.		212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SHAHPORE OONDIE CIRCLE.

1 Tanks and a road	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DULSINGSERAI CIRCLE.

1 Rampui tank	24	14	8	.....	.....	.....	24	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....

BAHLUNPORE CIRCLE.

1 Koshi tank	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Belsadan ,,	81	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TAJPORE CIRCLE.

1 Tajpore tank	169	6	7	.....	.....	.....	169	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Kuboulia tank	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Harpui ghott	138	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Pokhrera road	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Watering-places	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,531	42	73	148	88	99	1,579	130	172	.....	.....	.....	.....

MOZUFFERPORE,
The 21st May 1874.

NOBIN KRISHNA BANERJEE,
for Offg. Collector.

No. 479, dated Durbhunga, the 18th May 1874.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

Naraya and Seetamurhee returns not received. The narrative report of the Court of Wards was also received too late for embodiment with the general report, and is forwarded in original.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative report of scarcity and relief for the three sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee, and Durbhunga, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. The greater part of the area of the three sub-divisions still presents a bare uncultivated surface; but in places where the rainfall, reported in my narrative of the 4th of May, was sufficient, there are signs of young crops. I find cotton plants, janera, sugarcane, and rice, have all been sown in the lands about Putrahee, and south about Nirputnuggur. The rainfall in the southern parts of Durbhunga was greater than in the north, and the cultivators have been able to do more than northwards in ploughing and sowing. In the Gangdar circle $2\frac{3}{10}$ths fell.* Wherever I have come across irrigated patches in the more sandy soils, I have been much struck with the vigorous plants of Indian-corn and rice, showing as it does what a change might be effected in the agriculture of these distressed tracts by a system of canals. Although quite alive to these advantages, the population seem incapable of any exertion in their own behalf to secure the benefits of irrigation. Running to the north-east of Putrahee, there is a mountain stream which meanders through a score of villages. There are also the remains of an old bund and a cut channel to divert the water to the higher lands. By the merest chance a ryot let fall an observation, that if the bund were repaired, what crops they might have? This led to the discovery of the channel and to the old head-works which the circle officer is now repairing. There was no use to take the initiative among the ryots, and therefore the people of many villages were quite prepared to forego their crops. No one would even take the trouble to tell the relief officer, distant three miles, of the benefit that might arise from this work.

* And makai and murowa have been widely sown in the Seetamurhee sub-division.

SUPPLY OF AVAILABLE GRAIN.

2. Prices generally have not varied to any great extent within the fortnight. The following is the current price-list:—

NAME OF PLACE.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Millet.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	REMARKS.
Seetamurhee	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not received.
Mudhoobunnee	9	...	8	...	11	11	
Lowkaha	11	12	11	12	13	12	
Undramut	15	...	12	16	...	...	
Modepore	9½	15	11	15	13	12	
Durbhunga	9½	...	7½ to 9	13	...	...	
Rosera	11	...	10	15	...	...	
Bahera	9½ to 10	...	12 to 13½	13	...	...	Government rice.
Singhia	9	...	12 to 13½	11½	...	...	Government rice.

3. In Durbhunga and Rosera there is still a fair show of grain in the shops. In the Warisnuggur and Mahomedpore circles the bazars are fairly supplied with rubbee, due to local trade. In every other locality there is a great demand for Government rice, as no rice, except fine table rice, is procurable.

4. *State of District Grain Stores.*—Private stores and the existence of grain are still everywhere spoken of. I still hear of great losses of grain by fire, both *rice* and *dhan*. Some maunds of seed of the latter, which were offered at Putrahee in exchange for rice, showed signs of having been buried. In Allapore there is still plenty of grain. I ascertained that this pergunnah virtually supplies the whole of the Chupra district with rice, and although the rice-lands of Chumparun are nearer to Sarun, yet the whole trade is from Allapore to Chupra.

5. *Seed.*—This question is working its own solution: as rain falls and the cultivators get to work, we find out where there is a want of seed. It is reported from the Hathee circle, where there has been an ample rainfall, that no want of seed was anywhere apparent. I extract from Mr. Aikman's report: "After the late rain people became more urgent in their applications for seed-grain, but the only place from which I hear of lands left unsown is Hasunpur, the superintendent of which reports that the small cultivators with one or two ploughs have entirely consumed their stock of seed-grain. After reporting his action to supply seed, Mr. Aikman reports that the cultivators have no difficulty in procuring paddy when they are advanced the necessary money."

6. *Public Health and Condition of the People.*—The public health is everywhere good, as most human ailments spring from the stomach. Short commons appear to have had a good effect. I hear neither of cholera or fever; from an epidemic of either I fear the mortality would be very great, acting on a weakened system. The condition of those on charitable relief has everywhere improved, except in the cases of that very numerous class, both of men and women, who will not fatten. I find some of the most pitiable looking objects among those who have now for weeks received food such as they never before, in the course of their lives, regularly received.

7. As the relief officers get their circles better organised, they are enabled to transfer to other circles persons on charitable relief who have emigrated from their villages. These transfers disclose what precarious lives many of the poorer classes must lead in the best of times. The class to which I specially refer are generally old women, with a grandchild or two. Their worldly possessions are a dilapidated hut, and their ordinary existence depends on chilling grass for some neighbour's cow.

8. This class first come on to the hands of the relief officers, and the pinch for food is now gradually working upwards amongst the agricultural classes with small means. I do not mean to infer that they are starving, but that many persons who have hitherto existed on their own means are now glad to receive charitable relief. Their numbers may be expected to increase for the next two months till the patches of Indian-corn ripen. In the Bundhur circle it was found that persons had too indiscriminately been brought on to the charitable relief. These lists are now being revised.

B.—Relief Works.

9. I am unable to submit in a complete form the statement required by Government circular No. 144—T.F. of the 5th of May, as the superintendents have not submitted the information. The data received have been condensed into the annexed form, the abstract of which is—

Name of Sub-divisions.	Daily average of laborers on relief works.	Public works.		Circle Officers.	
		Task-work.	Daily-wages.	Task-work.	Daily-wages.
1. Seetamurhee* ...	Return not received.				...
Poopree	26,737	...	1,678	24,059	...
2. Mudhoobunnee ...	274,811	49,268	46,526	88,824	90,193
3. Naraya ...	72,082	...	26,291	...	45,791
4. Durbhunga	179,985	Returns do not give the data.			
Court of Wards ...	49,061	...	...	...	...
Total of returns received ...	602,676	49,268	74,495	112,883	135,984

* In Poopree the proportions are—

Task-work	24,059
Hazeree	1,678
Total ...	26,737

10. For Durbhunga the numbers on piece-work and daily-wages have not been accurately given. In all the circles of the head-quarters sub-division piece-work is in force, except in a few tanks in the Mahomedpore circle. In the Hattee circle there are the greatest number of laborers on daily-wages, and here piece-work is being introduced; but, as I ventured to point out in my last narrative, the difficulty of breaking up a mob by any argument short of a general order can only be appreciated by those to whose lot it falls to try the experiment in the burning sun with a west wind blowing.

11. The question as to whether Tirhootia Brahmins would work on the tanks or not has been solved through the exertions of Pundit Ajadhyapershad, relief superintendent of Putrahee. This officer really deserves great credit for the way in which he has broken through a long-established caste prejudice in this district. Himself a Brahmin, he collected a number of other Brahmins, and handling the spade himself, practically demonstrated that at any rate he had no fear of losing his caste. I was present on two or three occasions when the Pundit took the initiative; and it was interesting to watch the better class of Brahmins in the village who, both in words and in manner, evinced their dislike to the whole proceeding, precept, the example, of one of their own caste with the prospects of bettering their condition, gained the day,—first one, then another, took up the same spade and turned the soil, the spell was broken, and the number on the works are daily increasing. The last return shows 221 of this caste, of whom 42 are women. To prevent all sensational stories based upon this circumstance, I should state that these persons, both men and women, are of the very poorest class. I hope to see this innovation spread to other villages and other circles. For how to utilize this numerous class of poorer Brahmins in times of scarcity, has been one of the difficult problems connected with the famine. With the exception of these Brahmins and a few elderly and weakly persons, the whole labor in the Naraya sub-division has been organised on piece-work system. There is now a difficulty of getting able-bodied persons on daily wages unless at very high rates.

12. The rates in the Poopree circle are lower by one anna than elsewhere; and even at the rate of 5 annas per 100 cubic feet the laborers are fast making money. There are 120 tanks on task-work system, and three roads and a tank on the daily-wages system.

C.—Transport of Food.

13. Grain is being steadily poured into the country from all points. The northern golahs have received the greater allotments up to date. Durbhunga will shortly receive its quota.

D.—Storage of Grain.

14. The following statement shows the amount stored out of the allotment for the three sub-divisions:—

Name of golahs.	Amount allotted on assumption of 12½ lakhs.	Amount stored.
Seetamurhee Sub-Division.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Seetamurhee	1,30,000	42,369
2. Dumra	.....	1,232
3. Sheohur	65,000	30,578
4. Soorsund	75,000	44,847
5. Sonbursa	Included in Bootahee	17,592
6. Jalleh	1,00,000	65,348
7. Cherout	1,30,000	58,220
8. Dyne Chupra	90,000	29,971
9. Dighee	Included in Bootahee	4,792
10. Majorgunge	.. ...	2,000
11. Bhoothee	1,10,000	31,361
12. Eturwa	Included in Dyne Chupra.	34,976
13. Morepa	50,000	33,898
14. Bungaon	40,000	35,171
15. Narkatea	Included in Amwah	7,976
16. Amooah	75,000	41,479
17. Narga	20,000	9,608
18. Bela	40,000	30,056
19. Kamtoul	30,000	5,000
20. Bhugwanpore	50,000	40,264
21. Moorsund	45,000	18,530
22. Belahi	40,000	10,316
23. Poopree	65,000	27,712
24. Raipore	45,000	23,066
25. Sibnuggar	30,000	21,956
26. Parihar	20,000	8,152
Total ...	12,50,000	6,76,470

	Name of golahs.	Amount allotted on assumption of 12½ lakhs.	Amount stored.		
	Mudhoobunnee Sub-Division.	Mds.	Mds.	S.	C.
1.	Mudhoobunnee	1,00,000	52,910	29	3
2.	Pandowl	30,000	18,406	0	0
3.	Kewan	30,000	26,929	20	0
4.	Beniputti	1,00,000	65,949	23	4
5.	Palee	30,000	15,801	0	0
6.	Arir	5,000	15,610	0	0
7.	Harlakhi	30,000	30,536	0	0
8.	Deodha	30,000	30,452	0	0
9.	Phait	30,000	13,248	0	0
10.	Korahya	30,000	10,901	0	0
11.	Khujowli	30,000	38,298	0	0
12.	Ladonia	30,000	20,220	0	0
13.	Naradh	20,000	7,376	0	0
14.	Jhungharpore	1,00,000	58,474	0	0
15.	Sursow	30,000	26,348	0	0
16.	Rudpore Damra	1,00,000	15,539	0	0
17.	Basdeopore	30,000	21,276	0	0
	Total ...	7,85,000	4,68,274	33	3
	Naraya Sub-Division.				
	Mudeypore	1,00,000	37,434		
	Putrahee	1,00,000	59,516		
	Naraya	1,00,000	66,025		
	Lowkahah	50,000	55,675		
	Audramut	30,000	32,128		
	Pursa	30,000	22,132		
	Lowkee Bazar	30,000	35,147		
	Burree	60,000	24,312		
	Perozeghur	60,000	19,556		
	Mahadeomut	30,000	32,012		
	Bhega	50,000	16,304		
	Total ...	6,40,000	4,00,241		
	Durbhunga Sub-Division.				
	Hussunpore	30,000	9,254		
	Singhea	80,000	37,222		
	Hirnee	60,000	17,674		
	Warisnuggur	1,00,000	11,388		
	Mahomedpore	1,20,000	89,432		
	Hyaghat	1,20,000	50,000		
	Durbhunga	50,000	27,122		
	Leyra	50,000	2,161		
	Dasowta	1,90,000	74,936		
	Rohur	1,90,000	44,715		
	Gungdah	1,20,000	31,318		
	Bundhar	90,000	36,654		
	Total ...	12,00,000	4,31,876		

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division on the date nearest to the 1st May, for which returns may be available.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government Grain consumed up to date					Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	
Mudhoobunnee	2nd May 1874 ...	2,00,000	98,246 9 3	39,585 14 13½	308 37 6	7	275 8 4	40,169 20 7½	10,000	6,000	
Motipore	30th April „ ...	1,20,000	34,757 0 0	2,912 3 12	701 20 2½	.....	6 0 0	3,631 23 14½	12,000	3,500	
Bhukwa	1st May „ ...	1,40,000	1,03,932 0 0	4,510 6 14	3,312 27 12	5	7 10 8	7,830 5 2	.....	15,000	
Jhunjharpore	29th April „ ...	1,60,000	55,366 0 0	5,199 17 5	506 38 7½	.....	76 3 11	6,025 19 7½	.....	About 700 maunds a day or more.	
Umgaon	6th May „ ...	90,000	79,648 0 0	5,548 15 0	816 17 0	243	.....	7,014 32 0	.....	600	
Kachra	2nd „ „ ...	1,60,000	97,843 0 0	3,391 0 0	793 0 0	650	.....	4,184 0 0	.....	.....	
	Total ...	.....	4,69,792 9 3	61,146 17 12½	6,439 20 12½	898	36,422 7 0	68,855 20 15½	.....	.....	

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Grain in the Sub-division of Durbhunga.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transported to other sub-divisions.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date					Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
				By sale to public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.			
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	
Hussunpore	6th May, 1874	30,000	9,254 2 2	915 7 10	2,460 33 0	.....	244 8 15	3,620 9 9	Unknown	7,000	
Singhiya	10th ditto	80,000	37,222 0 0	5,216 31 9¾	6,924 7 0	323 0 0	Nil.	12,463 38 9¾	.....	.....	
Hirnee	8th ditto	60,000	17,674 0 0	684 0 0	3,220 0 0	3,151 0 0	.....	7,055 0 0	.....	.....	
Warrisnuggur	10th ditto	1,00,000	11,388 0 0	684 31 0	757 19 0	681 20 0	.....	2,087 30 0	.....	5,000	
Mohamedpore	9th ditto	1,20,000	89,432 0 0	18,062 0 0	1,947 0 0	432 0 0	.....	20,441 0 0	.....	10,000	
Hyaghat	6th ditto	1,20,000	50,000 0 0	2,385 0 0	3,991 0 0	505 0 0	.....	6,881 0 0	.....	.....	
Durbhunga	8th ditto	50,000	27,112 0 0	9,088 0 0*	2,994 0 0	915 0 0	.....	12,997 0 0	.....	.....	* 1,403 maunds sold from Railway Station.
Lahera	9th ditto	50,000	2,161 0 0	.....	1,998 0 0	163 0 0	.....	2,161 0 0	.....	3,500	
Dosowta	7th ditto	1,90,000	74,936 0 0	8,524 0 0	4,660 0 0	6,470 0 0	.....	19,654 0 0	.....	.....	
Rohar	7th ditto	1,90,000	44,715 0 0	3,748 0 0	2,717 0 0	833 0 0	.....	7,298 0 0	.....	.....	
Gungdah	7th ditto	1,20,000	31,318 0 0	2,231 0 0	1,389 0 0	800 0 0 approximately.	.....	4,420 0 0	.....	.....	
Bundhar	.....	90,000	36,654 0 0	Return overdue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	12,00,000	4,31,876 2 2	51,502 30 2¾	3,358 19 0	14,273 20 0	244 8 15	99,078 38 2¾	.....	.....	

N.B.—This return does not shew the extra two lakhs allotted.

Durbhunga,
The *May*, 1874.

E.—Advances.

15. The following sums of money have been advanced within the fortnight:—

Mudhoobunnee.

	Rs.
Baboo Gobindprokash Chowdhry	10,000
„ Lall Jha	900
„ Gobind Jha	500
„ Chillurnarain Chowdhry	1,000
Total ...	12,400

Durbhunga.

	Advances in grain. Mds.	Rs.
Hathi Sub-Division.		
Lehra	163 ...	3,000
Dosonta	6,470 ...	9,554
Gungdah	800 ...	8,673
Rohur	838 ...	4,502
Singhia	323 ..	7,987
Hirnee	3,272 ...	3,112
Hussanpore	36 ...	749
Durbhunga Sub-Division.		
Mahomedpore	432 ...	89
Durbhunga	915 ...	700
Hyaghat	505 ...	850
Warrisnuggur	681 ...	...
Bundhar	return not received.	
Total ...	14,435 ...	39,216

F.—Charitable Relief.

16. The following table shews the numbers on charitable relief:—

Mudhoobunnee.

Mudhoobunnee	868	
Pandoul	160	
Kewan	30	
Belwarah	40	
Jhunjharpore	3,548	
Motipore	3,013	
Umgaon	2,500	
Kachra	1,758	
Bhukwa	16,205	
	28,122	

Durbhunga.

Lehra	8,089	
Dosonta	9,497	
Gungdah	5,056	
Rohur	4,249	
Singhia	5,045	
Hirnee	5,469	
Hussanpore	2,225	
Mahomedpore	3,911	
Durbhunga	8,451	
Hyaghat	14,506	
Warrisnuggur	4,029	
Bundhar	2,500	incomplete return.
Total ...	72,027	

17. With reference to the numbers on charitable relief in Durbhunga, I give the following extract from Mr. Macdonell's report :—

"You will perceive the steady increase in the numbers on charitable relief, the numbers in the Hyaghat circle being most conspicuous. It was to satisfy myself that those numbers really represented persons deserving of relief that I rode through the circle, as mentioned in an early portion of this report. I found, as I have stated, that in the Ughara group, the lists included persons capable of working. But generally speaking there was but little fault to find with the selection made. As things now are, perhaps if the Superintendent could visit every village, he might reduce the numbers by about 7 per cent, but not further. I fear much that when the time comes when village relief works are not possible, those numbers will swell still more. You will be struck with the difference, the proportion of laborers to those on charitable relief, in the Mahomedpore and Hyaghat circles. It is explicable on the fact that the distress was never allowed to deepen into famine in Mahomedpore, while in Hyaghat it got ahead of us, and the people too became demoralized by attendance on the Durbhunga Behara road and unwilling to do piece-work. It is a healthy sign that the number in village works in Hyaghat has almost doubled within the fortnight, while those on the Department Public Works works in the division have risen from 59,509 to 85,889."

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

	Total expenditure up to last Narrative.	Present expenditure.	Total.
Durbhunga.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Salaries, &c.	12,821 12 3	20,660 0 4	33,481 12 7
Compensation to Railway Company	.....	.....	.....
Package and incidentals ...	.....	.....	.....
Storage, including buildings, &c. ...	14,203 0 3	1,565 11 6	15,768 11 9
Charitable relief	2,52,489 2 9½	80,238 10 9	3,32,727 13 6½
Public works	6,43,777 11 11	1,37,429 0 0	7,81,206 11 11
Miscellaneous	7,131 8 0	2,485 12 0	9,617 4 0
Purchase of grain by Government	.....	.....	.....
Transport of Government grain	5,18,175 2 11	3,28,126 12 9	8,46,301 15 8
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, support of ryots, and purchase of seeds, &c.	57,300 0 0	.....	57,300 0 0
Advances to traders for purchase of grain.	2,350 0 0	.....	2,350 0 0
Loans to Municipalities and Townships.	.....	.....	.....
Loans under the Land Improvement Act.	29,761 4 10	2,000 0 0	31,761 4 10
Total ...	15,38,009 10 11½	5,72,505 15 4	21,10,515 10 3½
Mudhoobunnee.			
Up to last fortnight	8,27,697 14 9½	.....	.....
Salaries, &c.	.....	2,789 4 4	.....
Package and incidentals ...	.....	.....	.....
Storage, including buildings, &c.	.....	33 1 0	.....
Charitable relief	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	759 2 9	.....
Purchase of grain by Government	.....	.....	.....
Transport of Government grain ...	.....	.....	.....
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain, &c.	.....	.....	.....
Advances to traders for purchase of grain.	.....	.....	.....
Permanent advance	.....	2,250 0 0	.....
Telegraph	.....	87 0 0	.....
Public works	.....	1,79,490 12 3	.....
Village works	.....	1,88,120 5 7	.....
Total ...	8,27,697 14 9½	3,73,529 9 11	12,01,227 8 8½

C. T. Metcalfe,
Additional Commissioner.

No. 2373F., dated Sarun, the 21st May 1874.

Memorandum by—J. S. DRUMMOND, ESQ., Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his Circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazar.—Private trade has been more active than ever, and while there has again been a large increase in importations in the Sewan Sub-division, there have also been heavier imports at Revilgunge. The interval carriage of grain was temporarily obstructed by the measures taken to procure carts for Tirhoot, in compliance with an urgent demand of Government, but it is hoped that now that no more carts are required for Tirhoot, the bazars will again everywhere be adequately supplied.

2. In the Sudder Sub-division during the fortnight, the private importations were at Revilgunge 96,300 maunds, of which 13,000 maunds were rice, 11,800 wheat and barley, 10,700 maize, and the rest other grains; at Dooreegunge 4,903 maunds; and at Moharajgunge 1,299 maunds; while the imports from Chumparun were 405 maunds. The exports of grain to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 12,711 and 3,895 maunds respectively.

3. The following is Mr. Wright's account for the Sewan Sub-division:—

"I am glad to be again able to report that the amount of private importations of grain into this sub-division is still increasing. During the fortnight under report, the private importations at Darawlee, Gathani, Sewan, and Sirwan, as far as could be ascertained, amounted to 63,937 maunds of grain. This amount was made up as follows:—

	Mds.
Rice	15,165
Peas	14,245
Barley	10,130
Wheat	7,816
Grain	5,203
Indian corn	3,570
Barley and peas (mixed)	3,530
Paddy	1,452
Rohur	1,211
Urid	944

and 671 maunds of other food-grains in small quantities. Owing to this large increase in the importations, the bazars continue to be well supplied."

Mr. Rattray says in his report that "the supply of grain in the markets is fully kept up by importations, and so far no signs appear of the supplies falling short of the demand."

Mr. Hodgkinson makes the following report with regard to the Hutwah private trade, and gives further details of the system on which he is arranging for the distribution and sale of the Raj grain:—

"Importation into the Hutwah estate from Gathani and the south is going on to a small extent; but private trade has received a most serious check from the impressment of carts to go to Tirhoot. The panic was so great that the cartmen took the wheels off their carts and buried them (in one case, I know, in an indigo factory for security); and it was with difficulty that carts could be obtained to go to Revilgunge to bring in the Raj grain owing to their fear of being impressed on the way and made to pay for their release.

"In my last Narrative, I set down the terms on which I proposed to sell the Raj grain to the mahajuns and well-to-do ryots in the north-west Tuppas. On my recent visit to Bhorey, I found that the ryots generally had still about a month's supply of food in their houses from the spring harvest; and although rice is hardly to be brought at all in these tuppas, the mahajuns, &c., do not care to invest in the Raj grain except on a small scale at present, as they would have no sale for it, while the stock lasts. They admit, however, that they will probably be glad to avail themselves of the terms offered before the end of June.

"The following rules for making advances of grain to ryots were issued by me last week. I have designedly postponed making these advances until now, because the ryots have generally had a sufficient supply of food to last them more than a month; and while it is of the utmost importance that existing supplies should be husbanded, too early advances would only encourage the naturally great improvidence of the people.

RULES.

(1) "Grain advances on the annexed scale may be made to cultivators who have no sufficient means to buy grain for their support during the agricultural season.
Ryots cultivating—

1 Beegha and under, not more than .. .. .. 1 Maund.
Between 1 beegha and 4 beeghas, not more than .. 1 Bag.
Over 4 beeghas, not more than .. .. .. 2 Bags.

(2) "The price of the grain will be recoverable, at the rate of Rs. 4 a maund for rice, and of Rs. 3 a maund for other grain, in two equal instalments—one due on the 1st October 1874, the other due on the 1st January 1875.

(3) "To save trouble, whole bags should be generally allotted.

(4) "The Officer allotting the grain will be supplied with cheque books in the following form as soon as possible :—

Raj Hutwah.

No. 1. May.
Advance of Mouzah,
Bag ...

No. . May.
Advance of Mouzah,
Bag rice ...

(Sd.)
Relief Officer.

Received.

Maunds ..
Price, Rs. ..

(Sd.)
Ryot.

The cheque will be given to the cultivator who is to receive the advance, and the counter part kept. The Officer issuing the cheque will only fill in half the form. The entries of maunds and price in the right hand corner of the cheque, will be filled in by the writer or mohurir issuing the grain. The recipient will sign a receipt on the cheque at the time of taking delivery of the grain.

(5) "The writer or mohurir issuing the grain will keep a register in the following form. This register should be written up daily, and passed by the Relief Officer in charge of the store. The corresponding number in the register should be endorsed on the cheques, and the cheques strung together to serve as vouchers."

Register *Sreepore Golah.*

No.	Date.	No. and date of Cheque.	Name of Recipient.	Residence of Recipient.	Bags.	Grain.	Weight.	Price.	Total daily.		Total advance up to date.		Remarks.
									Weight.	Price.	Weight.	Price.	

"It is calculated that the amount of grain which will be advanced to ryots under these rules should, with the supplies they now have, suffice to support them till the 15th or 20th July. By that time the autumn sowings should be over; and in most cases they will be able to obtain advances of money from their mahajuns on the security of their crop, in the same way as they do every year. Objection may be taken to the rates fixed for the grain; but I consider that if other rates were fixed more favorable to the consumer, the private traders would justly consider that they had been unfairly dealt with. Government originally fixed ten seers for the rupee as the rate at which stores were to be opened; and to encourage importation as much as possible, I told traders that they would not be under-sold by me, as long as their rates did not go beyond that limit. I may add that ten seers of the rice imported by me is for food equivalent to at least 12 or 13 seers of the Government rice which has been sent up. If the ryot cannot pay for the advance received by him on the fixed date,

it will be easy to extend the time; or in extreme cases, remit part of the amount. But looking to the probable high price of grain next year, and consequent large money return for land produce, I do not anticipate that with good crops, there will be any difficulty in realising the full price.

"The Raj grain will under the arrangements now made, be disposed of in the following ways:—

(1) By sales to the public principally through *Buniahs*.

(2) By sales to mahajuns and well-to-do ryots at Rs. 4 for rice—Rs. 2-8 at once, and Re. 1-8 in January 1875.

(3) By advances to ordinary ryots subject to the recovery of the price at Rs. 4 for rice, and Rs. 3 for other grain (where practicable) in two equal instalments—one due on 1st October 1874, and the other on 1st January 1875.

(4) By gratuitous distribution to the incapable poor—

(1)—in cooked food at centres;

(2)—in a monthly allowance of 20 seers uncooked grain to those who object to cooked food.

"Arrangements will presently be made to pay the laborers on relief works directly in kind where it may be found necessary, but it is not likely that there will be any necessity for this step for at least two months; and in the meantime the giving out of advances will, with the other modes of distribution, take up all the time of the available staff. As long as there are sufficient Buniahs, who sell grain, whether purchased from our stores or obtained elsewhere, near the relief works, direct payment to the laborers may well be postponed."

5. I am glad to see that Mr. Hodgkinson is arranging for grain advances to ryots unable to obtain assistance from their mahajans, but the terms fixed for repayment seems somewhat short, especially for those tracts where the crops have failed more or less for several years in succession. Where, too, as in such parts the ryots must be already heavily indebted, it is perhaps to be feared that two great advantages may be taken by the mahajuns of their necessities in a season like the present, if they be left entirely dependent on the mahajuns as proposed after the 15th or 20th of July. I trust Mr. Hodgkinson may see his way, in the case of really distressed and involved ryots, to granting advances sufficient for their support for the whole of the period till the following harvest. The prices at which the grain is to be sold or advanced have my approval, and I also approve, under the circumstances, of the postponement of grain payments to the laborers on the relief works.

6. *Kind and price of grain selling at the different marts.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and out-posts, are given in the annexed statement. Prices are highest in the Bussuntpore, Musrukh, and Pursa thanas.

7. *Stock of food in the hands of the people.*—There is nothing fresh to report under this head.

8. *Rainfall.*—There has been no rain during the fortnight, and rivers, tanks, and wells are in many parts either dry or fast drying up. Mr. Hudson indeed apprehending great mortality among the cattle if measures were not taken to supply the want of water, applied for permission to authorize the putwarees and village headmen to dig in each village "baolees" (small tanks) for water for the cattle. This proposal was sanctioned on the understanding that the orders should be confined to villages in tracts where there was known to be want of water for cattle, and on the condition that the "baolees" were only to be dug at the cost of Government, on the refusal of the zemindars from whom, the putwaree was desired to notify, that the Government reserved to itself the right of recovering the cost. On these conditions Mr. Hudson has authorized putwarees to dig "baolees" in old tanks, each in his own village, to the extent of Rs. 100 to be recovered from Government. The Executive Engineer and the circle officers have also been authorized to undertake such works as relief works, wherever urgently necessary for the saving of the lives of the cattle.

9. *State of the crops.*—Except where rain fell and in the low-lying tracts where moisture was retained, there have been no sowings for the Bhadoi and Aghanee crops, but the lands have either been prepared, or are under preparation, for such sowings to commence on the fall of rain. The cheena, with such irrigation as can be afforded, keeps up in a way, but with these scorching west winds, the outturn will nowhere be good and in many parts of the country, be next to nothing. Indigo prospects, too, are nearly everywhere bad, and independently of the serious loss that will be entailed on those interested, this unfavorable prospect is an additional calamity in a year like the present, for the reason that this field of labor will be closed to the thousands of coolies employed by the different factories in an ordinary year.

10. The following is the report of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan:—

"There are scarcely any crops in the ground now. Cheena, which is being reaped in places, is giving a pretty fair return. Early Indian corn, which is sown only in small quantities, and rice on the low lands, are progressing as well as can be expected in this dry scorching weather. The rain of the 27th ultimo, did these crops some good, but they are greatly in need of rain again. Indigo is a very poor crop, and unless we have rain soon, the little that remains of it, will come to nothing."

Mr. D. N. Reid of Suddowah writes as follows :—

"Native agriculturists have sown a good deal of their paddy and kodo fields; more rain is wanted for the young indigo crop, which is dying fast."

11. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus :—

"The lands for autumn sowings of makai, murrowah, &c., have been prepared very early and unusually well this year. The cheena on irrigated lands is a fair crop. High winds are doing much harm to the mangoes."

12. *Condition of the people.*—There has been no material change in the physical condition of the people during the past fortnight; but distress is believed to be increasing, and must of course extend as the critical period between the exhaustion of the rubbee stocks and the gathering of the next harvest approaches, when only, if at all, can it be expected that the range of famine prices will be reached—the presence of the Government stocks having effectually prevented the creation of an artificial famine. That the physical condition of the people has remained good is—it cannot be too often repeated—solely due to the action of Government in importing food and starting relief works on a liberal scale. As one planter (Mr. Francis Murray of Burboga) writes: "If you asked me to stop the works out here for a few days, and then came out to look at them, the day they were re-started you would see skeletons enough." As the general poverty of the people of this district seems scarcely to be realized, and the necessity for relief on the scale given is apparently doubted by some, the following extract of a letter from an independent observer, and one whose humane exertions in the cause of the people throughout the present troublous times cannot be too warmly praised (I refer to Mr. Donald Reid of Suddowah), may here be quoted :—

"As is already well known, the paddy crop scarcely gave more than a 2-16ths outturn. This failure paralysed the whole district. The maize crop had proved an average one certainly, but the unpecunious ryot had to sell most of it at the beginning of the season to pay his rent and settle old accounts with his mahajun. He parted with it at 10 katcha *passeries*, equivalent to 36 pucca seers for the rupee, and a month or two afterwards, bought the same grain back at 18 pucca seers to the rupee, with money obtained from relief works, factories, opium advances, &c. The produce of the rubbee crops, had to be sold also to settle rent accounts. The little money realised from the opium probably went the same way. So when the Sarun ryots *great* stand by, the paddy crop failed, matters would have gone very hard with him indeed, if Government had not adopted the benevolent and active measures it has undertaken. The masses of the people in Sarun, even at their very best, are a poor, and sorry lot, always in difficulties; *always* in debt to their mahajans. High prices mean famine to them—poor creatures. When they can just pull along with grain selling at low rates, I mean at 30 and 36 seers to the rupee, is it possible that they would have existed long with grain selling at a little above famine rates, even at this early part of the season."

13. Mr. Hudson writes from the Musrukh Sub-division as follows :—

"The proportion of bad cases of emaciation which I have seen is not large; but I have seen quite sufficient (as on the tank at Aujanee near Chetan Pursa, for instance) to afford clear proof that, but for the relief works, we should have had to report numerous cases of starvation.

"The people appear to be in much the same condition as during the past fortnight; but the new action of Government in respect to the distribution of the grain, has caused a great stir amongst them. For the past week they have assembled by hundreds daily at this place, bringing up petitions for advances some singly, some in knots of two or three, and others in companies of 20 to 50 from the same village. At present it is very difficult to deal with them, as they have the greatest antipathy to union, and all want to obtain assistance piece meal, if not singly, at any rate by "tolahi" and "puttees." But I am gradually getting them to fall into the Government plan, and to adopt a uniform procedure. To show the pressure of work here caused by this new grain movement, I may observe that there are now some 14 independent Mookhteears established here, earning and living by writing the applications, copies of jummabundees, and other documents necessary to be filed by the applicants. I must also bring to notice that the putwarees hold aloof from this business to a man; and that the ryots complain generally that the maliks are against them, and that the putwarees will lend no assistance to the proceeding unless forced to do so."

14. The following is Mr. Wright's account of the Sewan Sub-division :—

"The condition of the people is still satisfactory. The cultivators are generally busy in preparing their lands for the Bhadoi crop, and the poorer classes find ample employment and means of support on our relief works.

"The Sub-Deputy Collector Baboo Rajkisore Narayan, when writing of the people in thana Darawlee, says, the condition of the people is all right up to date (16th May); no one has been found so reduced in means as to starve from want. Laborers get employment at relief works as well as in irrigating indigo fields. Sugar-cane and millet are irrigated by the ryots themselves."

"Of the people in Barawlee," he writes: "The condition of the people has not as yet changed for the worse. No one is seen starving. Besides having employment at relief

works, the laborers succeed in getting private field work too. Those unable to work receive gratuitous relief at the relief centres, especially at Manjha."

The following is from Mr. Rattray's report under this head :—

"From the reports of the relief Superintendent and from my own observations, I find that the condition of the people, and the state of the country, is much the same to what it was last month Ample work is being found for the poorer classes on the public roads and tanks; and no deaths from starvation have been reported from any of the relief circles.

"The relief Superintendent Syed Amir Ahmed, who has just returned from an inspection of the relief circles in thana Darawlee, informs me that the people in that part of the Sub-division are not in distress, owing to the favorable outturn of the rubbee crop. The poorer classes are pinched for food, but the relief works in hand are ample, and no want is felt."

15. Mr. Hodgkinson makes the following report of the Hutwah Sub-division :—

"Distress among the people is increasing, but with the exception of professional beggars and persons incapable of work from disease, hardly any bad cases have come to notice notwithstanding the inquiries made. The physical condition of the people generally is hardly worse than in ordinary years. Small-pox is, however, committing great ravages. In the selected statistical area, containing by the Census 22,665 people, of which Hutwah is the centre, there were in April, 86 deaths, of which 57 were from small pox alone. The mortality from all cases is equivalent to 46 per thousand; and the mortality from small-pox alone to about 30. As I have no reason to think that this locality is suffering more than other parts of the Sub-division (I believe the disease is even more prevalent towards Bhorey and Kuttaya), the total mortality from this disease in the Sub-division, of 3,50,000 souls, was probably between 800 and 900 in the month of April alone."

16. *Known cases of misery and starvation.*—There have been no such cases reported.

17. *Grain thefts or Robberies.*—There have been 4 cases of grain thefts during the fortnight.

18. *Condition of any special tracts.*—My chief anxiety is still with regard to the Bussuntpore thana, though Masrukh also is badly situated; and from Pursa, too, the Moonsiff there reports that serious distress is likely to issue before long. But, with the exception indeed of the Dighwara and Darawlee thanas, it may be said that there is no part of the district where serious distress may not be apprehended in the future.

B.—Relief Works.

19. *Progress of relief works.*—The annexed statements show the relief works in progress, and the number employed thereon. The average number daily employed during the fortnight has been 168,822, and the number on the last day was 174,360. The numbers have decreased owing to agricultural operations having drawn off many of the laborers, but in consequence of the injudicious manner in which the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Lennox, exacted piece-work on his portion of the Sewan and Bussuntpore road, in contravention of the orders of Government and the directions of the Executive Engineer, almost the whole of the laborers, 10,000 in number, deserted the works. Mr. Lennox had exacted 150 cubic feet as the outturn of piece-work instead of 100 feet as directed by the Executive Engineer, and had apparently disregarded the distinct order of Government that no one was to be driven off the works, and the consequence was that the coolies all left in a body. Luckily, Captain May and the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Pothecary, were soon after on the spot, and I am informed that the people now that they know that piece-work will not be enforced, are gradually returning to the works. I consider that Mr. Lennox primarily, and indirectly Mr. Wright in charge of the Sub-division have incurred very serious responsibility in this matter. Mr. Lennox's action was probably due to an excess of departmental zeal, and it is not advisable that there should now be any change in the departmental administration; so beyond very seriously warning Mr. Lennox of the consequences of any subsequent neglect of orders, I do not recommend that any further notice of the matter should be taken, and I trust that he will now understand distinctly that in these critical times, there are other things to be considered besides the outturn of work. The Sub-divisional Officer has also been instructed to see for the future that no change of system is introduced by Mr. Lennox on his own responsibility, except in strict conformity with the policy of Government, which is to induce resort to piece-work by higher rates, leaving it optional with the laborers, to remain on mere subsistence or daily wages, if they prefer it. The wages of Brahmins and Rajpoots doing no work have been reduced to one anna, and none but the beldars working with kodallies who get 1½ anna, and the mates keeping the registers who get 2 annas, will, for the future, be allowed to gain more than one anna on the daily wages system. With reference to the orders of Government for the general introduction of task-work or piece-work, it should be explained that as on nearly all the tanks the cowree system, which is equivalent to piece-work, is either in force or being introduced, as the cowree system is inapplicable to road-work, and as it is not possible to introduce piece-work on old roads from the impracticability of distinguishing new from old side-cuttings, the possibility of the further enforcement of piece-work is practically confined to the case of the new road now being made between Sewan and Bussuntpore. As, moreover, it is understood

that the Superintending Engineer was of opinion that the outturn and quality of work in this district compared favorably with other districts, and as the working season is now approaching its close, it does not seem advisable to introduce any further change of system. The people are all employed on the roads in gangs, village by village under their headmen, and it might perhaps be tried whether more work could be got out of them by paying the headmen of exceptionally industrious gangs, something extra; but any pressure for work calculated to drive the people away, is much to be deprecated.

20. With reference to the small number of people employed on the Hutwah works, as compared with the numbers on the relief works in other parts of the district, Mr. Hodgkinson attributes this result to the difference of system prevailing on the works in his sub-division and in the rest of the district, and infers that the system adopted outside his sub-division is unduly lax and attracts persons not really requiring relief. But while this inference ignores all such considerations as difference of rents, laxity or severity in collections, comparative density of population, and lastly disproportions in the numbers of the different classes, composing such population (there are three times the number of laboring classes living in the rest of the Sewan sub-division that reside on the Hutwah estate)—as a matter of fact there is no such great disparity in the numbers on the Hutwah relief works, when compared with those employed in the rest of the Sewan sub-division, the numbers in the last-named tract at the close of the fortnight ending on the 2nd May, being just one per cent. in excess of those employed in the Hutwah sub-division. That the rates paid for labor have not been unduly favorable, may be inferred from the circumstance that on the daily wage system being first introduced on the roads, the Noonneahs employed on them struck work. That the works do not attract people unnecessarily is shown by the fact that though relief works have been provided all over the district and one and the same system prevailed, yet in parts where the rubbee crops have been good, as for instance in the Darawlee and Dighwara thanas, the numbers coming on the works have been few. This effectually disposes of the argument that relief works in any year would attract crowds, as if so attractive, clearly the attraction would be general. Again, if attractive, the people might have been expected to rush to them at the outset, whereas the increase in the numbers has been gradual—clearly proving that it was only as the continued pressure of high prices began to tell upon larger numbers of the population, that the people were driven to the works in constantly increasing numbers. It is strange that in a country where pride of birth and distinctions of rank so extensively prevail, there should be any one to believe that people of all classes would accept the degradation of even appearing to labor on the public roads unless driven there by necessity.

21. *State Emigration to British Burmah.*—There are 29 emigrants at the depôt here awaiting transmission to Calcutta.

C.—Transport of Food.

22. Under this head, Mr. Hodgkinson reports thus, regarding the Hutwah grain supplies—

"The transport of food has been seriously checked by the panic among the cartmen above referred to Mr. Berill of Umbicapore Factory has been deputed to Chuprah to do his best to work off the large accumulation of grain at Revilgunge.

"The grain stored up to date is :—

	Md.	S.	Ch.			
Raj grain	88,151	10	12			
Returned by Collector	13,006	0	0			
Grain stored by Collector at Gopalgunge ...	19,904	0	0			
Total ...	.....			121,061	10	12
At Revilgunge and on transit ...	27,329	1	4	27,329	1	4
Grand Total ...	....			148,390	12	0

"The return of sales and advances stands—

By sale to laborers	.....		
By sale to public	3,081	28	8
By Raj Charitable Relief	508	16	8
Total ...	3,590	4	0

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

23. There having been some change in the distribution of the grain, as well as an excess over the allotment to be provided for, a revised statement of the storage places, and distribution of the grain, is appended. The statement also shews the receipts and expenditure up to date. The transport of grain from Singhai Ghât has also been impeded by the panic referred to by Mr. Hodgkinson, but it is trusted that all the grain will now soon be carted away.

24. The appointment of Buniahs on the relief works is in progress, and it is hoped that the Government grain will be generally available on all the works during the present fortnight.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their results.

25. There were no advances made during the fortnight for purchase of grain for sale or for support of ryots, either in the shape of money or grain advances. But Rs. 1,290 have been advanced for purchase of seed-grain and plough cattle, while an account of the quantity of grain advanced to ryots, &c., is shewn in a separate statement under Government order No. 83TF, dated 30th April 1874. For land improvement, Rs. 13,491 have been advanced during this period, making up the total on this account to Rs. 1,03,633; and Rs. 55 have been paid for support of one's self and family.

26. On the subject of the prices of Government grain Mr. Rattray writes in one of his diaries as follows:—

"People have asked me if they would be allowed to purchase grain from Government for sale to the local traders with a view of making a profit on the transaction, as Government rice is selling at 16 seers and the market price is 12 seers for the rupee. It is much to be feared that the difference in price will defeat the object of Government, and that grain advances will be taken for speculation in the market, although doing good indirectly so far that it will bring about a fall in the price of grain."

At an interview with Mr. Rattray, he also informed me that the Sewan Buniahs said that if the Government rice was to be advanced to ryots in large quantities at 16 seers for the rupee, private trade would be seriously checked. With reference to the large quantities of grain likely to be advanced in this way, I certainly am of opinion that there is risk of private trade being injuriously affected by the maintenance of the present cheap rates, and I would, therefore, recommend that while the rate of 16 seers is maintained for the laborers on the relief works, it be raised to 13 seers for grain advanced to zemindars and ryots.

F.—Charitable Relief.

27. The number receiving charitable relief, as far as known, is given in the annexed statement.

The appointment of group Superintendents and the definition of the limits of relief circles is in progress, both for charitable relief purposes and also with a view to the immediate distribution of grain advances to the ryots, regarding whom putwarees' returns are under preparation.

28. Under this head Mr. Hodgkinson gives the following figures for the Hutwah Sub-division:—

"The numbers receiving charitable relief, as far as known, is shewn below: Cotton spinning relief is being extended—

		Daily average.
1.	Hutwah	24
2.	Sreepore	124
3.	Bhorey	33
4.	Chomookha	49
5.	Sonowhala	8
6.	Muniarah	11
7.	Jugdispore	32
8.	Chukiah	17
9.	Gopalgunge	4
10.	Dhobowl	7
	Total ...	309

G.—The Financial Result of the Fortnight.

29. The financial results of relief operations are given below:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shewn		15,66,361 15 9½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for district relief works, *vide* statement of labor, from 3rd to 16th May 1874	1,63,594 3 2	

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun, for protective works in the town of Chuprah, from 3rd to 16th May 1874	.....	1,922 3 3
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduck Division, for relief works on the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 14th May 1874	.....	1,612 13 0
4. Amount advanced for relief works in the town of Chuprah under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate, viz.—		
For levelling the serai compound...	350 0 0	
„ digging tanks	750 0 0	
„ repairing roads	50 0 0	
		1,150 0 0
5. Amount advanced for making tuccavee payments to ryots, for purchase of seed-grain or plough bullocks, viz.—		
To Mangui Singh of Madanpore, purgunna Bal	500 0 0	
Dhurumdeo Singh of Madanpore, pergunnah Bal	400 0 0	
Jankee Singh of Barwa Chand, pergunnah Goa	275 0 0	
Ehsan Allee of Chuck Hafiz, pergunnah Bal	75 0 0	
Rampergash Singh of Rampore, pergunnah Bal	40 0 0	
		1,290 0 0
6. Amount advanced to Purmessur Mahtoe of Hursur, pergunnah Bal, for support of himself ...	55 0 0	55 0 0
7. Amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, &c., *viz.*—		
For Wells.		
To Akbar Singh of Syedpore Raujan, pergunnah Kusmar ...	150 0 0	
To Dhani Mahtal of Raghoonathpore, pergunnah Goa	150 0 0	
To Doma Mahtoe of Putehbutra, pergunnah Bal	100 0 0	
To Madar Bux of Daheawan, pergunnah Manjhee	200 0 0	
To Lalloo Misser of Hursur, pergunnah Bal	100 0 0	
To Alee Bux Khan	99 0 0	
To Ramdharee Tewaree ...	99 0 0	
To Kareem Bux of Bhekhpore, purgunnah Audur	99 0 0	
For Tanks.		
To Mohamed Tagy, manager of the estate under Court of Wards, Chuprah	5,000 0 0	
Mohunth Monohur Gosain of Soondeho, pergunnah Kooree ...	2,500 0 0	
Mohunth Rawul Gosain of Lohundee, pergunnah Bal	1,200 0 0	
Luchmee Narain of Seahoota, pergunnah Bara	600 0 0	

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Mohamed Sadiq of Sekunderpore, pergunnah Bara	300 0 0	
For Embankment.		
Bishoon Bhagat and Goonraj Bhagat of Mohamda, pergunnah Bal ...	275 0 0	
		10,872 0 0
8. Amount advanced for cart hire, &c., for conveyance of Government grain into different places of storage in the interior of the district.		
To Collectorate Nazir	6,000 0 0	
„ Manager of Burhaga factory ...	2,000 0 0	
		8,000 0 0
9. Amount advanced for constructing golahs and sheds for storage of Government grain, *viz.*—		
To Juggeewan Lall, Court Sub-Inspector of Sewan	165 2 0	
To Narain Dutt, head constable of Sewan	130 0 0	
To District Superintendent of Police, Sarun	400 0 0	
To Kishen Pershaud, excise mohurir of Sewan	15 0 0	
Kalee Pershaud, head constable of Sonepore, for storage of 4,762 bags of Government grain ...	35 10 0	
		745 12 0
10. Amount advanced to Dariao Roy Chowdry on account of demurrage for 1,339 carts at Senghai Ghat	440 8 0	
		440 8 0
11. Amount advanced to Collectorate Nazir for making advances to 193 carts sent to Arrah ...	206 0 0	
		206 0 0
12. Pay of the famine establishment (late Salt Department, Sudder Sub-division) for April 1874	323 10 8	
		323 10 8
13. Pay of Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Arrah, for April 1874	592 12 0	
14. His special allowance from 5th February to 30th April 1874	*857 0 0	
		1,449 12 0
15. Pay of the establishment attached to the district grain office at Chuprah for April 1874	364 13 11	
		364 13 11
16. Pay of the establishment attached to the Arrah transport service for April 1874 ...	181 0 0	
		181 0 0
17. Pay of Mohamed Sadiq, tehsildar on special duty at Chupra, for April 1874 ...	207 8 8	
		207 8 8
18. Pay of the famine establishment entertained in the office as per Commissioner's Circular No. 74 of the 27th December 1873, for April 1874 ...	534 2 10	
		534 2 10

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19. Pay of relief establishment attached to the Sudder and Mashrukh Sub-divisions, for April 1874	290 6 5	290 6 5
20. Pay of Mr. Tannerre, Assistant Superintendent on special duty at Chupra, for April 1874	250 0 0	250 0 0
21. Pay of the Medical establishment at Serai, for April 1874	27 5 4	27 5 4
22. Pay of the famine establishment (late Salt Department at Sewan) for April 1874 ...	137 0 0	137 0 0
23. Pay of Compounder, &c., attached to relief works at Busuntpore, for April 1874 ...	17 0 0	17 0 0
24. Contingent charges of relief works at Busuntpore, for April 1874	6 0 3	6 0 3
25. Pay of the second class Compounder attached to the Busuntpore relief dispensary, for April 1874	1 0 0	1 0 0
26. Contingent charges incurred by Emamoddin, Native Doctor at Sonepore, for April 1874 ...	2 9 6	2 9 6
27. Travelling allowance of Debi Lall, 3rd class Hospital Assistant, for April 1874 ...	3 4 0	3 4 0
28 Amount advanced by the Sub-divisional Officer of Sewan, *viz.*—		
For digging tanks ...	807 14 6	
For constructing machans ...	140 0 0	
For leeping walls of certain golahs	95 0 0	
Amount advanced to Court Sub-Inspector of Sewan for conveyance of cotton to relief circles ...	13 1 9	
Amount advanced to Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Sewan for cleaning the river Daha ...	40 0 0	
Amount advanced for cart hire for conveyance of Government grain from several places in Darawlee Bazar to Governent mgolah	50 0 0	
Amount advanced to trustworthy residents in grain to assist ryots	700 0 0	
Amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act ...	1,234 0 0	
Pay of Mr. Rattray on special duty at Sewan, for April 1874 ...	400 0 0	
Pay of his establishment, for April 1874	31 0 0	
Pay of Relief Superintendents, Subdivisional grain Officer, and Goladars, for April 1874 ...	325 3 4	
Travelling allowance of the Subdivisional grain Officer, for April 1874	33 14 3	

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Travelling allowance of Mr. Rattray's clerk, for April 1874...	17 8 0		
29. Amount advanced by Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan, to trustworthy residents in grain to assist ryots	3,295 8 0		
		3,295 8 0	
30. Amount advanced by the Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty, *viz.*—			
For support of ryots in grain ...	1,857 0 0		
„ land improvement in cash ...	1,385 0 0		
		3,242 0 0	
Relief Fund.			
31. Amount advanced for charitable relief purposes, *viz.*—			
To Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan	100 0 0		
To Mr. Cosserat of Rampore ...	1,000 0 0		
Revd. C. Banman of Chuprah ...	45 0 0		
To Baboo Preonath Chatterjea of Revilgunge	100 0 0		
		1,245 0 0	
Total		.....	2,05,354 2 10
Grand Total		.....	17,71,716 2 7½

The kind and price of grain selling at the principal markets and different thanas and out-posts, are given below:—

No.	Name of principal marts.	Uncleaned coarse rice per rupee.	Indian corn per rupee.	Barley per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Gram per rupee.
1	1. Chuprah	12	16	16¾	14½	16¾
2	Revelgunge	12½	17	18	15	17½
3	Goldingunge	11¼	16	17	14	16¼
4	Gurkha	10	.....	.....	.....	15
5	2. Manghee...	Return not yet received.				
6	Ekma	12	15½	20	15½	17
7	3. Busuntpore	10½	14½	15½	12	15
8	Moharajgunge	Return not yet received.				
9	4. Mushrukh	11	14½	15	13	.....
10	Bancahpore	10	16	15	13¼	15
11	Moharanee	11	.....	20	20	.....
12	5. Pursa	9 1/16	15	15½	13½	15
13	Amnour	11	.....	15	14½	16
14	Mirzapore	10	15	.....	14	15
15	6. Dighwara	10½	16	17¼	16	15
16	Sonepore	11	14	16	13	16
17	7. Sewan	10 5/16	16	16½	12¼	.....
18	Burhurrea	11 6/16	15½	16 6/16	12 10/16	15 10/16
19	Semaria	10½	.....	17¼	12½	.....
20	8. Durrowlee	Return not yet received.				
21	Goathnee	10¼	.....	17	14¼	15
22	Siswan	12 6/16	17½	18¾	14½	18
23	Roghoonathpore	12	16¼	18	14¾	17
24	Mairwa	10¾	17	18	14	17
25	9. Barragaon	10 3/16	.....	17 3/16	14 6/16	14 6/16
26	Kuttya	11¼	.....	18¼	15	17½
27	Bhorey	10½	15	17½	13½	.....
28	Meergunge	10 3/16	15 6/16	15 6/16	13	14 6/16
29	10. Burrowlee	10½	14½	.....	12	15
30	Gopalgunge	11½	14½	.....	.....	15

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Sarun for the fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

Name of thanahs.	Number and names of store-houses in each thanah.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored up to date, exclusive of grain transferred to other district.	Total quantity of grain consumed up to date				Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Md. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
Chuprah ...	1. Chuprah ...	10,000 0 0	10,050 0 0	23 28 8	.....	500 26 12	524 15 4	.....	
	2. Revilgunge ...	6,425 17 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,425	
	3. Gurkha ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	
	Total ...	21,425 17 8	15,050 0 0	23 28 8	.....	590 26 12	614 15 4	6,425	
Manjhee ...	1. Manjhee ...	15,000 0 0	15,000 25 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	2. Ekma ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	25,000 0 0	25,001 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Digwarah ...	1. Digwarah ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 7 12	.....	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	
	2. Sonepore E ...	10,000 0 0	10,100 39 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	20,000 0 0	20,101 6 12	.....	4 0 0	.....	4 0 0	.....	
Pursa	1. Pursa ...	40,000 0 0	40,000 29 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	2. Amnour ...	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....	
	3. Amnour E ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4. Mirzapore ...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	85 5 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	215 5 0	.....	
	5. Benkerua E ...	10,000 0 0	9,632 23 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	
	Total ...	95,000 0 0	94,633 13 3	85 5 0	160 0 0	50 0 0	295 5 0	367	
Mushrukh ...	1. Mushrukh ...	50,000 0 0	50,000 19 1	10 10 0	821 14 12	.....	831 24 12	.....	
	2. Baniapore ...	10,000 0 0	11,352 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	.....	
	3. Paigumpore ...	10,000 0 0	8,650 31 2	15 0 0	.....	.....	15 0 0	.....	
	4. Moharanee ...	20,000 0 0	20,000 13 1	.....	79 0 0	.....	79 0 0	.....	
	5. Sareya E ...	10,000 0 0	6,295 15 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,794	
	6. Bonowlee E ...	10,000 0 0	5,197 21 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,787	
	7. Sarungpore E...	10,000 0 0	7,065 26 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,934	
	Total ...	120,000 0 0	108,562 6 2	25 10 0	902 14 12	.....	927 24 12	11,515	
Bussuntpore ...	1. Bussuntpore ...	40,000 0 0	40,000 16 0	.....	18 2 0	.....	18 2 0	.....	
	2. Moharajgunge ...	20,000 0 0	20,000 20 12	.....	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0	.....	
	3. Syedpoora ...	16,000 0 0	9,093 32 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4. Burhoga ...	10,000 0 0	3,176 34 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,900	
	5. Bala ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	6. Gopalpore ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	
	7. Bagowra ...	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	
	Total ...	116,000 0 0	72,273 23 13	.....	36 2 0	.....	36 2 0	16,900	
Sewan	1. Sewan ...	45,000 0 0	44,927 33 10	.....	1,102 0 0	.....	1,102 0 0	.....	
	2. Burhurrea ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	3. Semaria ...	10,000 0 0	10,010 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	65,000 0 0	64,937 33 10	.....	1,102 0 0	.....	1,102 0 0	.....	
Durrowlee ...	1. Durrowlee ...	20,000 0 0	19,999 33 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	2. Goothnee ...	5,000 0 0	4,999 20 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	3. Seswan ...	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4. Raghonathpore	4,000 0 0	4,005 29 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5. Mairwa ...	5,000 0 0	5,001 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	39,000 0 0	39,006 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Burrowlee ...	1. Burrowlee ...	25,000 0 0	25,000 29 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	2. Gopalgunge ...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	3. GopalgungeE...	15,000 0 0	15,000 1 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	4. Bijorpore E ...	2,000 0 0	2,000 39 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	5. Olipore E ...	3,000 0 0	2,873 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ...	55,000 0 0	54,875 1 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Grand total ...	556,425 17 8	494,440 8 5	134 3 8	2,204 16 12	640 26 12	2,979 7 0	35,207	

50,000 maunds will probably be required for labourers, and 75,000 maunds for advances to ryots and for other purposes.

NOTE.—E means embankment.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Statement showing the extent of Charitable Relief given in the District of Sarun during the fortnight ending 16*th May* 1874.

Names of thanas.	Names of circles.	Number of purdah women employed in spinning cotton.	Number of persons paid in cash or in grain.			Number of persons who received cooked food.
			Number.	In cash.	In grain.	
				Rs. A. P.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	
Chupra	Chupra	439	706	250 15 3	.....	846
	Gurkha	64	248	32 0 0	22 38 12	.....
	Arwah	964	50	610 4 0	.....	.....
Manjhee	Pursa	.....	488	16 13 11	.....	.....
	Ramgurh	.....	16	17 0 0	.....	.....
	Banwar	110	32	133 13 6	.....	.....
Dighwarra	Dighwarra	90	71	88 11 3	.....	.....
	Kusmar	20	33	21 6 0	.....	.....
Pursa	Nawada	.....	413	.....	31 35 0	.....
	Tehtee	516	33	301 6 0	6 11 0	.....
	Pursa	137	53	84 8 0	.....	.....
	Sitabpore	62	91	53 4 0	.....	.....
Mushrukh	Barrowlee	.....	75	.....	45 0 0	.....
	Mushrukh	.....	15	1,117 0 0	.....	.....
	Rajaputtee	.....	119	54 4 0	.....	.....
	Ramcalla	108	586	99 15 0	.....	.....
Busuntopore	Dobowlia	109	.....	54 8 0	.....	.....
	Hurpore	259	401	.....	3 20 4	.....
	Bala	204	.....	289 12 6	.....	.....
	Chetowlee	23	937	576 0 0	1 15 0	.....
	Bagowra	845	68	502 14 3	.....	.....
Sewan	Sewan	.....	166	.....	1,102 0 0	.....
	Total ...	3,950	4,661	4,274 1 2	1,213 0 0	849
Hatwa sub-division...	... ...	.....	309	.....	.....	.....

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed in Public Works in the district of Sarun during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 16*th May* 1874.

Map Number.	Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of Road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
		Chuprah Sub-division.	Miles														
8	1	Chuprah to Rewaghat Road		11,640	6,611	6,012	24,263	831	472	429	1,732	868	478	485	1,831		About 45 per cent. belong to the non-labouring class and caste.
7	2	Chuprah to Sutterghat „		18,518	7,825	12,704	3,904	1,323	559	907	2,789	1,449	545	886	2,880		About 35 per cent. are giving a fair outturn of work.
32	3	Seetulpore to Suriaghat „		1,924	1,133	1,674	4,751	137	82	120	339	146	88	125	359		6,242 men } Are employed on cowrie
25	4	Telpa to Saura Road		28	.....	.....	28	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2		1,521 women } and piece-work under the
12	5	Chuprah to Sonepore Road		9,175	7,631	3,465	20,271	655	545	248	1,448	611	583	301	1,495		1,732 children } Public Works officers.
8	6	Tank at Mirzapore		3,180	2,706	1,492	7,378	227	193	107	527	157	169	42	365		Total number on daily wages = 1,38,764 = 61,713 men + 41,319 women + 35,732 children.
6	7	Tank at Mircha		1,723	1,572	727	4,022	123	112	52	287	76	62	25	163		New work started during the fortnight.
2	8	Tank at Pursa		2,573	2,455	1,348	6,376	184	175	96	455	161	185	86	432		
21	9	Seetulpore to Mokair Road		3,132	1,508	2,227	6,867	224	108	159	491	223	145	156	524		*Under Circle Officers.*
4	10	Tank at Ammour		1,967	3,906	2,243	8,116	141	279	160	580	132	310	161	603		
11	12	Chuprah to Sewan (portion)	19	2,76,390	1,24,422	1,02,280	5,03,092	19,742	8,887	7,305	35,934	18,997	9,723	8,101	36,821		1. Ghoogaree Bowlee Tank.
14	13	Manjhi to Ekma		9,723	9,665	11,964	31,357	694	690	854	2,238	658	631	717	2,006		2. Chand Baroa Tank.
1	14	Chuprah to Goothnee		13,425	14,622	6,262	34,309	959	1,044	411	2,414	1,054	1,086	453	2,593		3. Manjee Tank.
19	16	Ekma to Tajpore		17,314	15,533	22,049	54,896	379	252	718	1,349	.....	.....	.....	.....		4. Hosenpoora Tank.
23	18	Digwara to Gurkha		2,577	1,592	469	4,638	184	114	34	332	197	117	22	336		5. Rusowlee „
	19	„ to Ammour		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		6. Jehatee „
31	20	„ to Panapore		884	968	903	2,755	63	69	65	197	73	77	35	185		7. Three other small tanks.
1	21	Kapurfora Tank		3,447	3,095	1,705	8,247	246	221	122	589	303	229	134	666		8. Bahadoorpore Tanks.
3	22	Anjanee Tank		2,278	2,525	1,764	6,567	163	180	126	469	155	176	114	444		9. Mohurpoor „
9	27	Pursa to Solimpore		1,371	1,351	1,133	3,855	98	97	81	276	114	61	74	249		10. Madarpore „
22	28	Durigunge to Gurkha		1,836	1,491	803	4,130	131	107	57	295	123	103	54	280		11. Bansghat „
43	29	Repooraghat to Digwara		641	430	414	1,485	46	31	30	107	51	36	31	118		
11	31	Rajaputty Tank		16,568	8,153	3,786	28,484	118	580	273	971	614	644	329	1,587		*Under Public Works Officers.*
9	32	Murhowra „		1,330	3,254	1,669	6,453	109	232	119	460	227	613	241	1,081		
20	33	Bala „		5,816	8,115	5,230	19,161	415	580	374	1,369	355	521	380	1,256		1. Nothoolhap new road.
19	34	Ekma to Doomigurghat...		19,606	4,803	6,746	22,154	757	343	411	1,511	877	367	450	1,694		2. Annoonee Tank.
16	35	Tank at Sewree		4,841	2,846	1,884	9,571	345	205	134	684	391	205	109	705		3. Village road No. 8.
41	36	Satooah Tank		1,765	5,745	995	8,505	126	410	71	607	114	350	60	524		
27	37	Hurpore „		2,413	6,691	2,564	11,578	172	471	183	826	158	391	145	694		
42	40	Doomdooma „		1,495	1,686	214	3,395	107	120	15	242	.....	.....	.....	.....		Rate of wages paid for full work—
	42	Village roads at Hurpore		1,920	4,977	1,012	7,909	137	355	72	564	107	267	87	461		
50	43	Singhighat Road		1,355	1,618	542	3,515	97	116	39	252	99	127	44	270		To each Man ... ... 2 annas to 1 anna.
1	44	Muckdoomrunge Channel		1,530	1,626	596	3,752	109	116	43	268	127	123	50	300		„ Women ... ... 1 anna.
15	45	Tank at Nainee		7,470	811	341	8,622	533	57	24	614	403	35	24	462		„ Child ... ... 9 to 6 pies.
40	46	Tank at Semaria		410	643	414	10,467	31	49	32	112	25	53	22	100		
39	47	Tank at Indal		650	667	353	1,670	46	47	25	118	56	50	30	136		Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,65,316-6-3.
	48	Bund at Tajpore		1,295	1,495	420	3,208	144	248	79	462	.....	.....	.....	.....		
37	49	Tramway Road		1,20,364	74,594	98,428	2,93,387	8,597	5,328	7,030	20,955	8,763	5,556	7,298	21,619		
12	50	Pursowlee Tank		2,043	2,856	2,753	8,252	189	264	197	590	173	153	224	550		
42	51	Jelalpore to Bussuntpore		1,547	1,531	2,399	5,477	111	109	171	391	132	124	192	448		

18	55	Goriepore to Paunpore	544	512	553	1,414	60	22	18	100	60	24	17	101		
81	53	Digsara to Jelalpore	1,613	1,369	1,320	4,302	115	28	96	239	118	89	50	257	Average of 7 days.	
	54	Village roads at Buhroowlee Factory ...	334	235	6	175	119	85	1	135	...	...	...	...		
	55	Ditto ditto Nawada Factory	332	59	89	480	23	4	6	33	32	5	12	49		
18	56	Nugwa Tank	2,111	3,662	1,826	7,599	151	262	130	543	80	88	61	229		
10	59	Tank at Pukri	2,630	1,806	4,405	8,901	198	114	314	620	203	176	229	608		
	60	Village roads at Bala Factory	4,105	...	.....	4,105	293	...	...	293	100	...	...	100		
60	61	Sonohoe Tank	680	315	468	1,463	49	23	33	105	6	...	...	6		
62	62	Siswan ,, ...	179	126	155	460	13	9	11	33	14	9	11	34		
	63	Manihi ,, ...	780	847	452	2,079	55	59	32	146	57	43	85	185		
	66	Nugwa village road	733	416	55	1,204	81	46	6	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	Average of 9 days.	
	67	Nugra to Chyton Pursa	605	.....	.....	605	43	.....	.....	43	24	.....	.....	24		
	70	Indai to Ajaebgunge Road	1,664	1,211	489	3,724	119	86	60	265	128	90	66	284		
19	71	Tajpore to Pursa	1,247	981	1,723	3,951	124	109	191	424	.....	.....	.....	...		
	72	Satoosh village roads	813	1,927	428	3,168	58	137	30	225	48	124	15	187		
	73	Pyzumberpore Road	3,934	8,282	2,637	14,853	281	591	188	160	294	471	204	969		
	74	Sufflabad Factory	1,371	.....	.....	1,371	98	.....	.....	98	95	.....	.....	95		
	75	Village roads	41,349	24,730	33,130	99,209	2,953	1,766	2,366	7,085	3,940	2,246	3,149	9,345		
	76	Indai to Bahrampore	608	660	477	1,745	53	46	37	136	55	47	39	141		
	78	Semaria to Raghopore	706	1,404	678	2,788	59	117	56	231	65	125	57	247		
	79	Bhadpa to Bunowar	3,557	4,468	2,670	10,695	254	319	763	1,336	105	249	106	460		
	80	Tank at Tola Beeja Roy	165	140	95	400	13	36	31	80	23	29	25	68		
6	81	Maharajgunge Road	2,641	7,083	1,975	11,679	188	504	141	833	147	373	122	645		
45	82	Bunsobee Tank	3,662	3,566	404	7,632	262	255	29	546	280	229	32	532		
	84	Ramcolla Tank	7,952	1,751	9,109	81,812	568	125	651	1,344	565	199	403	1,167		
	86	Tola Beeja Roy to Takunwash	855	2,227	495	3,607	71	188	81	340	83	212	30	325		
14	87	Manjhi to Norpolia	198	356	143	742	39	70	28	138	46	78	51	175		
14	88	Manjhi to Nundpore	237	468	143	848	79	156	48	283	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	89	Semaria to Bahrampore	111	70	78	259	22	14	15	51	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	90	Anonee Tank	1,278	1,182	909	3,369	91	84	65	240	155	151	122	428		
	91	Surkuliiah Tank	699	915	826	2,440	50	65	59	174	74	106	93	273		
	92	Village road at Gurkha	968	626	775	2,369	69	45	55	169	78	60	48	186		
	93	Nurhurpore Tank	313	201	131	645	78	50	33	161	17	10	.....	27	Average of 4 days.	
	94	Madarpore Tank	1,024	361	460	1,845	341	120	153	614	368	190	195	753	,, of 3 ,,	
	95	Village roads at Tehili Factory	3,264	1,372	1,132	5,768	233	98	81	412	353	123	89	574		
	96	Ghagaree Bowly Tank	290	140	.....	430	41	20	.....	61	22	12	.....	34	,, of 6 ,,	
	97	Magur Tank	46	46	.....	92	3	3	.....	6	23	23	.....	46	,, of 2 ,,	
	98	Chund Baroah Tank	351	366	56	773	58	61	9	128	64	96	16	176	,, of 6 ,,	
	99	Hossanpoora Tank	160	118	80	358	53	39	26	118	64	38	32	134	,, of 3 ,,	
	100	Rasowlee Tank	72	80	20	172	36	40	10	86	40	48	8	96	,, of 2 ,,	
	101	Bansghat Tank	758	126	222	1,136	108	18	31	157	...	...	...	...	,, of 7 ,,	
		Sewan Sul-division.														
11	1	Sewan to Chuprah	26,866	12,622	11,075	50,563	1,919	902	791	3,612	1,981	1,053	1,003	4,037		
5	2	Sewan ,, Burrowlee	5,930	3,942	3,188	13,060	424	282	228	934	561	349	286	1,196		
2	3	Sewan ,, Goothnee	9,951	7,087	4,870	21,908	648	571	348	1,567	972	927	562	2,461		
1	4	Tajpore ,, Goothnee	10,082	9,266	4,474	22,822	720	661	319	1,700	959	986	436	2,581		
4	5	Sewan ,, Andor	3,790	3,275	1,729	8,794	271	234	124	629	394	308	202	904		
34	6	Rasoolpore ,, Chainpore	70	.....	.....	70	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5		
3	10	Durrowly ,, Myrwa	3,905	2,554	2,033	8,492	279	182	145	606	431	293	216	940		
15	11	Andor to Durrowly	5,509	6,736	3,294	15,539	394	481	235	1,110	637	809	339	1,776		
4	12	Andor to Nurhun	382	304	381	1,067	27	22	27	76	.....	.....	.....	.....		
28	13	Sewan to Lukri	99	105	89	293	7	8	6	21	8	10	9	27		
16	14	Sewan to Siswan	6,898	4,883	5,224	17,005	493	349	373	1,215	254	245	189	688		
10	19	Maharajgunge to Gopalgunge	3,075	1,005	820	4,900	219	72	66	357	126	75	69	270		
40	21	Bussuntpore to Sewan new road east ...	18,884	7,846	5,934	32,664	1,888	784	593	3,265	1,764	736	837	3,337		
34	22	Sewan Tank	347	534	314	1,195	25	38	22	85	103	132	246	481		
23	23	Chitowlee Tank	1,319	734	552	2,605	177	105	78	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	Average of 7 days.	
22	27	Burhôga Tank	6,987	4,954	8,915	20,856	499	354	637	1,490	451	311	568	1,330		
24	28	Seisai Tank	10,013	6,176	3,094	19,283	715	441	221	1,377	679	396	205	1,280		
10	29	Gopalgunge Road	2,472	245	523	3,240	176	17	37	230	478	11	43	532		
	31	Surish to Bhojepooriah	376	167	116	659	27	12	8	47	16	21	15	52		
	34	Sudhowah to tramway	262	89	.....	351	19	6	.....	25	28	.....	.....	28		
	36	Sudhowah to Surfra	208	415	231	854	15	30	16	61	29	25	40	85		
44	40	Koreepakur Tank	2,802	2,141	2,478	7,421	400	306	354	1,060	434	332	370	1,136		

Map Number.	Serial number of work.	Name of Work.	Length of Road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
		Sewan Sub-division.—(Continued).															
33	42	Sonapiper „	...	4,773	5,785	4,900	15,458	341	413	350	1,104	277	443	501	1,221		
34	43	Bhimpore „	...	269	289	213	771	18	21	15	54	13	.....	.....	13		
35	44	Gopalpore „	...	1,233	3,250	989	5,452	82	231	71	384	92	153	58	299		
38	45	Jatour Tank	...	1,346	.....	.....	1,346	96	.....	.....	96	110	.....	.....	110		
40	50	Bussuntpore to Sewan new road west	...	216	184	145	545	15	13	10	38	85	59	57	201		
19	51	Bussuntpore Tank	...	3,388	1,928	1,349	6,665	484	275	192	951	460	282	176	918	Ditto of 7 days.	
45	52	Bunsohee „	...	8,866	4,043	3,431	16,340	887	403	343	1,633	675	296	336	1,307	Ditto of 10 days.	
	55	Repairing roads at Pertabpore factory	...	168	261	...	429	12	19	...	31	19	16	...	35		
	56	„ „ Sudhowa „	...	7,742	4,400	1,541	13,683	553	314	110	977	604	316	123	1,043		
	58	Seisai „ Pukri „	...	3,138	1,241	1,186	5,587	451	177	169	797	457	206	204	867	Ditto of 7 days.	
2	59	Drain Muteenr to Choorma Chour (Doomoye)	...	9,433	4,431	3,362	17,226	943	443	336	1,722	709	356	296	1,341	Ditto of 10 days.	
2	60	Drain Choorma to Gunduki	...	43,422	18,790	15,006	77,218	5,047	2,687	1,445	8,579	5,506	2,292	1,529	9,327	Ditto of 9 days.	
37	61	Myrwa Tank	...	1,112	...	...	1,112	79	...	...	79	124	...	...	124		
46	62	Charowa Tank	...	1,889	3,231	3,320	8,440	135	231	237	603	106	396	117	619		
6	65	Sewan to Maharajgunge	...	2,687	1,538	2,073	6,298	192	110	148	450	121	30	51	202		
36	66	Titira Tank	...	1,189	...	...	1,189	85	...	...	85	81	...	...	81		
47	67	Jankinuggur Tank	...	6,621	3,588	2,840	13,349	662	389	284	1,335	810	410	289	1,509	Ditto of 10 days.	
26	68	Tank at Sonda	...	659	2,269	311	3,239	47	162	22	231	76	320	.....	396		
	69	Village roads at Muniarah Factory ...	...	7,248	1,281	1,058	9,587	518	91	75	684	947	277	206	1,430		
	70	Jugdishpore to Koria	...	3,035	1,612	888	5,535	217	115	63	395	261	136	57	454		
	71	Chamoka Tank	...	1,320	1,438	3,542	6,300	94	103	253	450	127	60	317	504		
	72	Roads at Mahomedpore Factory ...	...	562	972	1,256	2,790	80	139	179	398	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto of 7 days.	
32	74	Pachbhinda Tank	...	815	1,241	490	2,546	58	89	35	182	97	80	81	258		
	76	Burhora village roads	...	2,813	2,496	5,799	11,108	201	178	414	793	239	209	460	868		
	80	Jugdishpore Tank	...	3,457	3,624	6,970	14,051	245	259	498	1,002	218	258	469	945		
	82	Nuthoochap new road	...	74	2	12	88	6	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto of 13 days.	
30	83	Bahadurpore Tank	...	294	184	65	543	74	46	16	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto of 4 days.	
		Chuprah protective works	...	8,193	14,255	4,468	26,913	585	1,017	319	1,921	544	917	238	1,699		
		Grand Total ...	...	9,00,650	5,99,814	4,91,268	19,91,132	67,955	42,840	37,464	1,48,259	69,075	44,633	38,199	1,51,907		

J. MAY, *Captain*,

Executive Engineer, Sarun District.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 *days ending* 14*th May* 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.					Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.	
														Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.		
1	Raising 8½ miles	1,745	251	142	2,138	125	18	10	153	109	10	5	124					¼ to 2 miles from the work.	All earning full rates; work being done chiefly by task work.
2	Constructing retired bund on the 17 and 27 miles	3,362	259	181	3,802	240	8	13	261	132	5	4	141						
3	Extention of main bund at Sonepore and drainage of the Hurdiah jheel	8,717	2,084	1,680	9,869	622	149	76	847	730	216	95	1,041						
4	Constructing Sonouth retiring embankment	545	107	118	770	39	7	8	54	12	3	4	19	10 5/12 to 11¼	11½ to 12	16 to 17	14½ to 16		
5	Constructing Tree Spuns Sonouth	239	.....	.....	239	17	...	...	17	24	...	...	24						
6	Annual repairs to river protective works ...	188	.....	.....	188	13	...	...	13	18	...	...	18						
7	Annual repairs, Sarun embankment ...	32	....	.....	32	2	...	...	2	8	...	...	8						
8	Annual repairs to inspection-houses ..	58	11	19	88	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...						
	Total number employed ...	14,886	2,712	1,528	17,126	1,062	182	108	1,352	1,033	234	108	1,375						

Rate of wages paid for full work—

	As.	P.
To each Man	1	6
,, Woman	1	0
,, Child	0	6

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,612-13-0.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the Town of Chuprah by the Magistrate of Sarun during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 16*th May* 1874.

Serial No. of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.					Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dál.	Grain.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.	
		C. Ft.														Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.		
1	Digging serai, serpentine tank, &c..	126,000 making bund, &c.	2,273	4,182	1,111	7,566	162	299	79	540	167	302	82	551	1 month ...						
2	Talempore tank	968,960	1,419	3,359	1,372	6,150	101	240	98	439	114	252	111	477	Ditto ...						
23	Tank near library bungalow ...	300,000	1,787	3,996	1,287	7,070	128	285	92	505	129	279	76	475	¼ month ...						
23	Ditto in post-office compound ...	300,000	696	1,544	414	2,654	50	110	30	190	49	109	36	194	Ditto ...	12	13	16½	16	Close to the works.	Three-fourths of the number employed belong to the ordinary laboring, and one-fourth to the non-laboring classes. All doing piece-work.
24	Remetalling main city road ...	1 mile ...	542	1,202	241	1,985	39	86	17	142	38	85	19	142	Ditto ...						
26	Ditto Mission road ...	½ „ ...	489	962	282	1,733	35	69	20	125	35	67	19	121	1 month ...						
27	Ditto Telpa road	Ditto ...	625	1,032	244	1,901	45	74	17	136	47	75	18	140	Ditto ...						
	Total number employed ...	.....	7,831	16,277	4,951	29,059	560	1,163	353	2,076	579	1,169	361	2,109							

Rate of wages paid for full work—

	As.	P.
To each man	1	6
„ woman	1	0
„ child	0	6

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 2,010-13-6.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 *days ending Saturday the* 16*th May* 1874.

Serial Number of Work.	Name of Work.	Total Number of Persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of Persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.					Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dál.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.	
1	Nyah bazar tank	586	1,024	1,021	2,631	42	73	73	188	79	100	50	229	Up to 15th of June.	10 12/16	12·4	15 1/2	16	From bazar, within 300 yards from the work.	About one-fourth are non-labouring classes and all on piece-work.
2	Cutchary ,, ...	1,513	2,559	2,293	6,365	108	183	164	455	116	237	188	541		.....	.....	.....	...	400 yards.	
	Total number employed ...	2,099	3,583	3,314	8,996	150	256	237	643	195	337	238	770							

Rate of wages paid for full work—

	As.	P.
To each Man		
,, Woman		
,, Child		

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 807-14-6.

(Countersigned.)

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector

A. C. WRIGHT,
Sub-divisional Officer.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwah estate under the Court of Wards in the district of Sarun during the 14 *days ending Wednesday, the* 13*th May* 1874.

Serial Nos.	Name of works.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last 14 days.				Rate of food-grain per rupee.				Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Makace.	
1	27 Tanks in Tuppas Bhorey, Mareer, and Dhoboul	22,302	37,608	29,325	89,235	1,487	2,507	1,955	5,949	1,880	2,230	3,354	7,464	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
2	6 { Ditto in ditto by contract	.....	.....	.....	11,216	.....	.....	.....	748	...	...	...	452					
3	{ Ditto in ditto this village Thikeds ..																	
4	3 Ditto under Muniarah factory	802	1,682	1,890	4,374	55	112	126	291	54	127	172	353					
5	5 Ditto ditto Sreepore ditto	4,433	7,005	7,240	18,678	295	467	483	1,245	145	165	180	490					
5½	1 Ditto ditto Pritabpore ditto	835	704	369	1,898	119	101	53	273	138	110	52	300					
6	7 Ditto ditto Churkia ditto...	2,872	8,653	3,567	15,092	191	577	238	1,006	178	689	294	1,161					
7	1 Ditto ditto Jagapore ditto	1,380	856	439	2,675	92	57	29	178	98	73	23	194	10½	13	14¾	14¾	All on piece-works.
8	Ditto Thaway Lutchwer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...					
9	17 Ditto in Afrad Tuhsildaree	11,189	10,955	10,455	32,599	785	782	746	2,313	999	978	951	2,928					
10	9 Ditto in Dhuguree ditto	2,967	2,794	4,782	9,543	211	199	341	751	250	251	331	832					
11	10 Ditto in Kurriat ditto	1,341	1,094	1,650	4,085	95	78	116	289	68	70	141	279					
12	12 Ditto by other Ticcadars	4,410	4,330	6,212	14,952	439	472	673	1,584	556	535	782	1,873					
13	1 Deepening Fort Moat at Hutwah	1,150	1,684	1,968	4,802	77	112	131	320	101	83	143	327					
	Total	53,681	77,365	67,957	2,09,149	3,844	5,464	4,891	14,947	4,467	5,311	6,423	16,053					

Rate of wages paid for full works.

		As.	P.	
To each Man	...	6	9	But in most cases they are paid by cowries.
,, ,, Woman	...	4	6	
,, ,, Child	...	2	4	

Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 11,914-7-6.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 *days ending* 16*th May* 1874-75.

Serial number of works.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food grain per rupee.				At what distance obtainable from the work.	Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.		
	TRIGOONANUND OOPADHIAH.																				
1	Pirapee, Pergunnah Bal., tank	...	571	603	48	1,222	41	43	3	87	51	53	3	107	.....	10 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	5 miles.	Every caste of laborers are employed on the works.
2	Pekhurbhindah, Pergh. Bal., tank	...	556	794	133	1,483	40	57	10	106	42	57	2	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Ekaree, Pergunnah ditto, ditto	...	538	260	35	832	38	19	3	60	39	21	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 miles.	
4	Julalpore, Pergunnah Barai, ditto	...	2,429	.....	.....	2,429	174	.....	.....	174	177	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 miles.	
5	Rewaree, Pergunnah Bal., ditto	...	1,671	1,287	339	3,297	119	92	24	236	151	91	16	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	OUDH BEEHAREE SUKUN MISIR.																				
6	Adumpore, Pergunnah Ander, tank	...	983	1,974	910	3,822	67	141	65	273	65	135	62	262	.....	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	2 miles.	
7	Ditto, ditto, well	...	154	140	84	378	11	11	6	27	9	11	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	Goinlhee Bunofer, ditto	...	84	112	70	266	6	8	5	19	9	8	5	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Ditto ditto, tank	...	700	784	490	1,974	50	56	35	141	49	54	26	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	Thurchoon, Pergunnah Puchlukh, well	...	154	112	84	350	11	8	6	25	12	7	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	RAI BISHESUR NATH SAHAI.																				
11	Muhrajgunge, Pergh. Chirand, tank	...	629	1,112	594	2,335	45	79	42	167	50	60	32	142	.....	11 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	1 mile.	Rate of wages paid for full work— To each Man ... 1 anna to 3 as. ,, Woman 1 anna. ,, Child ... 9 pies.
12	Sadpur ditto well	...	263	216	162	581	15	15	12	42	16	19	8	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	CHUCKER SURAN NARAIN SINGH.																				
13	Bal., Pergunnah Bal., tank	...	1,333	210	77	1,620	95	15	6	116	180	27	10	217	.....	11 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	1 mile.	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 1,554-12-6.
	Total number employed	...	9,960	7,613	3,026	20,599	711	544	216	1,471	850	534	171	1,555	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

CHUPRAH MANAGER'S OFFICE,
The 19*th May* 1874.

(Countersigned,)
J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

SYUD MAHOMED FUZL,
Manager.

No. 1530F, dated 18th May 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq., Collector of Chumparun,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for this district for the fortnight ending the 16th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

In the Motihari Sub-division (No. 1) no change requiring notice has taken place in the state of the bazars since the last report, except that Government rice is now plentiful, and that maize and wheat have disappeared as articles of sale. Mr. Oldham gives the following account of hissub-division :—"Many petty zemindars, village farmers, and mahajuns, still hold considerable stocks untouched, meant not only for their own consumption, but to be advanced to cultivators as soon as the tangible security of a growing crop is to be seen.

"The ryots, too, have larger stores than would be supposed. A recent fire disclosed that a man who was working on the northern relief works at subsistence rates, had 20 maunds of grain in his house. It is obvious everywhere that the chief object they all have now in view is to maintain a sufficient reserve to enable them to carry on their cultivation at the proper season, and that they are making every effort to accomplish this aim. No rain fell during the fortnight. The state of the crops remains unchanged—that is, what little millet has been irrigated has been saved, the remainder has been lost."

The good done by the shower of rain which was reported in the last Narrative to have fallen in the north-east of the sub-division, was very slight.

As regards the condition of the people, Mr. Oldham writes: "No change is observable except a general excitement consequent on the opening of the Government stores, and that the people are now everywhere clamorous for advances. I have been the best part of the last week in the heart of the sub-division, and through many of the worst off villages, and I have seen no further cases of misery or want. The old woman described in my last narrative as having been brought to Ramgurwa Hospital in the last stage of emaciation, died there after lingering over a week. The Hospital Assistant says that this was a starvation death. The subject was exceedingly old. No similar cases have occurred, nor has any other inmate been received in such a hopeless state. There is a total absence of people in this condition in all the several villages without exception; all cases of this sort are to be seen at the relief centres only" There are at present only two poor-houses in this sub-division; and as Adapore, which is eighteen miles from the nearest, is in a somewhat isolated situation, Mr. Oldham has commenced making one more at that place, though he does not assert that it is actually required at present. Notwithstanding the large area and population of this sub-division, there are only 109 poor-house and hospital inmates, which, as Mr. Oldham observes, is a "good sign."

Another favourable symptom which Mr. Oldham noticed is the number of marriages which are taking place everywhere, a circumstance which contrasts very forcibly with the total absence of such ceremonies during the chief marriage months in Orissa, when that country was visited by famine in 1866-67. This account of the condition of the people in this sub-division is very encouraging.

In the Dacca Sub-division (No. 2) the accounts are also good. The sale of Government grain was commenced during the fortnight, and the result has been that prices are easier. The Government grain had been sold at from 10 to 11½ seers per rupee. Private parties, Mr. Kilby finds, have lately made arrangements to import grain *viâ* Revelgunge and Sahebgunge, and he does not anticipate that these rates will deter them from continuing to do so. Considerable quantities had already been imported. Best rice was selling at Pattahi (his head quarter) at 10 seers, whereas it had previously been selling at 7½ and 8. Indian-corn, Mr. Kilby reports, has fallen from 13¼ to 14 seers, which seems to indicate that there is still a large reserve of this important grain in the hands of the people. Small-pox is reported from this sub-division, but is not abnormally prevalent. This disease shows itself always at this season of the year, and will continue till the rains set in. The Civil Surgeon has himself visited this sub-division, and assures me that the disease is not so prevalent as in some former years. It is prevalent more or less throughout the district. The want of water is beginning to be felt in Mr. Kilby's sub-division, and steps have been taken to excavate more tanks.

From the Gobindgunge Sub-division (No. 3), Mr. Weekes reports as follows:—"There is a great scarcity of rice, and it is very dear; but other grains (maize, gram, and wheat,) are still easily procurable at from 13 to 14 seers." Up to this time, according to Mr. Weekes, it seems that food-grains have been largely imported into the district by the Gunduk, and now that the Government importations have been almost concluded, traders are beginning to convey grain *viâ* Hajeepore. This should be encouraged as much as possible. As regards the condition of the people, Mr. Weekes considers that the "state of the cultivators is worse," and he thinks that they will soon need relief, "having now nearly come to the end of their resources." He is engaged in carrying out the recent orders regarding advances.

The numbers on the relief works are certainly increasing, and in some places rapidly, and many of the better class of cultivators are beginning, it is said, to be attracted to them.

Mr. Samuells reports from the Bettiah sub-division (No. 4) that, owing to sales of Government grain having commenced in accordance with the recent orders (No. 48—T.F.), the market is abundantly supplied. Grain is being sold at the Government golahs, and through the local trade, at 12 seers per rupee for cleaned rice, and other grains in proportion. At each large golah a salaried bunneah is employed, and in addition the public is being supplied through local traders licensed to retail Government grain. The same arrangements are made on all the roads under the supervision of the Public Works Department. Mr. Samuells is only waiting for tokens to pay in grain even on large works.

There had been no rain, and the want of it is beginning to be much felt. The following are the prices at which food-grains have been procurable in the five sub-divisions :—

No. 1, *Motiharee Sub-division.*

	Seers.
Rice cheapest clean	10
Wheat (coarse)	11½
Oats	25
Barley	15
Gram	13
Cheena	13
Urid	12
Moong	13
Arhur	17

These were the rates at Segowlee (the head-quarters of the sub-division).

No. 2, *Dacca Sub-division.*

Rice	8½ to 9½
Maize	13¼
Barley	13⅔
Wheat	10
Gram	13⅜
Peas	12¾
Arhur	14
Cheena	13
Kodo	20¾
Mussoor	13¾
Urid	13¼

This was at Pattahi (head-quarter).

No. 3, *Gobindgunge Sub-division.*

Rice (best)	9½
,, (coarse)	9 to 14
Wheat	11 to 12
Maize	13 to 10
Gram	13 to 10
Arhur	14 to 10

This was at Kessuria (large mart).

No. 4, *Bettiah Sub-division*

Rice (best)	9½
,, (coarse)	13
Maize	14½
Barley	15½
Wheat	12½
Gram	13¼
Arhur	12

These were the prices at Bettiah ; at Lowria (further north), coarse rice has been selling at 11½, and maize 14.

No. 5, *Ramnuggur Sub-division.*

At Shikarpore and neighbouring bazars.

Rice	8 to 9
Maize	12 to 14
Urid	11½
Barley	18
Gram	12

At Ramnuggur, and westward to Bugaha, Government rice only is obtainable; other grains rather higher than the above rates except gram, which is to be obtained in small quantities at 13 seers.

It will thus be seen that the average rate of coarse rice has been 10½, and of maize 13½, the latter grain not being procurable at Segowlee, though readily obtainable still in the other sub-divisions.

From the Ramnuggur Sub-division (No. 5) Mr. Howe reports as follows regarding the state of the country under his charge :—"During the last fortnight distress has continued to increase, especially in the east. There has been no rain, and the supplies in the bazars are very small indeed. But for the general sale of Government rice, food would in most parts be hardly obtainable. In the east rice is still procurable, though at very high rates, and Government rice even there is generally becoming the food of the people."

At Shikarpore and in the bazars around the following prices have obtained :—

	Seers.
Rice	8 to 9
Maize	12 to 14
Urid	11½
Barley	18
Gram	12

At Ramnuggur, and westward to Bugaha, only Government rice is obtainable, and other grains are sold at slightly higher rates than the above, except gram, which is obtainable (in small quantities) at 13 seers.

All classes, more or less, are suffering from distress ; but the class which feels it worst are the petty cultivators, who cannot or will not work on our roads. Colonel Boulderson, writing with regard to the eastern circle, says :—"Altogether the condition of the families of the poorer class of cultivators has certainly changed for the worse during the last fortnight. Not only are their home supplies run out, but they have no longer the means of raising loans for purchasing grain, nor can they get money except by working on our relief works" This description, Mr. Howe states, applies generally to the condition of all 'assamees' in his sub-division, and accounts for the steady increase in the numbers now attending the works. "Necessity," he says, "has everywhere driven even that most conservative of castes, the Tharoos, to our works. This I have before noticed at Hurnatar and Bugaha, and during the past week there has been a large increase on the newly-opened road which runs from Shikarpore to Taree, a part of the country inhabited principally by Tharoos. This change for the worse is the natural and necessary result of the long continued distress. Indeed the month of May and the time immediately preceding the rains will probably be the hardest time for the cultivators. When the rain falls field work will give employment to many, while the prospect of a good crop will enable them to obtain credit with their mahajuns. A steady increase in the numbers requiring direct help must be expected for some time." This estimate of the condition of the people is, I think, very correct, and applies more or less to the whole district. An increase in the daily number of persons seeking work is quite to be expected at this time, and this will go on till the rains fall and give the mahajun class some assurance of a return for their money. There have been no crimes deserving special notice, nor any grain-thefts. Fires continue, but Mr. Howe thinks they have been slightly less frequent.

Seed-grain.—The orders lately received on this important subject have been circulated to all relief officers, and I have requested the British Resident at the Nepal Court to move the Durbar to issue orders in the country opposite to this district similar to those issued for Botwal (opposite the Goruckpore district,) and circulated with the Government orders above alluded to. I have not received definite replies from all the relief officers, but having just returned from Ramnugur (where the need is most pressing), I have learnt Mr. Howe's views on the subject, and have approved of the steps he intends to take.

I give Mr. Howe's opinion in his own words :—

"The question as to the supply of seed-grain, and whether there is sufficient in the country to supply all wants, is one of the most urgent importance at present. I have made very careful inquiries, and am convinced that there is not a sufficient supply, and that the next crop, on which everything depends, will prove a comparative failure unless the ryots are in some way or other assisted. The experience of previous famines, indeed, shows that there has never been a deficiency of seed-grain after a year of famine, and that, as a rule, this question may be left alone with safety ; but there are many points in the present famine on which experience will probably fail, because the circumstances of the present differ so entirely from those of previous famines.

"Indeed there appears a reason why, in a famine like that of Orissa, seed-grain should at the end of the famine be found in plenty, *and this reason does not exist in the present calamity.* In the Orissa famine the end came very suddenly, and thousands who had lived from hand to mouth in hopes of receiving help from Government, and therefore had kept their seed-grain to the last, were suddenly swept off. Help had, however, by this time come, and the survivors had therefore no inducement to consume their seed-grain. In the present case, however, though famine has been kept in check, yet in spite of every effort the privations and sufferings of the people have been most severe, and have tested their powers to the utmost. There seems to be a point when a starving man having seed-grain will become reckless and consume it. In previous famines before this point could generally be reached a collapse took place, after which help came, and hence there was seed-grain left for the survivors.

"But in the present famine though a general break-down is now fortunately an impossibility, the point when half-starved people become reckless has, I fear, already been reached; and this recklessness has inevitably been increased by the very fact that some relief has been given. The people will not believe that Government does not intend to supply them with seed-grain. I have frequently been told, while talking over this matter with the people, that Government, having made such large advances of food-grain, would, for its own sake, provide the only means by which they can ever hope to recover the debt. I have assured the people that in this matter they must help themselves, but have always been met with the reply that they had no seed, and that Government would in the end be sure to help them.

"As the aghanie crop was almost an entire failure, and a large part of the bhadoi was lost, I do not think there can be much seed-grain, as the people have a strong prejudice against keeping or using the seed saved in previous years. That certain well-to-do zemindars and mahajuns have seed, I admit; but I doubt if it will be available, except at almost prohibitive rates. It must be remembered also that large quantities of seed-grain have been destroyed by fire, and therefore that speculators will have a better excuse for raising prices. The measure I propose is this:—There is ample seed-grain just across the Nepal frontier. I have persuaded two planters to accept advances under Section 4 (B), Circular 80, and to sell seed-grain at various parts of the sub-division, where, from careful inquiries I have made, it will be most required. This plan, I feel confident, will be successful, as the fact of there being private competition will compel the holders of seed-grain to sell at fair rates. At first, feeling that some action was absolutely necessary, and not being aware that these gentlemen were willing to accept advances for this purpose, I proposed to purchase direct; but having lately visited Bugaha and the frontier, and found the present scheme feasible, I would far prefer to adopt it, as it would not directly interfere with private trade."

Mr. Howe is now engaged in carrying out this scheme, which, I think, will amply provide for the wants of his sub-division. In the Bettiah sub-division Mr. Gibbon has long since received an advance of Rs. 50,000 from Government under the Section quoted by Mr. Howe, and has already purchased a large quantity of seed-grain from outside the district: and, as Mr. Samuells observes, if Government competes with him, both in the collection and distribution of seed-grain, he will have very little chance of making a successful venture." As far as I can judge, it will not be necessary for Government to interfere.

Mr. Kilby reports on this head as follows:—"I have made very careful inquiries on this subject; many of the cultivating classes declare that they will have much difficulty in obtaining seed, as in very many instances their fields produced nothing, and many more produced a very small and inferior grain. The cultivators (the lower classes) naturally try to make things look as black as possible. If I ask them if they can procure seed if I supply them with money, the reply has so far always been in the affirmative. I find that even in favourable years seed is chiefly preserved by the mahajuns and headmen of the village, from whom the petty cultivators usually purchase just before the time for sowing comes round. These people (and I do not think from interested motives) give me the impression that there will be no difficulty about seed-grain. On the Nepal frontier and down the central portion of this sub-division (where the rice was a complete failure), there may be a little difficulty; but I believe that if we do not interfere grain in sufficient quantities will find its way over the border from Nepal."

I am not prepared to say that Mr. Kilby's anticipations are too sanguine; further inquiries are being made, and the action to be taken must depend thereon.

B.—Relief Works.

The subjoined statement shows the relief works in progress, and the number of labourers employed thereon. The average number daily employed during the fortnight has been 132,655, and the number on the last day was 141,301:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily Average.
Sub-Division No. 1, Motiharee ...	124,117	115,212	38,717	278,046	19,860
Ditto „ 2, Dhaka ...	276,506	138,857	85,235	500,598	35,757
Ditto „ 3, Gobindgunge...	84,395	59,685	30,170	174,250	12,446
Ditto „ 4, Bettiah ...	76,590	99,759	27,881	204,230	14,587
Ditto „ 5, Ramnuggur ...	146,538	163,600	53,592	363,730	25,987
Upper Gunduk Embankment, about	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000
Lower ditto ditto	81,782	843	1,988	84,613	6,018

There has thus been an increase of 455,773 over the previous fortnight, the total daily average number of people employed being now 132,655. In the Motiharee sub-division, owing to the completion of the work on the northern section of the road from Motiharee to Kutkenwa, work has been opened at two large tanks,—one at Sripore, the other at Kutkenwa. Each of these works can probably employ 2,000 persons daily till the end of June. Recourse has been had to these works, not from failure of works on the road, but because Mr. Oldham is anxious to reserve surface work for the rains. Of the reserve works, Mr. Oldham has opened work on one new road during the fortnight. Mr. Oldham calculates that about 10 per cent. of the entire population of his sub-division is on the work; of these 8 per cent. belong purely to the labouring classes. A large number, he says, still

show great independence, and 80 or 90 per cent. of the total number are fit for strict task-work. The style of the work done has greatly improved; the punctuality of the attendance being a marked contrast to the former state of things. Mr. Oldham's system is everywhere the same, viz. 1,000 feet in tanks and 1,500 in fair weather roads are exacted for each mixed gang of 50 persons; and as soon as the allotted portion is completed, the gang is paid and discharged. When not completed, the mates and the spade-men are mulcted, ast hey are responsible that the earth is lifted away. The coolies are paid almost everywhere in grain for six days in the week, and in cash on Sundays, when grain payments are not paid. Retail traders are engaged to supply grain on the works. Grain payments are made as follows:—

All labourers are divided into three classes:—

(1) Men, (able-bodied or weak).
(2) Women and grown lads.
(3) Children over six years.

The first class get 18 chittacks of cleaned rice; the second 12 chittacks; and the third 6 chittacks.

The numbers in each are made up every morning and sent to the gola, whence the rice required is brought by a body of coolies detached for the purpose. It is distributed to the mates of each gang of 50, and by them to the coolies by means of "choongas" of bamboo, holding measures of the three different degrees required. Mr. Oldham found no difficulty in introducing this system: it has, in fact, been in force for about a month and half.

In the Dhaka sub-division (No. 2,) wages have in some places been paid in grain, and grain has been supplied to all the works, and has been purchased freely. The total daily average has increased this fortnight in this sub-division, as below:—

	1*st week.*	2*nd week.*
Under Public Works Department	30,732	34,768
„ Circle Officers	2,925	3,488
Total ..	33,657	38,256

In the Gobindgunge sub-division Mr. Weekes has found it necessary to open out a number of new relief works, as the numbers were increasing. These new works have been chiefly tanks, which are supervised by a 'panchayet' of the village, consisting of three or four of the most respectable residents, assisted by the putwaries, jeth ryots, &c. The grain required for the workmen is made over to this 'panchayet,' who are provided with the necessary measures to hold 15, 12, and 9 chittacks. Ten tanks have been started on this plan. The condition of the people on the works, Mr. Weekes reports, is good. Very few at all emaciated persons are now to be seen. This is satisfactory, as in former reports they were said to be very thin. They appreciate being paid in kind, as they get full value without the interposition of any bunniah, lalla, or mate.

Mr. Weekes has had lists completed village by village of the labourers employed on every relief work. In the Bettiah sub-division a somewhat similar system has been introduced by Mr. Samuells. He says:—"A great start has been made in the way of village relief works, payment in kind rendering them much more manageable if worked through local agency. The following is the plan I have pursued with great success, 20 tanks having been started during the last week, and with really good results. The particular tank being selected, the number of villages for which it is to supply labour is fixed in proportion to the size of the tank: it may be one village or a dozen. Each village brings its own gang under its own officers, generally the 'putwary' and 'jeth ryot' or two. The whole work is under the joint management of one of the putwaries, with whom are associated a 'jeth ryot' and a local 'bunniah.'"

The rates are one "pucca" seer for men, ¾ for women, and ½ for children. Copper measures are used, and one man can measure out grain to 100 coolies in 20 minutes. The 'bunniah' is the only salaried person on the work. Three or four tanks can be started in this way in a morning's ride. The bunniah's account is kept at the gola. The putwary's return is sent to the clerk of works, "who is always on the move, and a check is thus provided."

It is very satisfactory to find local agency so successfully employed, as it has in some places been found impracticable. The plan should be adopted to the utmost. Task-work has been introduced on the works supervised by the Public Works Department, but a want of overseers is much felt. Good work is being exacted, however, on the daily-wage system, by enforcing early attendance and close supervision.

In the Ramnuggur sub-division (No. 5) Mr. Howe reports that the orders recently received regarding payments in kind will be introduced at once. In the meantime the system described in para. 3 (*a*) of Circular No. 48—T.F. is in force, *i.e.*, there are bunniahs on all the works, who sell both to the laborers and to the public.

Task-work has not been introduced; "the people," Mr. Howe says, "do not understand it," and he fears to introduce a change, as the laborers depend on the daily wages they receive to a large extent. When payments are made in kind it will be easier to extend the task-work system.

C.—Transport of Grain.

It has been found that, in consequence of some error in the accounts of the first despatches, one *lakh* of *maunds* still remains to be carted. The transport officer has been requested to forward this, and enquiries are being made as to the discrepancy between the accounts of despatch and receipt.

D.—Storage of Grain.

The following amounts have been stored according to latest accounts:—

Allotment.			
1,54,980,	No. 1 ..	Motiharee sub-division ..	1,55,508
2,10,000,	„ 2 ..	Dhaka	1,09,098
1,34,300,	„ 3 ..	Gobindgunge	1,09,472
1,11,000,	„ 4 ..	Bettiah	in full.
2,50,000,	„ 5 ..	Ramnuggur	2,11,732
1,50,000,	„ 6 ..	Upper Gunduk Embankment..	1,50,000
14,000,	..	Lower ditto ditto ..	9,010

The sales of Government grain are shown below:—

Motiharee Sub-division.

Up to date of last Report. Mds. Srs. Ch.				During the Fortnight. Mds. Srs. Ch.
2,765 16 10	...	To laborers		5,212 31 5
		To public		6,206 7 0
		Advances		*Nil.*
		Charity		563 37 8

Dhaka Sub-division.

7,552 16 9	...	To laborers		1,482 21 13
		To public		239 6 0
		Advances		7,103 28 14
		Charity...		185 38 10

Gobindgunge Sub-division.

241 12 8	...	To laborers		1,169 21 0
		To public		493 9 0
		Advances		*Nil.*
		Charity		465 36 0

Bettiah Sub-division.

717 37 6	...	To laborers		1,200 16 4
		To public		1,204 21 6
		Advances		3,003 0 0
		Charity ...		546 8 14

Ramnuggur Sub-division.

14,884 37 9	...	To laborers		4,500 5 12
		To public		4,588 0 0
		Advances		11,648 20 2
		Charity		954 1 4
	Total	...	To laborers	13,565 16 2
			To public	12,731 3 6
			Advances	21,755 9 0
			Charity..	2,716 2 4

Sales to the public have not been opened at the two frontier golahs, Adapore and Kutkenwa, for fear of a sudden drain on the stores into Nepal, which there would be no means of preventing. Sales will be deferred here till later, when the distribution of grain throughout the country will have lessened the demand. But at all the other golahs in this sub-division (Motiharee) the sale of Government grain is going on briskly. Stock-taking will be completed by the end of the month.

In the Dhaka and Gobindgunge sub-division the grain is being weighed and marked as it arrives. In Bettiah stock-taking has been completed.

E.—Advances to Private Persons.

The following sums have been expended under this head during the fortnight:—

	Rs.
I.—For storage	5,000
II.—For assistance to ryots	5,201
III.—For land improvement	22,516

The total amount expended up to date under these heads has been—

I	1,37,000
II	1,52,430
III	55,165

With regard to advances of grain to ryots, Mr. Howe reports that such advances in estates belonging to the Rajah of Ramnuggur have now been placed on a very satisfactory footing. The Rajah has, on his own security, consented to advance Government grain to his ryots in two instalments; the first commenced in February last, and amounted to nearly 8,000 maunds. Subsequently, when distress had again commenced to be felt, the Rajah of his own accord volunteered a further advance of 8,000 maunds. This Mr. Howe thinks will enable the ryots to tide over the worst part of the year.

This last advance is now being made rapidly, and at the same time Mr. Howe is making detailed enquiries as to the condition of the ryots, so that, should anything further have to be done, the necessary information will have been collected. The Rajah has had lists of all the villages prepared in which assistance is required, and the provision he has made is very liberal. The Assamees receive advances in accordance with these lists, and through and on the responsibility of the Raja, and Mr. Howe thinks that the plan may be safely continued. A certain number of advances have also been made to substantial sub-proprietors, britdars, jageerdars,' &c. These are being rapidly completed. In the estates belonging to the Rajah of Bettiah a plan of action was sanctioned by the Commissioner, by which detailed enquiries were made by tehsildars, assisted by a responsible officer on Mr. Gibbon's post. This plan very much resembles the rules laid down in paragraph 8 of Circular No. 48—T.F. In this way several villages have been provided for; Mr. Gibbon, however, declines to sanction advances to the better classes of ryots coming under classes II and III of the Circular in question. until they show that they need assistance by disposing of their moveable property. Mr. Howe is treating these ryots, therefore, under Rules 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the Circular.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The following figures show the daily average of persons relieved under this head during the fortnight :—

Circle No. 1	750
„ „ 2	1,460
„ „ 3	2,150
„ „ 4	2,989
„ „ 5	2,000

The numbers in the Dhaka sub-division have greatly increased, but Mr. Kilby has tested the lists, he says, very carefully, and is sure the relief is not being given improperly.

G.—Financial Result of the Fortnight.

Total expenditure from the district and subordinate treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 18,30,248-13-8.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Relief Works.					
Executive Engineer, West Chumparun			3,000	0	0
„ „ East „			66,230	0	0
Mr. Nicolay, of Barrah			3,000	0	0
Woodit Sing			2,000	0	0
Mr. Kilby			3,000	0	0
„ Weekes			10,000	0	0
Assistant Magistrate of Bettiah			20,000	0	0
Mr. Howe			5,000	0	0
Collector of Chumparun			217	10	0
Total ...			1,12,447	10	0
Charitable Relief.					
Mr. Howe	439	5 9			
Collector of Chumparun	10	0 0			
			449	5	9
Transporting Arrangements.					
Mr. Lethbridge	45,793	13 6			
„ Nicolay	4,557	8 0			
			50,351	5	6
Establishment, &c.					
Under Mr. Howe	504	12 6			
„ Dr. Battersby	5	0 0			
„ Colonel Boulderson	74	0 0			
„ Collector of Champarun	37	10 8			
„ Mr. Kilby	1,017	5 7			
			1,638	12	9
Carried over ...			1,64,887	2	0

			Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward			1,64,887	2	0
Assistance to Ryots.					
Roghoonundon Ogah	201 0 0				
Mr. Hudson	5,000 0 0				
		5,201	0	0	
Importation of Grain.					
Mr. F. A. Shaw	5,000 0 0	5,000	0	0	
Construction of a temporary bungalow for Dr. Battersby, Additional Civil Surgeon of Chumparun	500 0 0	500	0	0	
Digging Tanks.					
Executive Engineer, East Champarun ..	14,481 0 0				
Mr. Kilby—	3,100 0 0				
		17,581	0	0	
Land improvement	22,516 0 0	22,516	0	0	
Total expenditure during the fortnight, including advances ..		2,15,685	2	0	
Grand total to end of fortnight		20,45,933	15	8	

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1874.

READ—

The narratives of the districts of the Bhagulpore Division for the fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

Bhagulpore.—The report was not submitted by the Collector till the 21st, owing, as he explains, to delays on the part of the sub-divisional officers of Soopole and Muddehpoora and of Mr. Kirkwood to submit reports. Such of Mr. Kirkwood's returns as were submitted seem to have been exceedingly inaccurate. These officers must in future recollect how important it is that punctual and correct returns should be submitted by them. The Collector reports that the condition of the people has certainly improved during the fortnight, owing to the rain that has fallen to the north of the Ganges; the fall appears to have been general, though lighter in some places than in others. The number of laborers on the relief works is 22,647 against 24,690, and on Durbhunga works 11,328 against 11,722. The sale of grain to laborers seems to have been generally introduced throughout Soopool; though in other parts of the district, except an insignificant quantity of grain sold in Muddehpoora, no sales to laborers appear to have been made. No advances of grain have been made to ryots, and the whole quantity expended up to date is 39,357, against 18,000 reported last fortnight. The Collector remarks that these returns are undoubtedly inaccurate; every endeavour should be made to ensure next fortnight's statements being perfectly correct. The average number in receipt of charitable relief seems to have been about 1,418 persons, but these returns again are confessedly inaccurate.

Monghyr.—The fortnightly narrative for this district has been submitted by the Joint-Magistrate as the Collector has been unfortunately laid up from the results of over-exertion in the sun before he had recovered from the effects of a fall from his horse. Things continue much the same as before, but rain is much wanted, none having fallen during the fortnight. The result is that in

one pergunnah, Chukai, pressure is reported to be increasing. Also in Begoo Serai, owing to the cessation in the demand for labor for cultivating the soil, increased relief works have become necessary, and three works are being opened. Three deaths, at first reported as starvation deaths, have occurred in the hospital of this sub-division from diarrhœa, possibly brought on by previous privation, but these deaths can scarcely be called deaths from starvation no more can that of a woman who died after having received food in the Gurparah relief centre for a month. Prices appear to be steady and show no great scarcity of grain anywhere.

Private trade is said to have almost ceased. The arrangements for charitable relief are now complete and the group system satisfactorily organized. The total number of persons relieved at poor-houses was 2,001 against 1,725 recorded last fortnight; no details are given as to the numbers relieved in their own villages. The average number of laborers on relief works was 5,842 against 6,495 reported in last narrative. The expenditure of grain during the fortnight has been as follows :—

By sale to laborers	...	...	...	... 431
„ public	...	...	...	... 1,678
„ in charitable relief	...	...	...	... 1,081

The system of paying laborers in grain should be more extensively introduced. The total consumption up to date has been 13,772 maunds.

Purneah.—Private trade still continues active in this district and the prospects of the coming crop are said to be exceedingly good. The numbers on relief works under the Department Public Works have decreased from 20,280 to 18,810, but the numbers on light labors, including those employed on roads under circle officers and village tanks, appears to have increased from 18,869 to 25,312, of whom 1,424 were employed in spinning and weaving. The arrangements made in this district for employing the able-bodied on heavy road-work, while the weaker men and women and children are employed on light labor in these villages, appear to be excellent, and it is satisfactory to know that the labor exacted from the latter class is not merely nominal. The returns of the sales of Government grain have been made in much fuller detail than heretofore. From the return now submitted it appears that 54,613 maunds, not 28,604 as stated in last report, was the quantity actually disposed of up to the 2nd May. And during the present fortnight 60,601 maunds have been expended, making a total of 1,15,214 maunds; and up to date, out of this quantity 44,659 maunds have been given as advances to ryots. The number of persons receiving purely charitable relief during the fortnight has been 5,656 against 1,395, the number shown in last return. The group system has been fully organized everywhere where it appeared to be necessary.

Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Distress seems to be increasing especially to the south of the district, but relief measures are still said to be adequate, and want of water has caused a good deal of suffering both to the people and to cattle. The returns of laborers on relief works are only now for the first time complete, so that it is impossible to compare them with the results of previous fortnights. The total number of laborers on relief works are 23,330, of whom only 4,717 are employed under Public Works officers. The quantity of grain disposed of up to the 10th May was 6,652 maunds, of which all but 67 maunds were sold to laborers.

No. 3355—S.R.

Copy of this Resolution and of the District Narratives forwarded to the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division and to the District Officer in that division. Also to the Commissioners of Patna and Rajshahye Divisions, to the Additional Commissioner, Durbhanga, and to the Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

The event we have most to deplore in the fortnight under review is the loss of the services of our energetic Collector, who up to that date had been the life and soul of all relief operations. A serious fall from his horse, and a long ride in the sun before he had recovered from the effects of the fall, have completely laid him by, and at the last moment, with the fortnightly report almost due, I have had to relieve him of the current duties of his office.

It is impossible to predicate anything generally as to the state of the whole district, as the accounts received from places at no great distance from one other differ entirely on the subject of the increasing or decreasing pressure of famine. I must therefore come down to detail; and as the neighbourhood of Bukhtiarpore is the part concerning which there is certainly most cause for anxiety, I commence with it, as reported on by Mr. Manson. Here the general distress is increasing, and crowds are coming on to the works at only subsistence rates. Mr. Manson has not heard of any actual deaths from starvation, though he has constantly come across women and children very emaciated, and these persons show much less disinclination to eat at the poor-houses than they did a short time ago. Mr. Manson estimated the yeild of moong crop now on the ground at a six to eight-anna crop; the first sowing of karianti dhan, and the second sowings after the rain of the 27th, depend so entirely on the cessation of the present scorching hot weather and the early coming in of the rains, that it would be premature to form any opinion of the probable outturn. As the moong and karianti dhan together only cover an area of about one-tenth of the lands in the Bukhtiarpore circle, the crop, however good, would only afford a temporary amount of relief. Private trade is reported as almost extinct. Rice cannot be obtained in the circle from anywhere but the Government stores. This arises doubtless from the fear entertained by the petty traders that if they imported they would have little demand for rice—firstly, because Government rice is supplied at cheaper rate than they can afford to sell at; and secondly, because the inhabitants of these parts will not buy rice when they can get their ordinary food, the cheap heavy rubbee grains, at a less price than rice.

Mr. Campbell reports on the Jamooee Sub-division that private trade is active, but the new rubbee is very extensively hoarded by zemindars and ryots, pending some signal indication of the probable prospects of the approaching rainy season. It may be said that people await with hushed and bated breath. Its seasonable fall is this year so much a matter of life and death that they superstitiously shrink from even discussing it. Without it we shall have a terrible famine, and no mistake; with it we shall have no famine, and our preparations against it stigmatised as a terrible mistake. In pergunnah Chuckai the pressure is increasing, so that Mr. Foley, of Simultolah Factory, recommends the commencement of the sale and distribution of Government rice. On the other hand, Mr. Wight has travelled through the whole of Chundun Bhuka, grouping its villages for relief purposes, and reports that "there is no distress whatever, save in the cases of a few miserable beggars, not amounting to a dozen, who are equally badly off every year. In addition to this being the present state of things, I may add that there is no prospect whatever of distress, *i.e.*, assuming that the rain falls in its proper course." This really cheering state of things—for it is cheering to find even one small pergunnah comparatively safe—is accounted for by Mr. Wight by the ripening of a very fine mohwa crop, the trees in the plains having yielded well and early, and now the hill mohwa trees, "still rich in fruit," and likely to go on yielding for another two or three weeks. Mr. Wight also reports that whilst he was organizing the group system before the mohwa crop had been secured and the pergunnah rendered safe, the Rajahs who own the pergunnah did nothing; but now that there is no prospect of relief being required, the Rajahs' omlahs are very energetic, spurning help from Government, and assuring him that the Rajahs will take every care of their own ryots. This might be worth remembering, when eminent services rendered during the famine are being rewarded.

From Begoo Serai Sub-division Mr. Wilkins reports that all the crops are now gathered, and that a large number of people are thrown out of work. Two relief works are already started, and a third is in contemplation. Three deaths have occurred in the Begoo Serai Relief Hospital from diarrhœa, probably brought on by eating a full supply of good wholesome food after several months of unwholesome and insufficient food. One woman has died, probably from the after consequences of starvation, in Gurparah relief centre, where she had been a month, and was thought to be rallying. She has left behind her a little child, which is being kindly taken care of by Mr. Hooley at his factory. The case of starvation reported by Mr. Money in the last fortnightly narrative turns out to be one of death of fever, perhaps precipitated by insufficient food. It is very common for the natives to say, when a thin old man dies, that he died of hunger, when it is really death from old age and decay. Mr. Wight had one such case reported to him, and went and saw the body. But seeing it was the body of a very old man, he asked to see his widow, and he describes her

as so fat that the flesh on her arms hung over her ornaments. This very old man before his death, trusting, I suppose, to his emaciated appearance, must have been to some relief centre, and *actually died possessed of an unused ticket for six seers of rice.*

In the sub-division the bazars continue to be well stocked. From Khurrukpore Mr Scott, Assistant Manager under the Raj Durbhunga, reports that "there is as yet no fear of real distress in any portion of the estate under my charge. In some villages janera is being reaped, and cheena has been cut some days past. At head-quarters there is not a symptom of distress amongst the able-bodied. The enormous amount of work wanted by the Railway Company and the Government, and private transport, and the digging out of Dhobey's tank, makes it impossible for any man who can pull an oar, drive a cart, carry a rice bag, wield a kodalie, or even carry earth, from being in want.

B.—Relief Works.

The earth-work of the road from Bukhtiarpore to Cheynpore is finished, and the Overseer is re-turning, dressing, and filling up subsidences; a tank is being excavated at Bhotea, and the continuation of the road from Bukhtiarpore to Chicknee Ghât is marked out and ready to be commenced on the moment there is a demand for work. Tank-digging at Putlam, Simree, Russulpore and Guspore, is going on under the management of the zemindars of those places, well overlooked by Mr. Manson and his staff. The payment of the laborers in kind is being gradually introduced. Light labor in the form of spinning and weaving cotton has been started, but the applications for such employment are not numerous. Baboo Bookhun Sing, zemindar of Suroujah, has been excavating a tank in front of his house, and thereby employing about 150 men; and Mr. H. Christian, of Chumparun, is also digging a tank at his factory.

Four tanks are being excavated at Jamooee, giving employment to about 600 men, women, and children. These excavations are by task-work, and the laborers employed are reported as doing a good day's work, earning good wages, and to be in good condition. It is hoped that all these four tanks will be finished by the rains.

Two relief works have been opened during the fortnight under review within the sub-division of Begoo Serai: one a tank at Dowlutpore, under the supervision of Mr. MacDonald; and the other at Nunighoul, under the management of Mr. Crowdy. Here the coolies are paid in Government grain through a paid salesman, Messrs. MacDonald and Crowdy kindly supplying their own factory grain till the Government grain arrives. A road to Gurparah and a tank there will be started during the ensuing fortnight. Around Khoranpore Factory Mr. Cooke reports that the excellent rubbee crop has kept the people in good condition, and no relief work will be wanted there.

From Luckee Serai Mr. Currie does not mention any relief works, but from a passage in his report it would appear that whatever there are, are under the Department Public Works, and I cannot find amongst any of the papers made over to me any account of what is doing. Mr. Currie, however, has been most successful in introducing the light labor system of cotton-spinning. Numbers of poor women, willing to work, but having nothing to do, flock to him and receive cotton, which they return as thread, which is paid for in kind at a little above the bazar rates. The weavers also, men accustomed to a sedentary life, who would not earn as much as a Moosahur child in tank-work, at excavation, or road-making, are coming in to Mr. Currie, and weaving the thread spun by the poor women. Mr. Currie considers this as one of the best systems of relief, as it is really task-work, but light. It neither demoralizes them into paupers, nor mere beasts of burden, but enables them to earn their living at their own trade and in their own houses.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Khurruckpore Irrigation Work ..	2,136	938	142	daily average attendance.

At the head-quarters we have the deepening and banking up of Dhobey's tank, the levelling in of the Fort ditch, and petty earth-work in the public gardens, giving employment to 205 men, 783 women, and 91 children daily.

C.—Transport of Grain.

All private importation of Bukhtiarpore is reported to have ceased, at most 10 or 15 maunds a day; 52,821 maunds of Government grain have been received at Bukhtiarpore, and 9,000 maunds are being despatched. Jamooee and Begoo Serai appear to have received their allotment of grain and stored it, so that there has been no transport of Government grain.

To Luckee Serai 2,000 maunds of rice were brought up by a private trader. To Monghyr itself private importation has almost ceased; special trains loaded with Government rice continue to pour their contents into our railway station. But the transport is quite equal to the strain put upon it, and it is passed up by thousands and thousands of maunds to Soopool and Tirhoot. The ferry farmer at Rajghaut occasionally breaks down in his arrangements for crossing over this large number of laden carts, but the moment this is brought to the notice of higher authority and a little pressure brought to bear on him he manages to find boats and crews enough.

Government Grain received during the Fortnight.

	Mds.	Srs.	
Luckee Serai	20,387	0	Will be despatched to Purlabpur no sooner the golah there is ready.
Jamooee	5,112	8	All despatched to Secundra Golah.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The third golah at Bukhtiarpore is finished and filled; the fourth and last is being constructed, and will be finished in about four days.

The first golah at Chumparun is up, and the roof being thatched. Grain is being sent there, and of this 4,150 maunds are being stored in Mr. Christian's Factory till the machan is ready. At Survela the work is going on languidly, although all the materials are collected. Mr. Manson hopes to be able to get down there soon and rouse up the energies of the golahdar.

Of the 49,000 maunds for the Bukhtiarpore golahs, some 45,000 have already been received; of this only 1,500 maunds are still in the open air. Extra assistance is required for sorting and counting bags at Bukhtiarpore. The bags being marked in English, some little knowledge of that language will be necessary in the men to be employed.

All the old stock at Jamooee, except 54 bags, have been pushed on to Sekundra. The grain at Potsanda is being pushed on to Chuckai and Mohesree, as it matters very little to have an empty golah at a railway station, that can always be filled within a few hours. All the Jamooee golahs are good substantial buildings, with thick mud walls and tiled roofs impervious to rain, and little liable to injury by fire.

Begoo Serai seems to have received its full complement of grain, and stored it, and not as yet broached it except for charitable felief; so that there is nothing to be reported from there.

The Luckee Serai grain golah was almost emptied, when we were expecting another 125,000 maunds. In fact, the stock was reduced to 300 maunds. It has now about 5,000, and the only sale from it has been 150 maunds, sold to the Department Public Works for sale to the laborers on the Luckee Serai and Sekundra Road.

The large extra golah built at Sondhi when the extra grain was expected, is standing empty. The grain taken over from the temporary custody of the zemindars was damaged by white ants.

The golah at Girna Parsanda is just finished, and the rice which had been deposited temporarily in a Rajpoot's house is now stored.

The Sekundra golah has been greatly enlarged. Large quantities of grain have been received there from Jamooee, and a new golah is nearly completed.

Choarah was also enlarged to hold a further 10,000 maunds, and when nearly finished, another golah was projected at Pertabpore in its stead. The materials for the latter were all ready, when it was settled that this extra lakh of maunds was not to be sent, and the work was stopped, and the building so far as finished used as a relief centre.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

	Rs.
To Municipalities	5,000
,, Trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	76,450
,, Zemindars for land improvement	44,740
Tuccavee advances	56,983
Total ...	1,83,173

Applications for advances of all kinds continue to pour in. Mr. Wilkins has the advantage in his sub-division of having a large number of planters, who know all about the circumstances of the ryots and petty zemindars. These gentlemen kindly undertake the investigation into the *bonâfides* of the applications, and a great work is going on in the sub-division in consequence. I anticipate that every decent ryot in the sub-division may have it in his power to fully plough and sow as much land as he ever cultivated in his life, and that yet the loss to Government by bad debts will be extremely small.

Mr. Manson also has advanced Rs. 3,625 in cash and 14 maunds of grain to zemindars for various works, thus stimulating to a great extent the employment of labor totally during the lull in agricultural labor which occurs between the harvesting of the rubbee and the preparation of the land for the bhadooe.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The feature of the fortnight has been the completion of the group system under Mr. Manson and Mr. Currie. Mr. Manson's arrangements were almost finished when the last report went in. Since then he has been able to break up his poor-houses and send the

helpless poor to their homes with tickets which procure for them the necessary supplies from the headman of the village: this is a very desirable consummation.

Mr. Currie and his subordinates were pushing on the grouping system with great alacrity; they have visited a very large number of villages, and may now be considered to have down the name and residence of everybody likely to starve and the person responsible for the prevention of his starving. All their arrangements were suddenly plunged into confusion by the withdrawal of Messrs. Baillie and Wight from the work to the more severely stricken district of Tirhoot, but I hope that by the end of the next fortnight I shall be able to report that the fresh distribution of jurisdiction caused by the departure of their two coadjutors has been arranged.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 1250:—

Committees.—Monghyr, Jamooee, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.—Luckee Serai, Sheikpoorah, and Bukhtiarpore.

(2) Special relief sub-divisions opened and officered

JAMOOEE.

(3) Luckee Serai, Sheikpoorah, and Bukhtiarpore.

(4) Jamalpore .. .. Native gentlemen connected with Railway.
Chumparun ... ... Mr. H. Christian.
Bassoni ... ... ,, J. Christian.
Gurparah ... ... ,, Hooley.

(5) The annexed statement will give the information required.

Daily Average number of Persons relieved at the Relief Centres and Poor-houses in the District of Monghyr for the Week ending the 16th May, 1874.

Names of Relief Centres and Poor-houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	92	198	75	365
Luckee Serai	35	31	91	157
Chupra	140	146	141	427
Bukhtiarpore	4	6	51	61
Sheikpoorah	11	23	9	43
Chowrah	2	20	6	28
Burbegha	12	13	4	29
Jamooee	4	5	3	12
Sekundra	.....	.....	.....	50
Sondhi	7	9	28	24
Begoo Serai	36	25	26	87
Tegrah	29	47	14	90
Bripore	20	23	9	52
Khurrukpore	8	36	4	48
Gungta	35	113	13	161
Bassoni	26	44	52	122
Khagaria	59	65	121	245
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	2,001

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last narrative ..				5,25,033	11	9
Details of the above.						
Placed to credit of Public Works Department ..	1,66,175	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	35,649	7	2			
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	1,707	14	6			
Advanced to Mr. C. D. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain ..	2,037	9	6			
Ditto, Captain Conolly	300	0	0			
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	1,97,110	1	6			
Construction of golahs	2,154	6	4			
Payment of golah establishment	1,008	0	9			
Miscellaneous charges	75	0	0			
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0			
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	76,450	0	0			
To Municipalities	5,000	0	0			
To zemindars for land improvement	43,540	0	0			
Tuccavee advances	43,804	0	0			
Carried over ..				5,25,033	11	9

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward ..	5,25,033	11	9

Expenditure during the Fortnight.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
Placed to credit of Public Works Department ...	Nil.			
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, Contractor	1,09,810	3	6	
Ditto Captain Grant	1,000	0	0	
Ditto trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	Nil.			
Payment of golah establishment	665	12	3	
Advances to zemindars for land improvement ...	1,200	0	0	
Tuccavee advances	13,179	0	0	
				1,25,854 15 9
Grand Total ...				6,50,888 11 6
Final payments	Nil.			
Advances recoverable	2,23,173	0	0	

Price-Current of Principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for Fortnight ending the 16th May, 1874.

Names of Places.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Gram.	Indian corn.
	Seers.	Srs. Ch.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	10	17 0	17	15
Jamooee	11	14 0	15	....
Begoo Serai	11	13 5	16	15
Luckee Serai	12	14 0	17½	17½
Bukhtiarpore	....	12 8	13	...
Tegrah	11	13 0	16½	15
Burriarpore	9½	11 0	15	....

		Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.	Column VI of A1, minus column IXA.
Theft—			
Heading 43 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle-theft ...	1874	32	5
	1873	18	9
	1872	20	10
	1871	13	4
House-breaking or House-trespass in order to commit theft	1874	11	5
	1873	8	4
	1872	54	19
	1871	10	6
Total ...	1874	43	10
	1873	26	13
	1872	74	29
	1871	23	10

H. Waller, *Major*,
District Supdt. of Police.

Monghyr,
The 18th May, 1874.

Progress report of Relief Works actually open during the fortnight ending 16*th May* 1874.

Name of roads.	Progress in marking out road.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers on Saturday, the 16th May.	Supply of food thereat, or quantity of grain sold.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Amount of Disbursement during the fortnight.
Monghyr Sub-Division—									Rs. A. P.
Patna road	20 and 21 miles ...	Work going on in 5 places.	475	Rice Mds. 56-13 for Rs. 140-13.	Tolerably good	Contract work every second day and daily laborer every day.	Earth-work from 1-9 to 1-11-6 per 1,000 cubic feet. Masonry ... ... 2 4 0 Plastering ... ... 0 12 0 Pointing ... ... 0 8 0 Mason ... ... 0 3 0 Coolies 0 1 3	Supplied by Government.	723 10 1
Bhagulpore road	5 miles ...	In 1 place ...	286	Nil	Good	Daily to daily laborer, and twice a week to task-workmen.	Earth-work 1-9 per 1,000 c. ft. Men at ... ... 0 1 6 Women ,, ... 0 1 0 Children 0 0 6	Ditto ...	1,363 2 0
Bukhtiarpore to Bheetia ...	8 miles whole length of the road completed.	In 2 places ...	722	Coarse rice Mds. 33-14-1 for Rs. 100-1-3, Indian-corn Mds. 4-6 for Rs. 10-6, and fine rice Mds. 3-4-14 for Rs. 10-14-6.	Very wretched; they in general seem to be quite starved, and are unable to perform a fair day's work.	Daily to day laborers and task laborers, and twice a week to contract laborers.	Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 1-14-0 per 1,000 c. ft. to contract laborers. Men at 1 anna 6 pie, women at 1 anna 3 pie, boys at 1 anna to task-workmen: and men at 1 anna 3 pie, women at 1 anna, children 2 pie to daily men.	Ditto ...	914 9 3
Bulkur to Rosrah ...	6 miles ...	In 3 places ...	363	Nil	Good	Daily to day laborers ...	Men at 2 annas, women at 1 3 pie, children at 9 pie.	Ditto ...	260 6 10
Burriarpore road ...	Repairs to be earthenwork and metalling 29				.....	.....	.....	.....	10 10 9
Kupah road ...	Petty repairs being done only				.....	.....	.....	.....	7 5 9
Begoosarai Sub-Division—									
Tirhoot road	27 miles ...	In 9 places ...	421	20 maunds of rice at 2-8 per maund = Rs. 50-0-0.	Good	Daily to day laborers, and task men every 2nd day.	Daily men at 2 annas. Task-work at 2 annas 6 pie, per 1,000 c. ft. and somewhat more according to distance to carry.	Supplied by Government.	854 14 3
Jamooee Sub-Division—									
Gyriak road, 1st section ...	4 miles ...	In 1 place ...	185	38 maunds Rs. 95-0-0 ...	Ditto ...	Daily laborers daily, and task-workmen twice a week.	Earth-work at Rs. 2 per 1,000 Men ... at ,, 2 Women ... at ,, 1 Children ... at ,, 0 per 9	Ditto ...	192 15 9
Ditto 2nd ditto ...	3 ,, ...	In 4 places ...	205	Nil. But arrangements made for next week.	Starving for want of work, country high and dry.	Daily to daily laborers, and once a week to task-workmen.	Taskwork at Rs. 2 per 1,000 Men ... at ,, 1 ,, 6 Women ... at ,, 1 ,, 0 Children ... at ,, 0 ,, 9	Ditto ...	338 8 6
Sheikpoorah to Secundra ...	8 ,, ...		88						532 14 0
Charecharee Ghat	1 ,, ...		150						33 13 0

Secundra to Jamooe	12 miles ...	In 2 places ...	350	Nil	Good	Task-work paid twice a week.	Earth-work Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government	259 4 6
Mullepore to ditto	2 miles ...	In 1 place ...	116						287 8 6
Ditto to Gungta	24 miles ...	In 3 places ...	531						1,696 11 3
Jamooe to Luckiserai	4, 6 and 8 miles...	In 3 places ...	75	Nil	Ditto	Daily labourers and task-workmen twice a week.	Men at ... 0-2-0 Women at ... 0-1-0 Children at ... 0-0-9	Ditto ...	26 3 6
Secundra to ditto	5 and 8 miles ...	In 2 places ...	1,251	Rice Mds. 200-35 for Rs. 502-3.	Ditto	Task-workmen twice a week.	Earth-work Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet.		1,395 0 6
Ditto to Nowadi	5 miles ...	In 2 places ...	428	Nil	Ditto	Daily labourers and task-workmen twice a week.	Ditto	Ditto ...	657 1 6
Other petty works	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	554 0 6
			5,675					Total ...	10,072 12 5
								Establishment	91 9 8
								Contingencies	148 11 9
								Carriage of tools	48 11 6
								Grand total ...	10,361 13 4

RAM RUTTUN MOJOOMDAR,
Assistant Engineer in Executive charge,
Monghyr District.

Return called for under Government Letter No. 2435—*S.R., dated* 16*th April* 1874.

UP TO LAST FORTNIGHT.

		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(*a.*)	By sale to laborers	204	32	16½
(*b.*)	By sale to the public	7,910	9	14
(*c.*)	In charitable relief	2,465	15	1½
	Total ...	10,580	18	0

THIS FORTNIGHT.

		Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
(*a.*)	By sale to laborers	431	16	1½
(*b.*)	By sale to the public	1,678	5	14
(*c.*)	In charitable relief	1,081	36	13½
	Total ...	3,191	38	13
	Grand Total ...	13,772	16	13

C. BEDFORD,
for Offg. Collector.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Monghyr for the date nearest the 15th May 1874.

1. Name of Sub-Division.	2. Name of Circle.	3. Date for which figures are given.	4. Allotment.	5. Total allotment.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of the grains transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.			Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
						By sale to public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution.	Total.		
			Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder Sub-Division, excluding Bukhtiarpore.	.....	10th May, 1874 ...	11,326 36 0	100,326 36 0	11,326 36 0	822 0 0 160 0 0	810 8 0	1,632 8 0	.....	10,000
	Bukhtiarpore ...	Ditto ...	89,000 0 0		52,821 20 0	7,788 18 12 266 29 1	1,933 19 9	9,988 27 6		
Begoo Serai ...	There is no circle here	Ditto ...	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	24,974 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mr. Wilkins has been ordered to sell this, as it is attacked by weevils.
Jamooee Sub-Division, excluding three circles.	.....	Ditto ...	10,490 0 0	136,208 32 0	10,490 0 0	.....	4 0 0			
	Luckee Serai ...	Ditto ...	32,116 0 0		22,294 15 0	788 37 0 50 0 0	262 0 0	1,054 37 0	10,000	3,000
	Sekundra ...	Ditto ...	29,495 0 0			Deficiency 4 mds.	257 38 0	257 38 0		
	Sheikpoorah ...	Ditto ...	64,107 32 0		33,692 4 15½	189 0 0 160 0 0	279 26 6	628 26 6		
		Total ...	261,535 28 0	261,535 28 0	155,598 36 15½	10,225 4 13	3,547 11 15	13,562 16 12	10,000	.....

H. J. NEWBERY,
for Offg. Collector.

C.—Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children, employed on Public Works in the District of Monghyr during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 16*th May* 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of Food-grain per rupee.					Remarks. [Any information available as to the proportion of the different classes of persons employed, viz., whether they belong to the ordinary laboring or non-laboring classes or castes, should be given here. It should also be stated how many of the work-people are doing full work.]
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dal.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance obtainable from the work.	
	Sudder Sub-division.																				
1	Patna road	37	3,206	2,406	742	6,354	229	171	53	453	241	178	56	475	4½ Months	9 to 11½	...	18 to 19	15	within 2 miles	Above 7 per cent. belong to the non-laboring classes, the rest are all laboring classes.
7	Bhagulpore road	15	2,521	1,621	487	4,637	180	116	34	330	152	112	22	286	1½ „	10½	13	17	13	ditto 1 mile	
8	Bucktearpore to Bheetia	15	5,937	2,521	2,716	11,174	424	180	194	798	389	154	188	722	2½ „	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
9	Bhutkur to Rosrah	...	2,985	2,968	1,075	6,128	148	212	76	436	144	177	42	363	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	In road No. 2 nearly 50 per cent., No. 3 above 58 per cent., No. 4 nearly 8 per cent., No. 5, above 18 per cent., No. 7 above 9 per cent., No. 8 above 23 per cent., and No. 9 above 92 per cent.; in road No. 10 above 12 per cent. earn less than full rates.
13	Burrearpore road	11	213	2	...	215	15	...	...	15	29	...	...	29	.....	19	...	15	15	ditto	
14	Kujrah to Surajyrrah	5	Work stopped.																		
19	Transport road	...	102	178	103	383	14	25	14	53	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
	Jamuie Sub-division.																				
2	Gyrriah road, 2nd section	25	2,098	1,951	194	4,183	145	139	13	297	203	174	13	390	2½ „	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
3	Sheikhpoorah to Secundra	18	1,132	929	128	2,219	82	66	9	157	54	28	6	88	.....	11 to 12	...	17	13	within 2 miles	On all other roads the coolies earn full rate by doing full day's work.
4	Secundra to Jamuie	12	3,512	1,725	547	5,784	236	123	39	398	212	101	37	350	½ „	10 to 11	...	16	13 to 14	ditto	
5	Gungta to Mulleypore	20	5,678	1,433	533	7,644	405	102	38	545	260	94	42	396	.....	10	...	16	12	ditto	
6	Cliacki to Simultollah	16	Work stopped by order of the Commissioner.																		
11	Jamuie to Duckisaral	21	No earth-work going on, bridge-work in progress																		
12	„ to Mulleypore	4	1,126	496	26	1,648	80	35	1	116	72	42	2	116	.....	9 to 10	...	15	11 to 12	within 1 mile	
16	Secundra to Luckisarai	20	10,939	5,215	856	16,990	781	372	59	1,212	814	373	64	1,251	2½ „	10½	...	16	12½	ditto	
17	„ to Newadi	13	3,076	2,512	490	6,078	219	179	35	433	218	178	32	428	2½ „	10 to 11½	...	14½ to 16	11½ to 12	ditto	
18	Charry Harry road	1	735	1,076	19	1,830	52	76	1	129	60	90	...	150	½ „	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
	Begoosarai Sub-division.																				
10	Tirhoot road	45	4,430	1,465	597	6,492	316	104	42	462	284	97	40	421	3½ „	9½	..	14½	.....	within 1 mile	Rates of wages paid for task-work Rs. 1-9 per 1000 cubic feet on all roads except in the Jamuie Sub-division, where Rs. 2 are paid for 1,000 cubic feet.
15	Other petty works	...	63	42	19	124	4	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	1½ „	.....	...	.....	.....		Rate of wages paid for full work— As. P. As. P. To each Man ... ... 1 6 to 2 0 Woman ... ... 1 0 to 1 3 Child ... ... 0 6 to 1 0 Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 10,072-12-5.
	Total number employed ...	...	46,613	26,548	8,512	81,673	3,018	1,903	609	5,842	3,123	1,698	544	5,465							

(1.) Patna Road.—Scarcely any daily labor employed.
(2.) Gyriak Road, 1st and 2nd Sections.—276 men, 160 women, and 42 children employed on daily labor during the week.
(3.) Sheikpoorah to Sekundra.—456 men, 344 women, and 60 children employed.
(4.) Secundra to Jamooee.—144 men and 42 women only employed.
(7.) Bhagulpore Road.—56 men and 12 women only employed.
(8.) Bukhtiarpore to Bhootea.—1,972 men, 494 women, and 610 children employed.
(9.) Bulkur to Rosrah.—460 637men, women, and 276 children employed.

No. 456—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 21st May 1874.

From—V. Taylor, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit herewith my thirteenth fortnightly narrative for this district. The delay in its submission has been caused by non-receipt of reports from either of the northern sub-divisional officers or from Mr. Kirkwood, and up to date the reports from Mr. Kirkwood and Muddehpoora have not been received, and my report is necessarily incomplete, as regards figures especially.

A.—State of the Country.

2. The Soopool officer reports that "the bazar supplies are about the same as reported in the last narrative. The sale from the various golahs of our Government rice has nearly shut the private supplies of rice out of the market, as the holders still refuse to part with it at anything approaching the Government rates; all other grains are procurable in sufficient quantity, though at very high prices." At Soopool the nominal price of rice is 9½ seers per rupee, and it varies from this to 11 seers over the sub-division; murwah and gram are obtainable from 12 to 14 seers

3. Towards Simrahi it is said "that food-grains are already scarce, and the timely opening of the golahs has been highly beneficial to the people; but at Bhulooa and Pertabgunge there is always a supply of rice and other grains. There is at present a tendency of prices gradually falling, as the mahajuns who hold stocks are willing to get rid of them, owing to the opening of the Government golahs." The prices quoted are, common rice 9 to 11, gram 10 to 11, wheat 11 to 14, murwah 12 to 13, and kurti 12 to 13 seers per rupee. The Deputy Collector adds—"A large quantity of wheat which was reserved by people as a store has been sent to market, which is an evident consequence of the opening of our golahs." There is said to be still a supply of about 500 maunds of private imported rice at Pertabgunge and some more is on its way, and there are about 4,000 maunds held in store by private dealers at Bhulooa bazar.

4. The head-quarters price-current shows a slight rise in the prices of rice and gram during the fortnight, rates quoted being now—

	Srs.	Ch.
Rice (common)	10	1
Wheat	13	14
Gram	15	12
Indian-corn....	15	2

5. The Banka officer reports—"During the fortnight the supply of food-grains in the principal marts is somewhat decreased, and the rate of wheat has been dearer, varying from half to one and a half seers, but the rate for rice has been unaltered for a long time."

6. As regards the general condition of the people I can safely say it has improved, and I believe will continue to improve. There has not been any rain during the fortnight south of the Ganges, but the Soopool gauge measured ·06 on the 11th, on which day there was a smart storm, accompanied with hail, in portions of the Ekar circle. Slight damage to moong and mangoes was caused by the hail; beneficial rain fell on the same day to the north of Sonebursa and west of Muddehpoora, in the Kamp circle, and also in many parts in the Naradeegur circle, generally light, but in places heavy. Of course any rain at this season must be of great value.

7. The Soopool officer writes—"I have no change to report on the general condition of the people; work is provided on all sides at very remunerative rates, and the labouring classes are taking full advantage of it; for the incapable, ample provision is made in the house-to-house relief." Notwithstanding this, the numbers on the works have decidedly fallen off. This, Mr. Smith says, is partly owing to the heavy rain at the close of last month having taken some of the laborers off to cultivation, and partly, but principally, to the change of system from that of a mixed task and daily labour to that of piece-work. But he adds—"I don't think, however, that this has deterred those really in want of work from availing themselves of this assistance offered them, for the rates are still sufficient to provide amply for a man willing to do a fair day's work, and to allow of his putting by something for another day."

8. A different opinion is expressed by Deputy Collector Ram Sunkur Sein, who remarks—"Wherever a relief work is opened there is a rush of laborers, and I fear we are drawing off the agricultural laborers who are employed by the cultivators during the sowing and

weeding seasons, but these cultivators do not seem yet disposed to employ laborers for fear of feeding them." I do not agree with this opinion, because the present weather is not only very seasonable and healthy, but it is *not* the season when laborers are employed in weeding, and the ploughing has, as a rule, been completed all over the north of the district. I think there is a tendency on the part of many to make out that the weather is not seasonable, and the present year will be as bad as the last, if we have no rain immediately. Prophecies and forebodings and rumours are all afloat as to the gloominess of future prospects, but, notwithstanding the great care with which every possible fear or ground for fear is seized upon and brought forward, it is admitted that the crops, low-land rice, murwah, and moong, are really prospering, the latter is almost ripe and promises well, the bhadoe plants are said to be about a foot high in many places, and even paddy has been sown in a few low fields. What is known as the "Nuchhuttur Rohin" commenced on the 16th, and lasts about a fortnight, during which time large quantities of paddy will be sown in dry fields, which will germinate as soon as rain falls. The general health of the people is remarkably good, and I have never known it better during the past five years. All our plans and projects for the relief of the distressed are well in hand, and, I may confidently say, well ahead of the distress itself.

9. Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh, of Soneburse, who sends me punctually a weekly report, and whose property chiefly lies in the Kamp circle of the Muddehpoora sub-division, makes the following remark, which, coming from the man it does, I think is of some weight as showing that the Kamp circle, or the greater part of it anyhow, is not so very badly off; he writes—"As regards the state of the ryots, it appears that they are not reduced to a bad condition, for not even two are to be seen out of every hundred who are emaciated for not getting food; those who are infant and old are in a helpless state on account of their old age and infancy, and those who are leprosied are also helpless; besides these, others look fat and strong. In the village I find that the amusements among men are the same as before, for instance, in the night the people are heard hither and thither to be singing and making themselves merry, and in other places there are feasts on account of marriages, and from these it appears that these men are not surely in a distressed condition. On looking at them no one would consider them to be in distress, though on being asked they would say they were greatly so." There is no doubt there is some truth in this, and my own fear is, that the difficulties all officers have to contend with are the way in which every endeavour is made on all sides by the people generally to make capital of the distress which undoubtedly exists in some places and impose on us in every way they can. Mr. Smith instances cases of people refused assistance in the house-to-house relief as not being in any way fit subjects for such relief, certainly not gratuitously, appearing again before him in the oldest and filthiest rags, clamorous for food,—they were detected luckily, known to be far from starving, and turned away again.

10. There is but very little crime, what there is is very petty.

11. There have been no cases of starvation reported or heard of during the fortnight, and assistance is being so freely given, and rice in sufficient quantities available, that it is scarcely possible any such should occur.

B.—Relief Works.

12. I annex a statement showing what has been done on this head during the fortnight, as also the one showing the number of persons employed on the Durbhunga Court of Wards' estate, in pergunnah Naradeegur. It will be seen that there is a decrease in both statements, and notably so as regards the numbers employed on some of the Court of Wards' tanks on the last day,—as piece-work has not to my knowledge been introduced on these works, the decrease is more fairly attributable to the rain and the consequent employment of laborers elsewhere.

13. It is too late now to think of starting any new tanks, and many of those marked out and planned will never be undertaken, our light-labor-gangs have been usefully and largely employed in cleaning out old existing tanks, but I regret from want of information, even to the present time, I am unable to give the details of the numbers employed. Arrangements are being made under my orders for employment during the rains for those who will remain on our hands, and the work can well be done now the grouping system is introduced; I mean looking after the sanitary condition of each village, a thorough clearing and up-rooting of all rank jungle, and the filling up of all holes and other receptacles for filth, and I have no doubt much good can be done in this way.

14. The only information I have of persons employed on private works is from Baboo Harbullub, who has a total number of 5,556 laborers on various works. Deputy Collector Ram Sunker Sen only remarks "there are private tanks undertaken by zemindars and well-to-do men in villages, but no returns are available from them; in general they employ only able-bodied men in order to finish the works early and at a less cost." Mr. Kirkwood, in his last fortnightly, which, being received too late for any use to me, was given to the Commissioner in time for his, fortnightly, remarked that many of the zemindars in Soopool were employing many laborers, and have been working exceedingly well.

C.—Transport of Grain.

15. The imports and exports at the Bhagulpore railway-station alone of all the stations in this district show any trade, the imports for the past fortnight were 16,595 maunds,

against exports of 13,495 maunds. The particulars of this show the usual trade at this season of the year, whereas the imports are clearly the result of the rates at which grain can be brought to a distressed district, with the exception of wheat and paddy. 6,542 maunds of rice have been imported from Howrah and Chandernagore, and 1,263 maunds of paddy from Chandernagore; 49 maunds were local, and 4,249 wheat and 4,492 gram were brought down from the far up-country stations. The exports were 7,964 maunds of oats for Howrah and Chandernagore, and 3,614 maunds of wheat for Chandernagore, 1,212 gram for Howrah, and the rest rice, wheat, and gram "up" for other distressed districts.

16. I am afraid the remarks made in my last fortnightly, paragraph 16, were premature, as the carriage has not been set at liberty. A number of carts from this district have gone to Messrs. Thomas and Company, contractors at Monghyr, and Mr. Hennessy has taken a fresh contract for Tirhoot. Mr. Smith is using all available carriage for his groups and the few golahs that still have their allotment to be made up.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

17. The statement annexed will show how the matter stands, and I regret that, notwithstanding clear orders and ample time to Mr. Kirkwood, I have not been able to fill up all the columns as completely as I could have wished.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

18. The only action taken under this head has been the sanctioning by the Commissioner of Rs. 15,000 to three applicants, and Rs. 2,000 to six applicants by me for helping ryots, and Rs. 125 for land improvement; but a special condition has been attached, that the advances are to be given in *grain* only, and I have not as yet received intimation that the applicants have taken advantage of the sanction, but though it is possible many may, some, I dare say, will not. No applications have been lately received, which looks as if the class of persons who generally apply prefer money to grain.

F.—Charitable Relief.

19. The chief event of the fortnight has been the forming of groups in the Soopool and Muddehpoora sub-division, over each of which a Superintendent will be placed. The Naradeegur circle has been divided into 11 groups, to be known by the following names:—

Dugmurrah, consisting of	...	13 villages.
Bysa "	...	16 "
Bhuptiahi "	...	14 "
Shurreah "	...	8 "
Roswar "	...	7 "
Nowabakur "	...	9 "
Mallarh "	...	12 "
Burharra "	...	12 "
Purkouch "	...	3 "
Doobeyahi "	...	10 "
Chowbutta "	...	10 "
Total	..	114 "

The Soopool circle into seven, as under:—

Chundail consisting of	...	14 "
Soopool "	...	13 "
Ghorum "	...	14 "
Bulha "	...	15 "
Hurdi "	...	11 "
Mohichunda "	...	12 "
Rutowli "	...	13 "
Total	...	92 "

Ekar circle into seven, Bongong into six:—

Araputtee, consisting of	...	14 "
Gourool "	...	15 "
Kunda "	...	16 "
Shadpore "	...	14 "
Kutru Telwa "	...	14 "
Nowhutta "	...	10 "
Kedliputti "	...	13 "
Puru "	...	17 "
Seehursa "	...	10 "
Bongong "	...	10 "
Goburjurha "	...	14 "
Pachgachia "	...	14 "
Mohashi "	...	16 "
Total	...	177

The Bulooa circle eight; Simralu circle seven:—

Terhi,	consisting of	...	...	...	15 villages.
Panchpanarea	,,	...	...	...	17 ,,
Bheemnuggur	,,	...	...	...	23 ,,
Bhulooa	,,	...	...	...	24 ,,
Pertabgunge	,,	...	...	...	20 ,,
Nathpore	,,	...	...	...	17 ,,
Tamjung	,,	...	...	...	22 ,,
Achra	,,	...	...	...	15 ,,
Ram Bissenpore	,,	...	...	...	12 ,,
Simrahi	,,	...	...	...	7 ,,
Dharhasra	,,	...	...	...	15 ,,
Mohespore	,,	...	...	...	15 ,,
Peepra	,,	...	...	...	19 ,,
Magoora	,,	...	...	..	19 ,,
Pachimtola	,,	...	...	...	22 ,,
			Total	...	262 ,,

Kamp circle into four:—

Madhara,	consisting of ..	...	...	...	20 villages.
Julseema	,, ...	...	...	...	21 ,,
Kamp	,, ...	...	...	...	21 ,,
Muddehpoora	,, ...	...	...	...	17 ,,
			Total	...	79 ,,

Bhowanipore into four:—

Singhessur,	consisting of	...	...	...	17 villages.
Gurtara	,, ...	...	...	...	18 ,,
Gummarea	,, ...	...	...	...	18 ,,
Burdaha	,, ...	...	...	...	23 ,,
			Total		76 ,,

20. It has been found impossible to secure unpaid agency to look after these, but the men selected, will, I trust, do well. Mr. Smith promises to have 2,000 maunds of grain stored at each group, and all means for its disposal ready by the end of May; and I dare say by the end of the month all this will be in a very forward state. Moodies have been appointed already in many places, and are availing themselves largely of Government grain to dispose of irrespective of the groups.

21. The sale of the Government grain, though not so extensive I as apprehended it would be, and not nearly up to the maximum limit allowed to be sold from each golah daily, is working most beneficially, and, as far as I can ascertain, no private trade is being interfered with. I can state positively private trade does not exist in the north of the district. Buying and selling or exchanging is carried on in hauts and in the villages themselves, and where grain is not forthcoming, Government is providing it. The sales are in a great measure preventing distress which would otherwise exist, and the gratuitous distribution of rice to those really entitled to it, must, in the way this work is being carried on, prevent anything approaching to starvation. We have a large quantity of grain in the district, and my decided opinion is that the amount is more than ample, provided we have our rains at the proper season, and in sufficient quantity. I myself believe prices have reached their highest, and the general tendency will be a fall rather than a rise. We have not reached, and I believe we shall not reach, the prices of 1866, and we are probably erring on the right side, and giving in cases where we ought to sell; but still it is satisfactory to think, and to be able to record the opinion, that the measures taken in this district are well in advance of the distress requiring to be met.

22. The Muddehpoora officer, in his report this moment received, remarks—"The bazars are well supplied, as baniahs buy Government grain and retail it," and also the Muddehpoora and Putherghat road is getting on fast. The laborers are being paid in grain; the weak are allowed to work, the strong being sent to the road to Shahpore under the Department Public Works. Tanks have been started as light-labour-works at Baijnathpore, Rampore, Rohwa, and Julsema, payments being made in grain; only private tanks are being made in several villages. In the Bhowanipore circle tanks, as light-labour-works, have been started at Buncholia, Bhutunda, Bhellowa, and Rampore, payment being made in grain only, *which the coolies prefer to cash payments.*

23. Two poor-houses are now in working order at Kamp and Bhowanipore. The necessary houses have been built, and proper officers appointed for the management of them;

but no further information as to the numbers at them is given, nor is any mention made as to the numbers availing themselves of spinning relief.

24. In the whole of Muddehpoora, where the house-to-house visitation has been, so it is said, well gone into, only 700 in all—men, women, and children—have been granted tickets for gratuitous relief; and the numbers fed at the various centres mentioned in the last fortnightly, are 745 men, 640 women, and 1,121 children, or a daily total average of 179 persons.

25. The total daily average of persons fed at the Pertabgunge, Nathpore, Bhulloon, Buttaneah, and Kuldah centres, is 416 persons,—men, women, and children not distinguished, as directed they should be.

26. Deputy Collector Ram Sunker Sen remarks he has made no great progress as yet in the house-to-house relief, which is unintelligible, as all other officers have done very well in this work.

27. Mr. Dennys, now Superintendent of Naradeegur circle, submits a statement showing that during the week he has issued tickets for the relief of 418 men, 792 women, and 742 children; and Mr. Smith remarks that 608 persons have been fed during the fortnight. Mr. Fanshawe has issued tickets to 2,109 persons, and Mr. Wilcox, of the Ekar circle, to 1,902 persons, but no details have been given.

28. As regards the disposal of Government grain, whether by sale or payment to laborers, or gratuitous relief, I have filled up the statement to the best of my ability with the imperfect data still furnished me, notwithstanding distinct and repeated orders to the officers immediately responsible for its correct and punctual submission.

29. I have again explained to Mr. Kirkwood the necessity of punctuality in the submission of his returns, without which it is impossible for me to submit to Government fully detailed information as to the numbers relieved. I have delayed this report in the hopes of receiving something from him, but cannot delay it longer.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury, as shown in last narrative, minus Rs. 150 refunded by Major Gordon		5,29,318 7 6
Details of the above Total.		
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works	98,000 0 0	
To Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora ..	1,000 0 0	
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	2,38,293 7 6*	
On disbursement to Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora for construction of golahs ..	6,000 0 0	
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain ..	70,400 0 0	
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain ..	1,600 0 0	
To Bhagulpore municipality	5,000 0 0	
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	7,625 0 0	
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots ..	1,01,400 0 0	
		5,29,318 7 6

* Through Nazir ... ... Rs. 12,962 2 6
" Deputy Collector of Banka 678 7 0
" ditto of Muddehpoora 11,958 1 0
" ditto of Soopool 17,900 0 0
" Mr. Hennessy 5,665 15 6
" Ditto as contractor 1,29,640 4 3
" Mr. H. M. Durand 13,150 0 0
" Ditto for carters 179 2 6
" Mr. Hensley 5,000 0 0
" Baboo Peran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ... 19,084 15 3
" Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor Baboo Radha Churn 15,000 0 0
" Ditto for police ... ...
" Captain Conolly 450 0 0
" Mr. Meredith 109 10 0
" " Inman, Government Grain Officer, Jugdishchuk ... 105 0 0
" " H. Bull, contractor 3,000 0 0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta 37 11 0
" Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore... 70 2 0
" Ditto of 100 bags of rice re-booked to Pointee ... 82 12 0
" cost of 50 oiled tarpaulins, purchased of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Company 3,221 4 6
Total ... 2,38,293 7 6

				Rs.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...				5,29,318	7	6
Expenditure during the fortnight under report.						
On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works				*Nil.*		
On purchase of food				*Nil.*		
On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements				45,033	6	2
Through Nazir, Collectorate	1,012	1	5			
,, Mr. J. Hennessy, Contractor ..	43,927	14	9			
,, ,, Inman, Grain Officer, Jugdischuk	50	0	0			
,, Captain Conolly	13	3	0			
Paid railway freight of 260 bags of rice re-booked to Peerpointee	30	3	0			
	45,033	6	2			
Payment on account of establishment of storage golahs				*Nil.*		
Payment on account of advances for purchase of food				*Nil.*		
Total of advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ..				*Nil.*		
To traders for purchase of grain				*Nil.*		
To zemindars and others for land improvement				*Nil.*		
To ditto for helping their ryots ..	2,500	0	0			
Total of the fortnight expenditure—						
(a) In final payment made ..	....					
(b) Advances repayable	2,500	0	0			
				2,500	0	0
Grand total to end of fortnight ..				5,76,851	13	8

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 16*th May* 1874 *for which returns may be available.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	11	
Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.				Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
				By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.			Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	
Sudder Sub-Division.									
Pointee	16th May 1874 ...	1,520	1,520	462 37 8½	.....	.....	462 37 8½	300	This is damaged grain and Indian-corn.
Purmashurpore	Ditto ...	1,000	1,000	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0	200	
		2,520	2,520	962 37 8½	.....	.....	962 37 8½	500	
Banka Sub-Division.									
Kutoriah	16th May 1874 ...	4,727	4,727	2,220 34 0	.....	.....	2,220 34 0	500	
Dhorya	Ditto ...	2,250	2,250	366 9 6	.....	.....	366 9 6	500	
		6,977	6,977	2,587 3 6	.....	.....	2,587 3 6	1,000	
Muddehpoora Sub-Division.									
Kamp Circle.									
Kamp	.....	50,000	49,932						
Soneburss	.....	13,017	13,017						
Patturghat	16th May 1874 ...	2,614	2,614						
Byjnauthpore	.....	15,000	18,000						
				6,382 14 15	315 10 8	104 2 4	6,801 27 11	1,500*	
Bhowanipore Circle.									
Bhowanipore	.....	25,000	25,000						
Muddehpoora	16th May 1874 ...	50,000	50,000						
Lalpoor	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000*	
		1,65,631	1,68,563	Grand total for Mudehpoora Banka and Sudder ...			10,351 28 9½	5,000	

* Entered by sub-divisional officer.

V. Taylor, *Collector.*

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for t

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of Laborers thereon.								
			Percentage.		Class I.		Class II A.		Class II B.		Total.
			Laboring class.	Non-laboring class.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	Average daily number.	Percentage.	
Soopool Sub-Division.											
Soopool to Bhootia, No. 10 N	All done ...	In four places ...	70·	30·	Nil	Nil	1,137	997·7	35	3	1,1
Bella to Marha, No. 20 N	Ditto ...	6 places ...	70·	30·	Nil	Nil	1,104	56·	867	44·	1,9
Nowhatta to Naharwarghat, No. 27 N ...	Ditto ...	In one mile ...	80·	20·	Nil	Nil	1,871	77·	559	23·	2,4
Rajimpore Bund B	.....	3½ miles in one continuous length	70·	30·	Nil	Nil	546	68·	256	32·	8
Clearing a tank at Barassur, No. 28 N ...	Silt being cleared up		70·	30·	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,228	100·	1,2
Tank at Ekar, No. 29 N	New tank 1,000 × 500 feet		70·	30·	Nil	Nil	3,178	93·4	225	6·6	3,4
Nowhatta Tank	Ditto ...	... ...	70·	30·	Nil	Nil	2,020	100·	Nil	Nil	2,0
Sohagpore Tank	.....	.....	All	.....	Nil	Nil	1,528	100·	Nil	Nil	1,5
Soopool Tank	.....	.....	All	.....	Nil	Nil	564	100	Nil	Nil	5
Singhessur to Nathpore, 1st Sec., No. 10 N	All done ...	1,500 running feet	99·	1·	256	53·6	115	22·8	109	23·6	
Ditto ditto 2nd Sec. No. 10 N	Ditto ...	3,000 feet ...	99·	1·	888	84·5	135	12·8	28	2·7	1,0
Singhessur to Soopool, Nos. 16 & 17 N ...	Ditto ...	Repairing ruts ...	99·	1·	217	80·	54	20·	Nil	Nil	2
Peepra to Soopool, No. 15 N	Ditto ...	10,000 running feet	All	.....	1,500	92·	65	4·	65	4·	1,6
Pertabgunge to Beerpore, No. 11 N ...											Return
Sudder Sub-Division											
Muddehpoora road, 1st Sec., No. 1 N ...	Not necessary ...	300 running feet...	.....	All	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	35	100·	
Milkee Road, No. 5 N	Ditto ...	¾ of a mile ...	62·	38·	394	85·	Nil	Nil	105	15·	
Narainpore to Narkuttea and Sonbursa, No. 40.	No information received.										
Peerpointee to Barahat	3½ miles ...	1½ miles nearly done.	86·	14·	216	50·6	85	20·	125	29·4	
Ghogah and Mohiama Road	Laid out, levelled, and surveyed.		Work stopped till further orders.								
Muddehpoora Sub-Division.											
Muddehpoora Road, 3rd Section, No. 1 N.	Not necessary ...	4,971 feet ...	All	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Muddehpoora and Shahpore road ...	.....	2,270 feet ...	All	Nil	Nil	.....	270	100·	.....	.....	
Muddehpoora to Sookbasur	.....	No information received.									
Bungaon to Phoolout, No. 21 N	.....	Not commenced.									
Banka Sub-Division.											
Bowsee Road, No. 1 S	.....								Work stopped.		
Dhooria to Bowsee, No. 9 S...	13 miles up to date	.....	All	Nil	Nil	Nil	524	60·	348	40·	
Dhooria to Mohiaman, No. 11 S	.....	.....	All	Nil	.....	.....	185	100·	.....	.....	
Kutooria to Simultulla, No. 27 S	Completed ...	Earthwork ½ mile, dressing ½ mile.	99	1	57	13·4	238	56·4	128	30·2	
Banka to Kutooria	1 mile nicked out ..	1½ mile earthwork	All	Nil	.....	Nil	546	98·	12	2	
										Total	

BHAGULPORE,
The 22nd May 1874.

ight ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874.

Supply of Food thereat.			Condition of the labouring class, and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the fortnight ending 16th May 1874.
Bazar.	From Government moodie's shop.	Mds. S. C.					
...cent...	60 per cent. ...	399 35 0	Men of Class II, Division B, are being drafted off to relief officers; there are yet some on the Nowhatta road. Intimation has been given to relief officers to take them over. Grains of sorts are available on the local bazars, most of the laborers draw their supply from Government moodie's shop.	Information not received.	Men Re. 0-1-6 to 0-2-0 Women ,, 0-1-6 to 0-1-3 Children ,, 0-0-6 to 0-1-0 Task work at 0-3-0, per 100 cubic feet.	All tools are now supplied from Government stores.	1,870
...	Ditto ...	355 0 0					2,707
...	All ...	942 0 0					2,745
...	Ditto ...	586 0 0					981
...	Ditto ...	300 0 0					1,501
...cent...	60 per cent ...	610 0 0					2,987
...	Ditto ...	200 0 0					708
...	All supplied from the shop on Rajimpore Bund.						2,124
...	Partly ...	22 31 4	The people on this work are in fair condition, and do a good day's work.	Ditto ...	Task-work from Re. 0-4-6 to Re. 0-5-6 per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	632
...	Nearly all ...	127 1 11½	Condition of the laborers is fair. There is want of grain only in this neighbourhood.	Ditto ...	Mate, Re. 0-2-0 to 0-3-0 Men ,, 0-1-6 to 0-2-0 Women ,, 0-1-0 to 0-1-3 Children ,, 0-0-6 to 0-1-0 Task or contract-work at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto ...	784
...	Ditto ...	214 26 44	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,506
...	Ditto ...	219 1 9	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	280
...	Ditto ...	475 37 8	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,989
...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Condition of the people good...	Ditto ...	Men ... ... at Re. 0-2-0 Women ... ,, 0-1-3 Children ... ,, 0-1-0 Contract work at Re. 1-14 to Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto ...	61
...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Great part of the Beldars have their own tools, the few of them and the non-laboring classes are supplied from Government store.	1,059
...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Condition of the laborers good, in some cases the women dig and carry the soil themselves, by so doing they earn triple money than by daily wages. The Santhals during the last week only attended the work in small parties, and were troublesome on account of daily wages being denied to able-bodied men. Since the contract work has been exacted on this road, the number of coolies has fallen off.	Daily laborers daily. Task work every 2nd day. contract work every 2nd and 3rd day.	Contract or task-work at Rs. 2-8 per 1,00 cubic feet. Men ... ... 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 3 Children ... 0 1 0	Those who have, bring their own tools, and the rest are supplied from Government store.	599
...all ...	Few ...	21 33 10	Condition of the laboring classes good. They purchase as a rule the cheapest food-grain. A few only buy Government rice.	Information not received.	Men ... ... 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 3 Children ... 0 1 1 Task-work at 2-4 per 1,000 cubic feet.	The coolies are ordered to bring their own tools, those who have not are supplied from Government store.	203
...	Ditto ...	10 23 4	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Task-work at 73 per 100 cubic feet for earth-work, at 0-6-0 for dressing and ramming.	Supplied from Government store.	276
...al ...	.....	.....	One-third distressed, and two-thirds little better than them.	Ditto ...	Men at 0-1-6 to 0-2-0, including mates. Women at 0-1-0 to 0-1-3 Children at 0-0-6 to 0-1-0	Those who have, bring their own tools, and the rest are supplied from Government store.	1,688
...	.....	.....	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	100
...	Nil ...	Nil ...	The laborers; look healthy, as there is at present no work in the field the people are coming in to work on the road. There is no difficulty in procuring food-grain.	Ditto ...	Task or contract-work at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet; daily laborers as above.	The village people are supplied from Government stores.	486
...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	701
...	.....	4,484 39 3				Total ...	25,937

V. Taylor, *Collector.*

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government Grain in the District of Bhagulpore on the dates nearest to the 16th May 1874 for which returns may be available.

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	10	
Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date. By sale to the public or to laborers.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date. By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date. By payment in kind to laborers	Estimated grain receipts of ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
Soopool Sub-Division.		Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	
Soopool Circle.								
Soopool	All up to 9th May only.	1,21,970	1,30,524				Nil ...	Excess will go to Patchgachia.
Chundail		10,000	10,212				Nil.	
Rotowlee		8,000	8,000				Nil.	
Hurdi		10,000	10,000				Nil.	
Naradeegur Circle.								
Nowalakur		30,000	30,000				Nil.	
Deegmurrah		30,000	30,170				Nil.	
Roshwar		40,000	40,000				Nil.	
Nurgo		20,000	20,000				Nil.	
Simrahi and Bhulooa Circle.								
Peepra		20,000	20,000				Nil.	
Pertabgunge		30,000	30,000				Nil.	
Bhulooa		20,000	20,000				Nil.	
Simrahi		40,000	40,000				Nil.	
Nathpore		10,000	10,000				Nil.	
Bheemnuggur		5,000	5,052	22,712 5 0	1,688	4,606	Nil.	
Arzelli Dulgaon ...		8,000	8,000				Nil.	
Ekar and Bongaon Circle.								
Ekar		60,000	45,656				14,344	
Semani		20,000	9,710				10,958	
Notha		10,000	10,250½				Nil.	
Bongaon		30,000	24,000				Nil.	
Burgong		5,000	4,732				Nil.	
Patchgachia		20,000	5,153				14,847	
Mahasi		10,000	10,059					
		5,57,970	5,21,518½				40,149	
Court of Wards' Sub-Division.								
Court of Wards' and Naradeegur Circle.								
Chandpeeper		12,000						
Bhupteahi		12,000	32,000				Nil.	
Burhura		6,000						
		5,87,970	553,518½					

I have only received a few general figures from Mr. Kirkwood, but not the statement properly filled up, consequently the estimated grain expenditure is omitted, but 60,000 to 70,000 mds. ought very easily, unless accounts are exaggerated, to be disposed of in a fortnight. The actual quantity sold and issued *undoubtedly* exceeds the quantity shown in this statement.

V. Taylor, *Collector.*

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on the Raj-Durbhunga Works in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 16*th May* 1874.

Name of Work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Noorya road	1,538	1,429	4	2,971	140	130	.....	270	140	132	.....	272	
Chapkee Tank	3,903	1,195	471	5,569	355	108	43	506	123	40	10	173	
Chowhutta ,, ...	1,520	760	108	2,388	169	84	12	265	114	41	10	165	
Noabakhur ,, ...	15,089	11,101	6,057	32,247	1,160	854	466	2,480	824	606	375	1,805	
Mullar ,, ...	15,519	11,916	4,312	31,747	1,194	916	332	2,442	1,150	900	335	2,385	
Nundeepore ,, ...	2,740	1,838	70	4,644	274	183	7	464	24	17	41	82	
Cunowlee ,, ...	12,919	5,344	1,185	19,448	1,076	445	99	1,620	752	361	66	1,179	
Bhoolia ,, ...	935	830	30	1,795	104	92	3	199	44	18	1	63	
Raineeburhura ,, ...	1,386	511	107	2,004	198	73	17	288	424	125	49	598	
Moorli ,, ...	2,191	805	304	3,300	219	81	50	350	65	31	20	116	
Chandpeeper ,, ...	2,266	1,759	237	4,262	324	251	34	609	330	273	22	625	
Soriegurh ,, ...	1,883	1,552	732	4,167	314	258	122	694	220	139	82	441	
Bissenpore ,, ...	852	1,148	251	2,251	142	191	42	375	180	270	84	534	Rate of wages paid for full work—
Girdhary ,, ...	95	87	182	364	95	87	182	364	95	87	182	364	As. P.
North emigration road	397	408	.....	805	198	203	.....	402	157	174	.....	331	To each man 1 6
													,, woman 1 0
Total number employed	63,233	40,679	14,250	1,18,162	5,962	3,957	1,409	11,328	4,642	3,214	1,277	9,133	,, child 0 6

V. Taylor, *Collector.*

No. 1806F., dated Purneah, the 20th May 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Dept. of Scarcity and Relief.

I HAVE the honor to forward herewith my Fortnightly Narrative for the period ending 16th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE sale of Government grain has had a different effect in different parts of the district In the sudder station the cloth merchants are selling as freely as ever, although our moodies are selling at our golahs and in the hâts.

They tell me that they are still making a good profit. Prices have come from 10 seers 8 chittacks a rupee to 11 seers for coarse rice.

Up at Kissengunge, however, where sales were pushed on to prevent exportation from Julpigoree and where it was expected that prices in the bazar would have fallen, rice, which was selling at 12 seers, is now selling at 8 seers; importation from Julpigoree has quite ceased. Further west in Bahadoorgunge, however, prices have continued steady, and smuggling from the morung seems to have been carried to much the same extent as before.

Mr. Craven and the Relief Officer Baboo Rojoneenath Chatterjea, both of whom I last week met and consulted at Assuraghur, tell me that in their opinion the merchants are holding back their grain in the hope of Government stores being exhausted, and that the utmost vigilance is required to prevent them from buying up large stores of grain through third parties in small quantities. Mr. Craven with my sanction reduced the price of rice from 12 and 15 to 10 and 12 seers.

In Arrareah, where the Government rice has been sold at the same price, private trade has not suffered. I meet in the Purneah Bazar as many pack-ponies as ever carrying private rice to the Arrareah hâts.

Mr. Rattray says that private importation are rapidly ceasing, making way for Government rice. His impressions are formed from what he sees in the neighbourhood of golahs, and it is satisfactory to find that Government and private trade can go on side by side in this sub-division.

All the hâts in the south continue to be well supplied. Mr. Mulock, who has lately returned from the south, reports that he found the people well and contented, bartering their cold weather crops, wheat, &c., which is not the staple food of the people here, for rice.

The country is now looking very fresh and green; Kanni is ripening and moong looking well. The area sown in Bhadoi is very large, and the crop is looking well.

One or two reports have come in of people having died from starvation; each case was inquired into, and it was found that death was due to some specific cause.

In the hospitals and poor-houses there have been deaths as noted in the margin. These must be expected. The special tracts which I have not here touched upon are the Dengrah and Kusbah Amour Circles, which are regularly divided into village groups under Superintendents. A statement shewing the number of grain thefts is annexed. They number only 13, but want is, I find, often alleged as a reason for crime.

Sudder	1
Arrareah	1
Dengrah	1

The comparative statement of crime shews that petty thefts have increased enormously.

DISTRICT PURNEAH.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the month of April 1874, *and the corresponding years of the years* 1872 *and* 1873 *as called for by Government letter No.* 4081, *dated* 20*th December* 1873.

	Dacoity. Headings Nos. 30 & 31 of Crime Return.			Robbery. Headings Nos. 32 & 33 of Crime Return.			Theft. Heading No. 43 of Crime Return.			House-breaking and Theft. Headings Nos. 35, 36, & 42 of Crime Return.			Total of all four Crimes.			Remarks.
	Month of April 1874.	Corresponding month of April 1873.	Corresponding month of April 1872.	Month of April 1874.	Corresponding month of April 1873.	Corresponding month of April 1872.	Month of April 1874.	Corresponding month of April 1873.	Corresponding month of April 1872.	Month of April 1874.	Corresponding month of April 1873.	Corresponding month of April 1872.	Month of April 1874.	Corresponding month of April 1873.	Corresponding month of April 1872.	
Head-Quarters Division, Purneah	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	22	5	16	23	19	16	47	24	36	
Sub-Division, Kissengunge	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43	7	.....	2	18	10	48	25	11	
Sub-Division, Arrareah	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	3	5	13	6	31	13	10	Received 15th May 1874.
Total ...	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	91	12	19	30	50	32	126	62	57	

PURNEAH,
The 7th May 1874.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

W. O. LEWIS,
Ct. Inspector.

Statement shewing the theft of grains reported in the District of Purneah from 3rd to 16th May 1874.

Stations.	No. of cases occurred.	Worth of grain stolen.	Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	
Kissengunge	1	0 0 0	Value not stated.
Kudbah	3	3 2 0	In one case value not stated.
Sudder	1	0 2 0	
Bahadoorgunge	4	13 7 0	In one of these four cases value not stated.
Arrareah	1	15 0 0	
Ranegunge	1	6 8 0	
Kusbah Amour...	1	1 4 0	
Dhumdaha	1	2 10 6	
Total ...	13	42 1 6	

W. Kemble,
Magistrate and Collector.

B.—Relief Works.

Mr. Cordner's progress report is annexed. It shews that he has on his works a daily average of 18,810 persons.

He has lately been over his roads making over to the Relief Officers all the old and weak men, and all the women and children who impeded work and did nothing for their pay. Petty relief works on which these people find employment are now open everywhere. My difficulty has been to keep able-bodied men off these second class works. Numerous difficulties arose: it was said that without strong men to dig no work could be done; that the Department Public Works works were not sufficiently near to every man's home; and that the local Superintendents did not care to supervise the making of a tank on which old men and women only being employed, could never be finished so as to benefit their village and neighbourhood.

Mr. Gouldsbury, in Kusbah Amour, has found that by paying the women higher wages they will use a hoe, and with the boys and old men can do all the digging necessary to clear a tank. All Circle Officers have been ordered to send all the able-bodied men to the Department Public Works roads, as Mr. Cordner reports that unless this is done no one will come to him. One cause for the preference given to Relief Officers' work, namely, direct payment in grain, has now been removed, as the system has been extended to all our works.

There is a Department Public Works work open within 6 or 7 miles of nearly every village to which every able-bodied man must go now if he wants works.

The objection that the village people will not take the same interest in a work done by incapable old men as they would in one done by strong Beldoes is very true, but as it would be impossible even with the aid of the villagers to properly supervise and control so many scattered gangs of able-bodied men more ready to shirk work than to do it, I think it more advisable to employ them where they will have to do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

The villagers and Relief Officers will now give more attention to women and boys, and from what I have seen can get, if they like, a tolerably fair quantity of work done by them. At all events they will not be paid for doing nothing.

It has also been found that the imposition of a light daily task works well. 8 women dig and carry 100 cubic feet of earth a day. This is not much; but it is better than absolute idleness.

Return C. for the District shews 13,263 persons as the average number of persons employed on Relief Officers' roads and tanks. Some of these are however first class works, and the return was prepared before the orders quoted above had become fully known, and it does not include many petty works on light labor ticket system.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, 9th May 1874.

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereat.		Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class IIA.	Class IIB.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					
							Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
No. 1, Purneah to Koosy.	Whole line of road from Purneah to Kealgamma has been laid out.	3 working parties	4,063 or 88 per cent.	Nil	554 or 12 per cent.	4,617	301 9	803 4 0	Beyond what has been already stated in the last report, nothing fresh can be added; the late rain has been very beneficial to the crops, which are looking quite fresh and green. Now a fresh impetus has also been given to sowing and ploughing; the laborers on the roads and neighbouring tanks seem healthy, cheerful, and contented, a small quantity of "cheena" (millet) has been harvested between Sirsee and Dhurara, a large amount having withered and dried up for want of moisture. The cowree and moong (dal) are rapidly advancing and will be probably cut within the month. It is reported that the villages round about Sirsee and Dhurara are in some distress from the scarcity of grain, though facts will not warrant the acceptance of such a statement, as the reported starving people will not accept work of any kind. The matter might be further investigated.	All payments are made to the laborers by sub-cashiers, the number of whom depends on its length. A sub-cashier generally pays two or three parties if they are not too far apart. He is himself situated between two parties on either side; as he is allowed two cash jemadars, he sends them out to each of the parties every day. These cash jemadars receive pay orders from the sirears and the money is given to the duffadars of the various gangs for distribution to his men. He then brings back the pay orders signed by the duffadars, thereby making their receipts and bonds then over to the sub-cashier, who makes the necessary entries in his cash book, a copy of which is sent in weekly to Executive Engineer for recoupment accompanied by the vouchers.	The contract rates are as follows for class No. I:— Ordinary earth-work in banks up to 5 feet in height at 3 annas per 100 c. ft. Ditto in banks above 5 feet, 3½ annas. Earth-work in hard ground banks up to 5 feet, 4 annas per 100 c. ft. Ditto in banks above 5 feet, 4½ annas. In exceptionally hard ground rates up to 6 annas may be granted at the discretion of the Executive Engineer. The task work rates for Class II, Division A, are as follows: Annas. Men ... ... 2 Women ... ... 1¼ Children ... ... 1 In order to earn the above rates, each man must excavate 50 c. ft. in ordinary ground for banks up to 5 ft. and 45 c. ft. in banks above that height. In hard soil, a man must do 40 c. ft. in banks up to 5 feet, and 35 c. ft. in banks above that height. Except in the case of beldars, women, who work with their husbands at contract rates in Class I, it is very difficult to lay down a task, as in most cases they refuse to carry earth; we have therefore but few women in Class IIA. In laying down each man's task, I have been guided by the fact that a non-professional laborer after he has been at work for some time can earn from 2 annas to 3 annas per day at our present contract rates by working really hard.	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started, but very few Government tools were issued and most of the laborers who came to our work brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodals, so that after a consultation with the Magistrate tools were issued to each work, and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. This remark only applies to the unprofessional laborers, as they and others, as a rule, have their own tools and bring them to the work.	783 14 0
No. 2, Nathpore, Kaliagunge, and Etwaree	65 miles marked out and levelled and surveyed, estimate in progress, and additional length of 15 miles east of Kaliagunge to Dinagpere frontier has been laid out.	10 working parties.	41,723 or 98 per cent.	200 or ·06 per cent.	484 or 13 per cent.	42,407	927 36	2,797 9 3	The weather has been very cloudy and threatening towards the end of the week, but no rain has fallen. The cowree crop looks favorable wherever it exists, but the area under cultivation is small. Contract work is in force generally throughout the line. The people on the road are looking well, most of them return to their villages at the close of the day, but some few, who come from a great distance, are grateful for the huts provided.				4,905 10 0
No. 3, old Ganges and Darjeeling road.	40 miles of old Ganges and Darjeeling Road laid out and estimate submitted.	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	.....	This work has now nearly been brought to a close, and the laborers distributed to the other roads east and west.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	Number of laborers thereon.				Supply of food thereat.		Condition of the laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
			Class I.	Class II A.	Class II B.	Total.	Amount of Government grain sold to laborers.	Proceeds of sale.					
							Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.
No. 4, Kissengunge to Nekmurd.	Whole line laid out, estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties working.	5,499 or 99·7 per cent.	16 or ·3 per cent.	.....	5,515	98 5	261 10 9	A good deal of distress exists along the line of this road and is amply provided for by local relief works opened by civil officers. These works are more popular than those opened by this department, and are in consequence much resorted to.	.....	It may be observed that the rate per 100 c. ft. for task work is in excess of that for contract, but then it must be remembered that a man can never earn more than 2 annas as long as he elects to do task work, and he can at any time join the contract gangs where by real hard work he may get up to 3 annas a day. All able bodied men must now join either the contract or task work gangs and subsistence allowance will only be granted to such as are really unable to do earth-work. They will be chiefly employed in breaking clods, dressing slopes and surfaces of roads; the pay for this class, viz., Class IIB. is— A. P. Men ... ... 1 6 Women ... ... 1 0 Children 0 6	.....	761 0 0
No. 5, Dengrah Ghat to Toorkeli.	All marked out and levelled.	4 parties working.	10,511 or 69 per cent.	.....	4,690 or 31 per cent.	15,201	526 0	1,403 0 0	The numbers of people on this road are decreasing in consequence, partly of the preference given by many to local relief works, which have been opened out by the civil officers, and partly to the plentiful fall of rain which has diverted thier attention to their fields and agricultural operations. The people look strong and healthy. Arrangements are in progress by the civil officers to extend the local relief works, in order to provide for those on subsistence allowance, so that shortly there will be none of the latter class on our works. The crop along the line of road are abundant and look very promising; plenty of rain has fallen in this neighbourhood and has done much good.	.....	.....	.....	2,037 13 6
No. 6, Dengrah Ghat to Bhopla.	Ditto ...	4 parties.	8,518 or 96·5 per cent.	268 or 3·3 per cent.	18 or ·02 per cent.	8,804	Rice 0 30 Indian-corn 426 38	2 8 0 1,138 9 0	Rain has fallen abundantly and been productive of much good to the crops and cattle also; condition of laborers generally satisfactory.	.....	.....	.....	1,421 7 3
No. 7, Bulrampore and Tarapore.	All marked out and levelled.	4 parties working.	12,783 or 56 per cent.	1,422 or 6 per cent.	8,633 or 38 per cent.	22,788	1,225 0	3,266 10 8	This distress in this part of the district does not yet seem to be abating. Owing to the want of 2nd class local relief works our roads are burdened with a good number of Class IIB laborers, who make out a small return for the subsistence allowance given them. The crops look well and flourishing. The people are generally good-conditioned and healthy.	.....	.....	.....	3,530 8 0
No. 8, Hurinkhoree and Maldah.	Line laid out, estimate submitted for sanction.	Work can be taken in hand as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.											
No. 9, Kudbah to Barsoe.	Ditto ditto ...	4 parties working.	8,423 or 53 per cent.	981 or 6 per cent.	6,714 or 41 per cent.	16,123	511 30	1,336 10 8	Distress still prevails along this road, particularly towards the eastern portion. Owing to the want of 2nd class relief works, a great many Class IIB laborers are on our hands. The people look healthy and well, the crops green and fresh. Ploughing and sowing are going on extensively for the autumn and winter crops.	.....	.....	.....	3,128 0

No. 16, Purneah to Kudbah.	Embanking existing road.	2 Ditto...	3,031 or 45 per cent.	.....	3,785 or 55 per cent.	6,816	41 14	110 4 0	The late rain has much improved the crops and softened the soil to allow of its easily being ploughed up to receive seed for the winter crop. The condition of the people is generally satisfactory. Relief works of a 2nd class nature are much wanted.	.....	.....	.....	678 4 6
No. 23, Bahadoorgunge to Kissengunge.	Repairs to existing road.	2 parties working.	3,414 or 100 per cent.	.....	.....	3,414	60 0	160 0 0	Nothing further can be added to the remarks already made in the last report. The people are in tolerably good condtion.	.....	.....	.....	231 0 0
No. 35, Mohendrapore to Saifgunge.	Repairs and embanking district road.	1 party working.	507 or 60 per cent.	.....	350 or 40 per cent.	857	12 12	41 0 0	The condition of labcrers is good.	.....	.....	.....	93 7 0
No. 37, Cohwnagra to Bulrampore.	Line marked out, estimate sanctioned.	12 parties	2,485 or 81 per cent.	601 or 19 per cent.	.....	3,086	125 30	335 5 0	Things remain subtantially unchanged since the last report. Crops green, fresh, and flourishing; people well, cheerful, and contented.	.....	.....	.....	366 15 0
Bahadoorgunge to Tarabaree.	Line marked out	1 party ...	2,046 or 100 per cent.	.....	.....	2,046	82 15	219 10 0	" Ditto ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	256 14 0

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

The 20th May 1874.

W. FERNIE, *Asst. Engr.*,
For Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

The 15th May 1874.

C.—Transport of Grain.

During the fortnight the work of transport from the large central to the smaller golahs has been going on; carts have been mostly used, as they are now available in all the villages, but pack-ponies have also been employed as the nucleus of a reserve. Officers were slow to employ them at first as they are very expensive and carry but small loads compared with carts, and they were naturally anxious to fill their out-golahs quickly The object in having in hand a reserve force for transport purposes is now understood, and I hope that when the special officer deputed by Government arrives, he will find plenty of ponies retained. Chowdries are engaged and now employed in the work of registration, and I propose to have a muster held at all centres and golahs on a day to be fixed hereafter.

Boats are now arriving up the Mahanuddi from Maldah. We have received advice of the despacth of nearly 40,000 maunds, most of which ought to arrive within a few days. The boats are sent up only half laden, and are thus able to get with ease over the shallow places. Lieutenant Gasalee has been exploring the rivers, and has ascertained that from Dengrah we can, in the rains, send rice to most places in Kusbah Amour, Kissengunge, Kalliagunge, and Arrareah thanas.

From below Dengrah, Barsoe and Raneegunge, golahs can be supplied.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The minor golahs have nearly been all filled.

In the Sudder Circle Mr. Coles with carts and pack-ponies has sent grain to all his 13 minor golahs, which are all built.

Mr. Thornton has accommodation for 2,000 maunds at each of his minor golahs; he has stored about 1,200 maunds in each, and with 150 pack-ponies and carts the work of filling them is steadily progressing.

Mr. Gouldsbury at Kusbah Amour has, besides his minor golahs, stored over 5,000 maunds in different villages in the store-houses of zemindars and leading men, who have kindly lent accommodation and taken charge of grain. Over this circle the grain has been distributed in most thoroughly.

In Bulrampore the minor golahs are built and nearly all stocked.

In Kudbah only three are ready, but as it will be necessary to draw largely from this circle for our wants in the north, and as this part of the country is well supplied by private trade, I am not pushing the distribution much further.

In Kissengunge, Baboo Rajaninath Chatterjea has stored 7,671 maunds in 10 golahs, and Mr. Bertelsen has filled the five first selected, and is now actually pushing on the filling of the rest to make up 17.

In Arrareah, Mr. Rattray gives no detailed information about the stocking of his golahs, which are, however, ready and partly filled.

E—Advances to Private Parties.

The only advances made in cash are Rs. 7,500 to the Banailee Rajah Nilanund Singh, and Rs. 2,000 to Ranee Chundisuri. Besides the grains advanced by relief officers I have from head-quarters advanced—

	Mds.
To Mr. Macallister for sale to his ryots	2,000
Mr. DeSouza	200
Meer Mahomed Kajim	3,000
Darabati Misrain	50
Surrosuti Misrain	200
Total ...	5,450

F—Charitable Relief.

The mode of working the Department Public Works and the circle officers' relief works has been noted under head A.

The following list will show what petty works each circle has in hand:—

Sudder.—Nothing new.

I did not notice before that Mr. McQween, sub-manager of the Durbhunga estate, was giving much relief by repairing numerous roads in his villages.

Dengrah.—Mr. Thornton is clearing out twelve tanks and repairing one road; he has an average of 672 persons daily employed.

The tanks are at Pulea, Chiraneh, Bhotaba, Simlia, Nekra, Hinkali, Bagberiah, Singhea, Miliktollah Chuckla, Murna, Poornagunge, and the road at Sotibhag.

Khusbah Amour.—Mentioned in last narrative.

Khudbah.—But few relief works are open here as there seems to be no demand for labor. I shall visit this centre soon.

Bahadoorgunge.—Works open in addition to those reported in last narrative—

Road Bahadoorgunge to Bibigunge.
Audhasur to Santarhat.
Bahadoorgunge to Suhiya.
Bahadoorgunge to Muzkori and Arrareah.
Bahadoorgunge to Toolsia.
Tank at Batabari.

Kissengunge.—In addition to those reported before—
Road Assuraghur to Sanwar.
Agwai to Sanwar.
Agwai to Nekmurd.

Tanks altogether 19—Kissengunge, Khagra, Sripore, Baropokhur, Dangeepokhur, Sungnath, Baloogorah, Gootee, Dala, Gorgaon, Pokhuria, Singhea, besides 7 in last report.

Arrareah.—Three large roads, viz., the Muzkori, the Raneegunge, and the Matearia road have been all along been in charge of Mr. Rattray, which he has worked well, and by this means afforded relief to large numbers of persons; he has numerous small village roads opened all over the sub-division which cannot be enumerated.

Village grouping —I have visited Dengrah and Kusbah Amour and found that the groups are all well arranged and in good working order; the Superintendents selected are men of some position and respectability, in many instances the same as were engaged in carrying out the census operations.

These Superintendents are assisted by the head-men of villages who form a sort of punchayet in their groups, and, meeting at hâts and other places once or twice a week, talk over matters and make reports to the Superintendent.

Dengrah has twelve groups; Kusbah Amour seventeen, one established since my last report. At Dengrah none of the Superintendents are salaried, but Mr. Thornton wishes to make each a present by-and-by. Mr. Gouldsbury pays his men Rs. 10 to 12 a month.

The Sudder Circle is large and towards the south and east its boundaries are undefined. Five circles in the more distressed parts are formed and officered, but where distress is not so severe, the Sub-Inspector of Circles and the Assistant Superintendent have divided the country between and effectually distribute relief; here too, as before reported, several European gentlemen render great assistance.

Mr. Perry at Kudbah has appointed the following village Superintendents, but he has not regularly allotted their villages to them as has been done in Kusbah Amour and Dengrah:—

Modee Thakoor of Bhuree.
Tarikulla of Balagunge.
Seikh Lall Sahoo of Belasi.
Chumroo Mundul of Tengrah.

These are salaried. Messrs. Walker and Cruise, indigo planters, and Syed Gholam Riza of Russoolpore will render aid gratuitously. These arrangements are, I think, equal to the necessity of this circle.

Mr. Meklejohn at Bulrampore having failed to get unpaid agency, has been instructed to entertain men of the same stamp as those at Dengrah.

Kissengunge Sub-division has been divided into groups, not fully officered at the date of last report.

The more distressed parts are, however, fully provided for.

Mr. Rattray at Arrareah knows his sub-division so well that I shall not insist of Group Superintendents being appointed here. There is but little distress, as relief has been very freely given.

The annexed table shows the sales and other expenditure of grain during the fortnight. As the relief officers have not sent in the quantity of grain sent to minor golahs, there is a great discrepancy between the figures of the golahdars and the relief officers.

In the estimate for the ensuing fortnight provision has been made for supplying 50,000 maunds of grain to Julpigoree from Dengrah, which will, in turn, be replenished by grain brought in boats from Maldah and from the Kudbah and Saifgunge golahs in South Purneah.

I give an abstract, framed on that given last week, of the number of persons now in receipt of relief by the most recent returns:—

Number of persons receiving cooked food ...	813
Uncooked food	3,266
In poor-houses	141
By village relief	1,436
By spinning and weaving	1,424
On Department Public Works' works	18,810
On minor works	13,263
	39,153

	Mds.
The quantity of grain sold during the fortnight is ...	14,374
Advanced	26,051
Total ...	40,425

This gives at $\frac{3}{4}$ seer for a ration. A daily average of 173,250 rations issued during the fortnight. This added to 39,153 gives 212,403 as the number of persons daily receiving aid from Government.

Annexed is a memorandum showing what work the native doctors have been doing.

Name of Poor-houses.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining.
Khajancheehât	16	8	24	...	9	...	1	14
Arrareah	...	12	12	9	...	...	1	2
Sunkurpore	5	26	31	24	...	...	...	7
Kudbah	14	33	47	33	...	...	...	14
Bahadoorgunge	18	3	21	6	...	...	...	15
Kursakanta	29	40	69	32	5	...	...	32
Bulrampore	6	21	27	16	...	5	...	6
Malcarij	2	18	20	6	...	...	...	14
Dengrah	8	7	15	2	2	...	1	10
Total ...	98	168	266	128	16	5	3	114

W. KEMBLE, *Magistrate and Collector.*

A Daily Register of persons relieved each month in each Relief Circle for the fortnight ending 16th May.

N.B.—1. This is to be kept by each Superintendent. It should show results from the 25th of one month to the 25th of the following month. One copy should be sent by the Superintendent direct to his immediate superior, another to the Collector, and another to the Commissioner. These last two should be posted so that they will reach the addressees not later than the 1st of the following month.

2. Each Collector is also required to send on the 1st of each month for the whole of his district a Statement of relief in the above form.

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Name of Circle.	AT CENTRES. *Daily average.*		In poor-houses.	By village relief tickets.	By light labor tickets.	By spinning.	By weaving.
	By cooked food.	By uncooked food.					
Purneah Sudder	71	730	27	.....	1,687	...	...
Kudbah	... ...	344	...	.....	1,738	...	...
Kusbah Amour	10	176	...	.....	7,724	...	...
Dengrah	114	325	84	1,436	7,709	549	102
Arrareah	618	1,166	...	.....	.....	...	...
Kissengunge	.....	276	15	.....	2,676	575	...
Bahadoorgunge	.....	249	15	.....	2,384	198	...
Total ...	813	3,266	141	1,436	23,918	1,322	102

W. KEMBLE, *Magistrate and Collector.*

G.—FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 6,70,607-7-11 + 47,332-1-1 = 7,17,939-9-0.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Village Roads	10,468	0	0
District Engineer	1,80,000	0	0
Planters and others for district road repairs ...	8,915	2	0
Purchase of tools and plants	5,351	2	6
Transport of grain	3,97,768	4	8
Construction of golahs	23,715	1	6
Construction of golahdar's house	48	14	0
Advance to residents for purchase of grain ...	67,225	0	0
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots ...	17,000	0	0
Advance to Lieutenant Coles on account of pay ...	150	0	0
Office establishment	857	10	7
Office contingencies	1,398	15	10
Golah establishment	1,170	1	8
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0
Advance for clearing cart trucks	1,500	0	0
Deputation allowance of Mr. Baker	357	2	3
Total ...	7,17,939	9	0

EXPENDITURE DURING THE FORTNIGHT.

Transport of Grain.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Payments made to contractor on account of cart hire and commission	272	5	6			
Establishment employed on transport of grain ...	46	9	7			
				318	15	1
For construction of Golahs.						
To Mr. H. Rattray, Sub-Divisional Officer of Arrareah	2,000	0	0			
To the Superintendent of Jail	75	0	0			
To the Golahdars	56	15	0			
				2,131	15	0
Golahs establishment		...		99	12	0
To Mr. Baker for deputation allowance for April 1874		...		200	0	0
Office contingencies		...		354	1	4
Advances to Zemindars to help their Ryots.						
To Raja Leelanund Sing	7,500	0	0			
To Ranee Chundessari	2,000	0	0			
				9,500	0	0
Total		...		12,604	11	5

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the District of Purneah for the Fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of Circle.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	TOTAL QUANTITY OF GRAIN CONSUMED UP TO DATE. By sale to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	By payments in kind to laborers.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder ... As per last return	71,000	68,632	2,164	1,185	7,526	135	11,010	.....	5,000
Sudder ... During the fortnight	.....	51,067*	3,100*	1,461*	3,097*	1,790*	9,448*		
Dengrah ... As per last return	80,000	1,04,080	4,197	987	3,013	267	8,464	50,000 from Maldah.	50,000 30,000 for Julpigoree.
Dengrah ... During the fortnight	.....	77,220*	3,494*	291*	8,801*	438*	13,024*		
Kustiah Amour As per last return	38,000	36,874	3,169	786	6,247	550	10,752	.....	3,000
Kustiah Amour During the fortnight	.....	12,474*	683*	225*	1,173*	1,929*	4,010*		
Bulrampore ... As per last return	57,500	56,967	3,443	790	.....	14	4,247	..... No return received.	3,000
Bulrampore ... During the fortnight	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Kudhah ... As per last return	62,000	51,704	1,375	569	409	182	2,475	.....	23,000 20,000 for Julpigoree.
Kudhah ... During the fortnight ...	.....	50,612*	603*	1,639*	4,166*	57*	6,465*		
Kissengunge ... As per last return	64,600	55,778	2,185	57	.....	1,178	3,420	.....	5,000
Kissengunge ... During the fortnight	.....	40,157*	3,918*	161*	598*	.....	4,677*		
Bahadoorgunge As per last return	40,400	31,588	1,970	641	.....	.....	2,611	.....	3,000
Bahadoorgunge During the fortnight	.....	28,890*	1,094*	158*	1,057*	58*	2,367*		
Arrareah ... As per last return	86,500	90,814	7,124	1,557	1,415	1,540	11,634	.....	8,000
Arrareah ... During the fortnight	.....	72,943*	1,482*	5,315*	7,159*	6,654*	20,610*		
Total ...	5,00,000	4,90,437	25,627	6,512	18,608	3,866	54,613	.....	1,00,000
Total ...	.....	3,32,763*	14,374*	9,250*	26,051*	10,926*	60,601*		

NOTE.—The figures marked with asterisks in column 4 against all the circles except Bulrampore show actual stock in hand on the 10th May 1874 as per Golahdar's returns. Those against Bulrampore show actual stock in hand on the 25th April 1874.
The figures marked with asterisks in columns 5 to 9 against all the circles show transactions up to 15th May 1874 as per Relief Superintendent's Returns. No Return has been received from the Bulrampore Circle.
No entry has been made to show how much has been sent to minor golahs. This will partly explain the difference between the figures in column 4 for last fortnight and this fortnight.

W. KEMBLE,
Magistrate and Collector.

No. 263—S.R., dated Doomka, the 20th May 1874.

From—JOHN BOXWELL, ESQ., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit a narrative for the fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. Grain has not been declared to have failed in any bazar yet, but there is no doubt that it is very scarce; it is brought in very small quantities for sale, and there is no great press of buyers. This simply shows that the failure has been very gradual; less and less is brought for sale at continually, but slowly, rising prices.

In Sahebgunge, Bario, and Burhait, three of the principal markets of Rajmehal, food is procurable at fair rates; but at all these places Government rice is stored, and is sold to laborers. In Rajmehal town rice has gone up to 8 seers, and is with difficulty bought at that rate. Possibly we may have to sell to the public in Rajmehal before long. These places on the railway need give no anxiety. Mr. Stewart describes the present condition of the people as good generally, but says they look "underfed" at Taljhari and Khairasol. From Deoghur, Mr. Wilmot reports increasing difficulty of getting food to buy, but says the people still look fairly well. Both people and cattle are suffering much from want of water.

Disturbing accounts have been coming in thick from the south of the district, from the pergunnahs Kundahit and Pabia, and I am afraid Mahommadabad will prove to be in the same case. Mr. Smith has gone to Jamtara to give whatever relief is necessary.

This part of the district has got less than its share of watching. A stretch of about 60 miles long by from 2 or 3 to 10 miles wide is the extreme south border of the district. It lies beyond the Ramgurh and Ranibahal Hills, and borders on Beerbhoom, Raneegunge, and Manbhoom. It is thinly inhabited in many places, and covered with scrub jungle. Water is very scarce; tanks are old and dirty; and now the people seem to be come pretty near the end of their grain, and generally to be in a bad condition. It is likely enough that our first gratuitous relief will have to be given in these parts, which were by no means the worst off earlier in the year; it was Mr. Dawson's beat till he got too ill for work. The west part, near Jamtara, has been occasionally visited by Mr. Wilmot, from Deoghur, and Mr. Rowland paid the parts about Kundahit two flying visits, but these parts have been neglected to a certain extent, and we shall have to work hard and fast to catch up the time.

Since my last narrative I have been again at Benagarhia. The two children died of dysentry, and all the people I met were looking as well as three weeks before. I have a difficulty in reporting about Benagarhia; Mr. Boerresen is doing excellent work, and by doing it in my district he has laid me under immense obligation. It does not matter that we do not always agree on details, his work is right good. But some of the Sonthals in the neighbourhood complain that they cannot get work, because they won't become Christians. It is not a very easy thing to write about, but it is better to put down the whole case:

Mr. Boerresen told us he wanted Rs. 3,000 a week to give all the people work who came. I did not think Rs. 3,000 a week could be well spent without more help than Mr. Boerresen had, so I said I could not give so much. He has since told me he could not manage more than Rs. 1,000 a week well. However, some Sonthals had to be refused work, and Mr. Boerresen, appointing his own men as sirdars, had them all Christians. If he thinks native Christians more trustworthy than heathens, it is only natural that he should put them in places of trust; I don't agree in his opinion, and should not follow his practice. I simply think that to have work done as Mr Boerresen is doing, it is a good enough thing to carry his partiality to his converts, his preaching during payment, and the other actions which I cannot help thinking drawbacks. A few thin half-starved-looking people occasionally come into Doomka. It is not impossible that some private kitchens will have been opened by next report.

There is a good deal of complaint of scarcity of food from North Hendua, on the Bhagulpore frontier. I am going there immediately. Generally speaking, the worst parts of the district are tolerably well in hand,—Godda, Rajmehal, and Sultanabad; it is the places we had to postpone to these that are giving anxiety now. I append an extract from the price current:—

	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
Doomka	11	10	13	13	12
Nonihat	12	10	...	14	12
Nulla	12	12	...	...	12
Pakour	15¾	11	16	16½	17
Maheshpore	...	10	16	16	14
Ranibahal	...	12	...	18	11
Rajmahal	14	8	...	...	16
Sahebgunge	14	12	17	15	16
Burhait	...	10	16	...	...
Godda	...	11	...	14	14

The cheapest rice is 12 seers in various places. The cheapest food is 20 seers of barley at Pakour, Rajmehal, and Sahebgunge.

Known Supplies of Grain.

3. Under this head I have nothing to say. Mr. Smith has lately visited houses near Jamtara, and found very many empty of all food.

4. During the fortnight the weather has been excessively hot, with occasional clouds and lightning. No rain to speak of anywhere. On Thursday a man was killed by lighting close to Doomka.

There is nothing to say about the crops; there is nothing on the ground but a little boro dhan in Rajmehal. Mr. Stewart estimates the outturn at 15,000 maunds off of 3,000 beeghas.

B.—Relief Works.

Mr. Stewart sends a list of 12 works, showing a total daily average of 8,250 persons. His works are three roads, one tank, and eight bunds. He expresses himself strongly about the utility of the works, and I have no reason to think he is not right. Mr. Stewart has successfully introduced piece-work everywhere, instead of daily labour; he deserves all the more credit that he did it partly against his will. Mr. Wilmot's Court of Wards' works are progressing well. Mr. Meara has gone to Dari-Moleshwar to lay out my Mallarpur road, and is going on to Sultanabad to inspect and direct the making of the new road there. I am glad to say he has found a good line for the Mallarpur road for the first 15 miles from Doomka, and expects no difficulty. The Beerbhoom end of this road will help our Dari-Moleshwar and Mahommadabad laborers.

Mr. Boerresen, I am glad to say, has introduced piece-work at Benagurhia. His comment is remarkable:—The Sonthals held back first, then a few tried it, and, finding that they could earn much more in a day, the strong workers came in great numbers, Mr. Boerresen is a little put out by this; he thinks the battle should not be to the strong, and he asks for more money, Rs. 1,500 a week, to carry on work. I am writing to him to keep a separate small work for weak people on daily labor.

I append a table of the works in the district with the average daily total of laborers. It is not quite complete, because I have received no returns from Sultanabad, and because my own small Daman works are under Sonthal manjhis, who cannot read or write, and who give no returns, in fact, would not know what an "average" meant.

C.—Transport.

Except in Godda, our distances are so short as to call for no remark.

There are about 10,000 maunds of rice lying at Pirpointee. Mr. Grant has 400 carts plying between Godda and the railway; and as a good deal of the Godda allotment will have to be cut off for the south of the district, there will be little more cart carrying in Godda.

D.—Storage.

The five Godda golahs, Doi, Maran, Simra, Barkap, and Godda, are ready. 40,000 maunds of grain have been already stored in the sub-division. Mr. Grant had made arrangements for storing the whole 60,000 allotted before the rains. He will now have to store very little, if any, more than has already reached Pirpointee. During the past fortnight Mr. Stewart stored over 11,000 maunds in his golahs.

10,000 maunds have been ordered for Jamtara. Golas are being built at Nala, and are ordered at Kundahit. Mr. Smith has gone to Jamtara to conduct relief operations. I have not heard from him since he left this. 6,000 maunds of the district allotment have been sold to Mr. Muston, of Benagurhia, for sale to laborers and the public.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

No money has been paid out this fortnight.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Except making committees, we are doing nothing.

G.

The financial results are given on a separate sheet. I have to add that the Godda return only came in yesterday, and that neither Godda nor Rajmehal has supplied the last ordered grain-tables.

List showing the Relief Works in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the average of laborers on each.

No.	Works.	Daily average of laborers.
	Godda.	
1	Barahaut and Godda road	1,913·9
2	Deo tank	169·9
3	Marrow tank	916·6
4	Hatbanda tank	445·2
5	Ghootea tank	699·4
6	Kendua tank	411
7	Doomreah tank	74·2
8	Ghamreah tank	373
9	Pathurgama tank	748·5

No.	Works.	Daily average of laborers.
10	Godda tank	568·2
11	Simra tank	428·5
12	Baboopore tank	500
13	Ferozepore tank	57
14	Lombordia tank	698
15	Dakatu Bund	85
16	Lelatore ,, ...	81
		8,169·4
	Rajmehal.	
1	Sahebgunge and Burhait road	2,848
2	Madanshaye tank	393·7
3	Tauchgurh Bund	192·7
4	Bolia or Jhamooni Bund	171·7
5	Simalgooria Bund	833·4
6	Handaff road	1,387
7	Tinpahar road	352·8
8	Doodhob bund	670·1
9	Shahabad bund	260·5
10	Baromashia bund	198·1
11	Khoyrasob bund	713·5
12	Futhahpore bund	228·1
		8,249·6
	Doomka.	
1	Tank in Benaguria	751·6
2	Tank in Thuckrumtolla	454·6
3	Tank in Tarashoa	162
		1,368·2
	Deoghur.	
1	Madhoopore road	826
		826
	Memorandum.	
	Godda	8,160·4
	Rajmahal	8,249·6
	Doomka	1,368·2
	Deoghur	826
	Total	18,613·2
	As per Executive Engineer's progress report	4,717*
	Grand Total	23,330·2

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries up to last narrative	30,257	6	2

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Executive Engineers, as per progress report	2,908	11	0
	2,908	11	0
Mr. Stewart, as per fortnightly narrative—			
To Engineers in charge of Public Works Department	4,771	9	0
To Cashiers, Civil Department	19,938	5	0
Cost of transport of grain at Bahawa and Teenpahar	1,300	0	0
On account of establishment and contingencies at storage golahs	545	10	4
	26,555	8	4

* These figures include the labourers on the Doomka and Jamtara and Jarmundi and Deogurh roads, and on the Katikund Bund.

Note.—The daily totals on all the Deogurh Wards' estates have not been obtained, 58 bunds are being made, and on 7 of them there is a daily average of 137 people.

				Rs. A. P.
Brought forward				30,237 6 2
Mr. C. W. Wilmot, as per fortnightly narrative—				
Spent on Moheshpore feeder road	479 11 0			
		479 11 0		
Mr. F. Grant, as per fortnightly narrative—				
Godda and Barahat road	2,709 7 1½			
Dovee tank	230 13 0			
Murrow tank	806 4 4½			
Hautbunda	677 9 6			
Doomira	222 0 0			
Godda tank	254 2 9			
Ghoolia	1,090 5 0			
Simra	650 12 6			
Kendowa	625 0 0			
Lobandia	622 14 0			
Puttergunnia	391 1 0			
Kobrabund	403 6 9			
Dakolia	83 0 0			
Gomaria	45 4 0			
Selatory	100 0 0			
Babupore	200 0 0			
Dhamsya	223 0 0			
Moheshpore	45 5 0			
		9,380 5 0		
Revd. H. J. Boerresen, as per his labor statement for the week ending 9th May 1874—				
For exavating No. I in Banagoria ...	360 15 3			
For ditto No. III in Thakooran-tolah	179 0 0			
For ditto No. IV in Spring enlarged in Tarachoona	65 13 9			
		623 13 0		
Establishment, &c.				
Golah establishment, including the Deputy Commissioner, S. P.	964 1 8			
		964 1 8		
				40,912 2 0
Grand total to end of fortnight				71,149 8 2
Advances to B. Wood, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, settlement officer, for relief works		5,000 0 0		
Advances to E. Stewart, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rajmahal, for relief works		22,431 10 1		
Advances to F. Grant, Esq., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Godda, for relief works		20,973 9 6		
Advances to Revd. H. P. Boerresen at Banagoria, for relief works		1,000 0 0		
Advances to Executive Engineer, Sonthal Pergunnahs		20,000 0 0		
Total advances		69,405 3 7		
Improvement of Government Estates Fund.				
Advanced to a ryot for making a bund at Jamchowa		50 0 0		
Advanced to a ryot for making a bund at Komircutta		50 0 0		
Advanced to a ryot for making a bund at Saldaha		50 0 0		
Total advances		150 0 0		

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 9th May 1874.

No.	Name of Work.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.
										Rs. A. P.
1	Doomka to Jumtara road.	Estimate being prepared; surveying and levelling completed.	Works opened on the 10th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 30th, and 40th miles.	Class I. Men ... 6,016 Women .. 2,354 Children... 891 Class II. Men ... 6 Women .. 14 Children .. 28	Supply of food-grains urgently required, as the rate of rice is increasing every week.	Laborers are generally healthy and strong; scarcity of rice is felt in almost all the localities of this road. Report of distress in the interior of Jamtara is bad. No high-caste people appeared on this road.	On alternative days to task-work laborers, and daily to daily laborers by sub-cashier.	Task-work, at 3 as. to 4 as. Subsistence rates— A. P. Men ... 1 6 Women ... 1 0 Children ... 0 6	Supplied by Department, and partly by laborers themselves.	782 14 6
4	Hansdia to Godda road.	Laying out complete.	16 chains from the first opening	Class I. Men ... 226 Women ... 41 Children... 7	No Government supply; food-grains procurable at sufficient quantity from the market. To make indent for rice is unnecessary.	Condition of the laboring class is very poor and miserable. General features of the country are hilly and jungly. Soil hard in most parts.	Payments made every day by the head sircars in charge of works.	3 as. per 100 cubic feet on light soil, 4 as. to 6 as. in hard soil.	Tools are supplied partly by Government.	30 7 9
10	Metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Complete project...	Completely opened.	Class I. Men ... 359 Women ... 489 Children... 157	Up to this time difficulty has not been felt by laboring class in obtaining food-grains from hauts and bazars. The stock of the country is reported enough for $\frac{1}{4}$ths of the inhabitants till the next harvest.	The condition of the people has not become bad yet. Food-grains are obtainable, but their value is gradually increasing.	Twice in a week by sub-cashier and overseer in charge.	Digging kunkur at 4 as. per 100 c. ft.	Supplied by Department.	161 0 3
13	Repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Class I. Men ... 310 Women ... 32	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Twice in a week by overseer in charge and sircars.	Digging kunkur at 4 as. per 100 c. ft. Carting ditto a 8 as. per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	29 14 0
17	Repairs to Doomka station roads.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Class I. Men ... 129 Women ... 10	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Digging kunkur at 3 as. 6 pie per 100 c. ft. Carting ditto at 7 as. per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	18 13 0
31	Constructing a bund at Katicoond.	Plan ready ...	... ...	Class I. Men ... 524 Women ... 497 Children.. 14	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Daily by sircars	A. P. Men ... 1 9 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0	Ditto ...	98 0 0
29	Mobeshpore to Doomka.	5½ miles of road marked out, and the centre line marked is now 5½ miles, total 11 miles.	5 miles ...	Class I. Men ... 1,805 Women ... 1,507	No Government supply ...	The Southals are generally healthy and stout, the Bengalees are not so, but not famished. The people of Deonnagger and villages adjacent to Narangur come for work, as their zemindars would not advance them the grains until rains set in. They were sent to Hatteemara and Burkeesaree, where works have been opened for them. The country is intersected with valleys and hills, with few plain lands here and there. The works are being executed, not in a continuous line, a portion is finished before another piece is taken in hand. This is done agreeably to the desire of [illegible] The centre line is	Daily payments are made in cash by the civil authorities.	Men ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 0 9	The laborers bring their own tools.	644 0 0

	para road.										
6	Teenpahar and Borio road.	Complete project...	Completely opened.	Class I. Men ... 1,861 Women ... 1,836 Children 288 Class II. Men ... 230 Women ... 111 Children ... 93	Government rice is sold at Borio, at an average distance of 6 miles. The stock of the country will meet the demands of half of the people till next bhadoi crops.	Fair. Country rice is sold here at 11 seers per rupee. A large number of people are willing to do task-work, but the work being quite unfit for task, none is employed in it.	Daily or every second day by sub-cashier.	A. P. Sirdar ... 2 0 Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 6 Children ... 0 6 Task-work, at 4 as. to 6 as. per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by Government, as the tools brought by laborers are quite useless.	442	0	0
7	Borio and Protabpore road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Class I. Men ... 2,032 Women .. 1,018 Children.. 538 Class II. Men ... 314 Women ... 240 Children.. 89	Government rice is sold at Borio and Doee.	Fair. The inhabitants from Borio to Boaryjore and its adjacent villages are well off; they are very stubborn and do not appreciate the kindness of Government. Half of the people from Garady to Protapporg, nearly 5 miles off the western portion of this road, are in distress, and they are willing to work according to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner. No high-caste people appeared on relief works.	Every third day, for want of sufficient cashiers.	Class I. A. P. Sirdars ... 2 6 Coolies ... 2 0 Women ... 1 3 Children ... 1 0 Class II. Sirdars ... 2 0 Coolies ... 1 6 Women ... 1 0 Children ... 0 6 Task work at 4 as. per 100 c. ft.	Ditto ...	524	0	0
3	Road from Jurmoodee to Deoghur.	Nil ...	73,260 feet earthwork done.	Class I. Men ... 1,705 Women ... 302 Children... 237	Rice and other food-grains are still procurable in the country.	The laborers seem to be strong and able bodied. The poorer classes seem generally distressed.	Made every day by sub-cashier.	Hard soil as. 3-6 to 4 per 100 cubic feet. Soft soil as. 3 per 100 cubic feet.	Partly by Government and partly by coolies themselves.	177	9	6
8	Burhait to Sahebgunge road.	Complete project ..	Completely opened.	Class I. Men ... 8,271 Women ... 7,322 Children... 3,142 Class II. Children.. 539	Information can be received from the Civil Officer in charge of the work*						
14	Bahawa and Burhait road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Class I. Men ... 1,058 Women ... 849 Class II. Men ... 14 Women ... 33							
16	Pakour to Huranpore road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Class I. Men ... 570 Women ... 175 Children... 14	No information received this week from the officer in charge of the work. Explanation called for.						
20	Godda to Burhait road.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Class I. Men ... 802 Women ... 574 Children... 217 Class II. Men ... 205 Women ... 351 Children... 100							
									Total ...	2,908	11	0

* Shewn in the list of roads under the Civil Officer.

DENO NATH MOOKERJEE,
Accountant, for Offg. Executive Engineer on tour.

Statement showing the Government Grain disposed of, &c., vide Government's No. 2135—S.R. dated the 16th April 1874.

	M.	S.	C.
Quantity of grain disposed of up to 16th May 1874—			
(*a*) By sale to laborers	6,585	25	1
(*b*) By „ the public	67	0	12
Total ...	6,652	25	13
Grain disposed of up to 2nd May 1874... ...	3,174	23	1¾
„ „ „ 16th „	3,478	2	11¼
Total ...	6,652	25	13

No. 4756—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 25th May 1874.

From—G. N. Barlow, Esq., c.s.i., Offg. Commissioner of Bhagulpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I have the honor to submit the fortnightly report for this division due this day.

Condition of the People.

2. There is nothing of special importance under this head to report regarding the tracts in the several districts, which have all along been under treatment as "distressed."

3. The Monghyr district narrative of the 16th instant, seems to show that distress is on the increase at Bucktearpore, yet this can hardly be gathered from the number of persons employed upon the works and the small effect of the free sales of Government grain there. I have directed the attention of the district officer to the matter. Any how, with the bulk of our grain stored, and the grouping system fully completed, as is the case, we ought, with the help of the good superintendent, who is on the spot, to get on there.

4. Regarding the portion of the late Simrahi Sub-division, which was specially under the supervision of Baboo Ram Sunkur Sein, there have been some opinions expressed, and calls for assistance made, which demand further enquiry before they can be accepted. This is a part of the country where, owing to the favorable situation near the Kasi river, distress was never expected to attain the same degree as was looked for in the case of the western part of North Bhagulpore. Upon the facts stated now, however, it is necessary to determine whether the conditions of distress at present estimated are incorrect and exaggerated; and if not, the relief measures are certainly inadequate and must be pushed on. Mr. Kirkwood is proceeding to the spot and will do the needful.

5. From parts of the country other than those recognised as distressed, there has been a certain amount of anxiety occasioned during the past fortnight. The Beegooseraie Sub-division, which comprises the rubbee country of the Monghyr district north of the Ganges, seems to be feeling the pressure. Mr. Wilkins, the assistant in charge, is a very intelligent officer and knows the sub-division well. He has all along stuck out that the rubbee crop was a poor one, and as the rice supply of ordinary years, which comes from Tirhoot, was known to be cut off, the appearance of some distress is not a matter of surprise. The present time is a slack one for the laboring population, and the people are reported to have commenced wandering about in rearch of labor. To meet their necessity between the present time and the rains, I have authorized the opening of suitable relief works, and Mr. Wilkins has fortunately at his disposal some 25,000 maunds of Government grain, which, originally placed in present position for the purpose of supplying laborers on Government works, I had intended to remove as a part of the allotment to Bucktearpore on the setting in of the rains. This grain had been lately reported attacked with weevils, and I had given orders it should be disposed of; it will no doubt now come in very useful, and with the country there occupied by planters, very much as in Tirhoot, I have no fear for the Begooseraie Sub-division.

6. From the Jamooe Sub-division I hear that distress is beginning to be felt in parts where none was anticipated, and where there are no golahs, grain, nor works. This is merely demi-official information, and no details are to hand. I do not anticipate anything serious, but the matter is receiving attention.

7. The last narrative from the Sonthal Pergunnahs explained how that necessity has arisen for succouring certain tracts in the south of the districts heretofore not considered "distressed." I have sent ten thousand maunds to Moheshpore for Pergunnah Sooltanabad, and the same quantity to Jamtara. Aarangements have been made under which 6,000 maunds will be retailed by Mr. Merston at Banagurrea, the missionery station; and the Deputy Commissioner reports that he shall want a further supply of 5,000 maunds forwarded *vid* Cynthea. These allotments have been made to protect the south of the district against distress, which threatens, and the grain has been diverted from the Godda and Rajmehal Sub-divisions. The grant, as at first made for the whole pergunnah, was 1,35,000 maunds for these sub-districts

only; but at present, and with the consent of the officers concerned, I have reduced the allowance to 1,01,000, and appropriated the difference to relieve other places. At the same time I have taken advantage of the closing of the field season for settlement operations, to transfer temporarily for famine duty, the services of one Assistant Commissioner, four Sub-Deputies and a few other officers. The assistance of these officers will be available for a few months only and will be most beneficial. The position taken up by the Deputy Commissioner just now, when he announced that scattered distress existed over his large district, which he was unable to investigate, still less to relieve for want of agency, was becoming unsatisfactory, and his demand for help could not long have been resisted.

8. The prospects of the people I consider decidedly good. I concur in the remarks made by the Collector of Bhagulpore that there is as yet no reason for any outcry to the effect that the damage is being done by the present weather, or that appearances indicate a coming bad season. The progress made for the cultivation of the next crop seems fair enough, and in connection with the question of the sufficiency of seed-grain in the hands of the cultivators, I may mention the result of our Soopole experiences. To this sub-division, North Bhagulpore, owing to the outcry raised some time since that there would be deficient cultivation owing to want of seed, an importation of certain amount was made. Now that we are offering the seed at Rs. 4 per maund (that is less than cost price to us) people won't buy, and are finding out that they can get what they want at cheaper rates by taking a little trouble and going to distant markets for it. I have accordingly recommended that the seed should be sent on to Tirhoot.

9. I append a comparative price-list in connection with the unusually high price appearing for Rajmehal. I notice that the rate reported is that for the head-quarters of the sub-division; and having received from the Deputy Magistrate information that the stocks were exhausted and no more grain coming in, and that the residents were suffering inconvenience, I sent down 2,000 maunds of Government grain with permission to sell the same.

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Barley.	Murwa.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Date to which these figures come down.
Monghyr	10 5	17 8	17 8	.....	.....	15 7	23rd May 1874.
	10 0	15 0	16 0	.....	.....	15 0	
Bhagulpore	10 1	13 14	15 12	18 15	.....	15 2	Ditto.
	10 1	13 14	16 6	18 15	.....	15 2	
Soopole	9 6	11 0	11 0	.....	12 12	.....	Ditto.
	9 9½	12 0	10 0	16 0	12 12	.....	
Muddehpoora	13 0	11 0	9 0	.....	15 0	.....	Ditto.
	13 0	11 0	9 0	.....	15 0	.....	
Purneah	10 8	12 0	14 0	.....	.....	14 0	Ditto.
	11 0	12 0	14 0	.....	.....	16 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10 0	11 0	12 0	.....	.....	13 0	Ditto.
	11 0	11 0	11 0	.....	.....	.....	
Godda	11 0	.....	14 0	.....	.....	14 0	16th ditto.
	13 0	14 0	13 8	22 8	.....	16 6	
Rajmehal	9 0	14 0	16 8	19 0	.....	.....	23rd ditto.
	9 0	14 0	17 4	20 0	.....	16 0	

Relief Works.

10. The annexed table shows the state of the works. There has been some decrease in the number of laborers employed upon the Department Public Works, which I hope is in part accounted for by people returning to their ordinary work in the fields, but I have little doubt that some of the difference is accounted for by a transfer of people from the Department Public Works to the column "other relief works"; the figures given for this last description are very unreliable, I fear; and the real number is always greatly in excess of what is given. It is only in his last report that Mr. Kirkwood corrects his estimate of light labor employés from 4,000 to 10,000. It is satisfactory to observe that in Bhagulpore and Purneah the adoption of the payment in kind principle upon all works is completed. The same arrangements are ordered to be made in Monghyr and Sonthal Pergunnahs, but the result is not yet ascertained.

District.	For fortnight ending 2nd May 1874. Average daily number of laborers. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number working on Wards' and other relief works.	Grand Total.	This fortnight, up to 16th May 1874. Average daily number of laborers. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Number working on Wards and other relief works.	Grand Total.
Monghyr	2,782	1,455	527	4,764	28,81	7,645	3,307	1,898	606	5,811	3,515	9,326
Bhagulpore	14,682	7,212	4,810	26,704	16,822	43,526	12,024	6,679	2,829	21,532	11,328	32,860
Purneah	16,284	1,865	2,203	20,352	6,153	26,505	15,613	1,586	957	18,156	13,263	31,419
Sonthal Pergunnahs	6,844	4,189	1,023	12,047	5,495	17,542	4,911	2,825	927	8,663	9,596	18,259
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95,218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,864
As far as known, the following are engaged on private works. Returns from many works cannot be obtained—							As far as known, the following are engaged on private works. Returns from many works cannot be obtained—					
Monghyr						4,018	Monghyr					3,656
Bhagulpore						11,106	Bhagulpore					7,650
Purneah						.....	Purneah					.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs						.....	Sonthal Pergunnahs					.....
Total ...						15,124	Total ...					11,306

11. A table shewing movement of grain in the division is furnished.

By what route.	Week ending 9th May 1874.		Week ending 16th May 1874.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
River Ganges (past Sahebgunge) ..	70,675	1,287	5,303	234
Rail	23,456	1,88,283	37,729	1,57,205

N. B.—The Railway figures include Government grain.

12. The condition of the Government grain storage is as exhibited in the accompanying return. The placing of the grain throughout the entire division should be well finished before the rains—

	Actual storage for fortnight ending 25th April 1874, as shown in my last fortnightly narrative.	Actual storage in fortnight ending 9th May 1874.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
Monghyr ...	... 1,80,096 38 0	2,27,123 35 0
Bhagulpore ...	... 5,78,214 0 0	6,81,311 0 0
Purneah ...	... 6,41,074 0 0	6,85,002 0 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	... .	.....
Rajmehal* ...	... 13,806 0 0	.....
Godda ...	... 19,340 0 0	59,520 0 0

13. It has been ruled most justly that all advances made to zemindars or to ryots shall be henceforward made in grain, and orders to this effect have gone out. Columns 1 to 3 of the appended statements should henceforth, therefore, appear blank. Turning to the grain statement, (*vide* my paragraph 15), it seems that in Purneah only has good progress been made in the matter of advancing to ryots in grain. Mr. Kirkwood, however, reports that the group superintendents are now making lists of the ryots who require this kind of assistance in Bhagulpore, and I hope what is needful will soon be done. In Monghyr advances in Jamooee tract seem at present hardly called for. In Bukhtiarpore alone the superintendent has been advancing money: this will be put a stop to, and grain substituted.

District.	Total up to last fortnight.			Advances made during this fortnight up to 16th May 1874.			Total.
	For purchase of grain under paragraph 4, circular No. 80.	For land improvement under paragraph 21, circular No. 80.	Generally for helping ryots under Government orders No. 4020 of 18th Dec. 1873.	For purchase of grain under paragraph 4, circular No. 80.	For land improvement under paragraph 21, circular No. 80.	Generally for helping ryots under Government orders No. 4020 of 18th Dec. 1873.	
Monghyr	76,450	43,540	43,804	.....	1,200	13,179	1,78,173
Bhagulpore	72,000	7,625	1,01,400	.....	.....	2,500	1,83,525
Purneah	67,225	.....	17,000	.....	.....	9,500	93,725
Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,100
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,61,523

Charitable Relief.

14. The relief return which I annex exhibits this highly satisfactory result, viz., that the poor-houses and relief-centres are becoming reduced in number, and their place supplied by the better system of home-relief under the group superintendent, and of house-to-house visitation and the ticket system. That the people withdrawing from the relief-houses are not left uncared for, is sufficiently apparent from the example of the Soopole Sub-division, and the results of household visitation there. Mr. Kirkwood reports 24,000 persons as already registered and receiving regular relief, and the numbers, when completed, are expected

* Return received is incorrect: revised figures have been called for.

to reach 35,000. It is plain, from the reference made in the Monghyr narrative, that equally good arrangements are in operation at Bukhtearpore, although the number of persons relieved by tickets is not given. In Purneah this particular form of relief seems less in favor than in other places.

District.	Fortnight ending 2nd May 1874.			Fortnight ending 16th May 1874.			Remarks.
	Number of relief-centres and poor-houses open.	Number relieved.	Average daily number relieved.	Number of relief-centres and poor-houses open.	Number relieved.	Average daily number relieved.	
Monghyr.							
Relief-centres ... ... / Poor-houses	15	.....	1,676	.....	.....	.....	All closed.
Bhagulpore.							
Relief-centres	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	By cooked food.	
Poor-houses	35	.....	1,503	9	.....	45	Several closed.
Purneah.							
Relief-centres	52	.....	1,469	8	.....	4,079	
Poor-houses	4	.....	392	11	.....	141	Several closed.
Southal Pergunnahs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	5,040	.....	.....	4,965	

Disposal of Government Grain.

15. I have not received any of the returns which I require to fill up the table connected with this subject, which I have regularly furnished heretofore with my fortnightly. I give an abstract prepared from the district narratives for Monghyr; the results are small, while for Purneah they are good. From Mr. Kirkwood's narrative many particulars are to be gathered, which shows that the sale arrangements for his district are in good order and very efficient. He states that the sales at the Government golahs are most orderly, and the business may be characterised as a "quiet, steady demand as opposed to the rush of crowds which occurred at first." He attributes much of this result to the action of salse through village bunneahs. Of these there are 96; and taking sales of all kinds to the public and laborers along with gratuitous distribution, the consumption of the week is put at 18,500 maunds or 1,500 short of the amount estimated by Mr. Kirkwood.

Districts.	To public and laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Monghyr	10,224	3,547	.....	.....	13,771	
Bhagulpore	71,848	5,390	.....	9,547	86,785	The figures for Bhagulpore have been received by telegram on 26th instant.
Purneah	40,001	15,762	44,659	14,792	1,15,214	
Southal Pergunnahs ...	7,992	.....	.....	.....	7,992	Charitable distribution not yet begun.

16. With regard to the remarks contained in the early part of the Officiating Collector of Monghyr's narrative upon the subject of the extinction of the rice trade at Bucktearpore (North Monghyr), I object to the view which is put forward to the effect that the traders fear that if they imported they would have little demand for rice, because Government rice is supplied at cheaper rates than they can afford to sell at, &c., &c. Mr. Newberry has only just taken charge of the district, and is probably unaware of the early history of matters. If I mistake not, this place (Bucktearpore) is one at which the late Collector sought to maintain supplies through the ordinary trade by advancing money to a bunneah, but the arrangement failed; and it was only after considerable hesitation, and when supplies became short, that Government sales were commenced. If supplies were brought into the market and offered at reasonable rates we should at once withdraw, but I am confident that there is no trade in this part of the country which could be interfered with by us. This view takes with that of the Collector of Bhagulpore, a very experienced officer, who says in his last narrative—"I can state positively, private trade does not exist in the north of the district." It must be remembered that Bucktearpore and North Bhagulpore are adjoining tracts. As regards Purneah, the continuance of private trade and Government sales side by side convinces me that there is not only room, but actual necessity for the latter in this district. I have asked for some further explanation and facts regarding Mr. Rattray's remark given in the last narrative that "private importations are rapidly ceasing, making way for Government grain." The Collector clearly

from his comments, does not accept this view, and I very much doubt if it represents fairly the conditions of the case.

Financial Results up to last fortnight.	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to Messrs. Bird and Co., on account of price of Indian-corn	83,554	1	6
Paid to Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, on account of price of grain	30,000	0	0
Paid to Manik Chand of Hoshengabad on account of price of wheat	66,349	0	0
Advanced to Major Gordon for transport of grain from Colgong to Carragollah	32,800	0	0
Advanced for construction of golahs	1,000	0	0
,, for price of sleepers for golahs ...	250	0	0
,, to Mr. Durand for transport of Nepaul grain ..	5,000	0	0
,, to Major Gordon for transport of Nepal grain	2,000	0	0
,, to Mr Griffith for transport of grain in the Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,000	0	0
Advanced to Ahamed Hossain on account of price of tent	230	14	9
,, to Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbulpore, price of 15 tents	5,539	0	0
Advanced for railway freight of grain	8,779	13	0
,, ,, ,, of tarpaulins ...	63	0	0
Paid daily allowance to Meredith, Inspector of Police, deputed to Jugdischuck for superintending crossing of grain	81	0	0
Paid to Mohafoozy Hossain, Inspector of Police ...	180	7	7
Advanced to Colonel Moore for miscellaneous expenditure	1,000	0	0
,, to Messrs. Inman, Kains, Lieutenant Gasellee, Relief Superintendents, on account of salary ...	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Kirkwood for miscellaneous expenditure	100	0	0
,, to Mr. J. Paul, appointed clerk to Mr. F. Wyer, on account of salary	20	0	0
Paid to three native doctors at Rs. 10, and four at Rs. 5, on account of salary	50	0	0
Paid to Mr. A. M. Paul, Relief Superintendent of Soopole division	100	0	0
Contingent charges on account of telegram, railway freight of forms, &c.	1,680	4	0
Total ...	2,42,077	8	10
Expenditure during this fortnight.			
Paid to Mr. Durand for transport of Nepaul grain ...	4,000	0	0
,, for two necessary tents supplied by Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbulpore ...	64	0	0
Contingent charges	222	0	6
	4,286	0	6
Grand Total ...	2,46,363	9	4
Advances refunded.			
By Colonel Moore	1,000	0	0
,, one native doctor	5	0	0
,, Mr. Kains	100	0	0
,, Lieutenant Gasellee	100	0	0
Total ...	1,205	0	0

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1874.

READ—

The District Narratives of the Rajshahye Division for the fortnight ending the 16th May 1874.

1. *Moorshedabad.*—Supplies continue fairly abundant, but in some petty bazars in outlying parts of the district they are reported to be becoming scarce. Prices, however, show but a very slight tendency to rise; the average price of common rice still remains at about 12 seers, which cannot be called a famine rate. Rain has fallen plentifully in some places, but is much wanted

in others, especially in the Jungypore Sub-division, where stocks are reported to be running short. The condition of the people remains much as before, but cholera has appeared in the sudder sub-division, Rampore Haut, Thana, Nulhatee, and Mirzapore; neither the relief works nor charitable relief returns show signs of any great distress. The number on relief works has decreased slightly from 4,468 to 4,141. The returns showing the recipients of charitable relief are not complete, but those for the head-quarters and Jungypore show a decrease as follows:—

	Last return.	Present return.
Head-quarters	1,825	1,669
Jungypore	540	310

while Rampore Haut shows a slight increase from 150 to 175.

2. *Rajshahye.*—Supplies continue abundant and prices have fallen. The condition of the people remains as before, except in those places where cholera has broken out. To these latter places doctors and medicines have been sent, and they are said to have worked well and effectually combated the disease. Rain has fallen plentifully in all parts of the district, and the crops promise well. A greater breadth of land than usual has been sown. The returns of laborers on works under the Executive Engineer show a decrease from 1,365 to 1,053 during the last week of the fortnight. The returns of laborers on the Railway are not given, but those from the Sub-Divisional Officers are complete for this fortnight, though, as they were imperfect last fortnight, there are no means of judging whether the numbers have increased or decreased. The return for this fortnight shows a total of 9,949 persons relieved, of whom 3,024 were employed on roads, tanks, and buildings, while 3,451 did light work, such as jute and cotton-spinning, leaving only 2,474 in the receipt of purely gratuitous relief. Distress appears to be greatest in the South Barhind sub-division and the Rambagha circle of the Nattore sub-division; in the Kuruchmarea and Sahebgunge circles there was absolutely no distress. The Collector should make arrangements now for making advances in grain and not in money.

3. *Dinagepore.*—The report from this district is on the whole encouraging, for though the numbers receiving charitable relief have increased from 12,431 to 19,526, the prospects for the future have greatly improved. The yield of the boro dhan is reported to be excellent, and the kaon crop will also furnish an important addition to the food of the people, while the rain that has fallen suffices for the immediate needs of the bhadoi crop, a large breadth of which has been sown. Cholera has appeared in several places, but medical assistance is being given to the people. No advances of grain appear yet to have been made, but the subject has not been lost sight of, and is under the consideration of the Collector. Advances, where necessary, should be given before the rain falls, so that the ryot may be able to support himself when attending to the cultivation of his crops. The returns of laborers on relief works are imperfect, no returns having been received from the Doorgapore and Chooramun circles. The numbers in the other circles are 71,266, making, with the addition of the 943 now working under the Department Public Works, a total of 72,209 for the circles for which returns have been received. Considerable progress seems to have been made in introducing task-work. The numbers in the ten circles from which particulars have been given are—

Piece-work.	Daily wages.
33,456	26,119

The two systems seem to be worked side by side. No details regarding task and piece-work are given from the Kaliagunge and Porsha circles. These should not be omitted again.

4. *Bogra.*—There appears to have been little change in the condition of the people of this district, while, owing to the copious rain that has fallen during the fortnight, the prospects for the future have materially improved. There is a considerable decrease in the numbers on relief works, the returns for the present fortnight showing 32,015 against 36,502, the number given in last

return. The number of women and children as compared with the men is still abnormally large; the numbers respectively being as follows:—

Men.	Women.	Children.
7,374	12,224	12,417

The Collector reports that exertions have been made to get the incapables taken off relief works, but he does not report what measures have been taken for the support of those eliminated. He should state exactly how many persons have been taken off each work, and what has been done with them. Arrangements should be made for getting by far the larger number of the women and children back to their villages with as little delay as possible.

Arrangements are reported to have been made for paying the relief laborers in grain in some places, though on most of the relief works the system of selling grain to laborers seems to have been adopted. The Collector should take care to ascertain whether the outgoings of grain correspond to the expenditure in money.

Now that 2,000 carts besides one hundred pack-bullocks have been secured for transport work, it is to be hoped that the grain will be brought to its destination more rapidly, but with this number of carts more than 20,000 maunds a week should be lifted, especially as the distances over which the greater part of the grain has to be carted are very short.

5. *Maldah.*—Rain has fallen pretty generally throughout the district, and though it is only in the north-west that the rain has been sufficient to allow of the bhadoi sowings being completed, yet there has been generally sufficient to permit the land to be prepared for the reception of the crop. The group system has been introduced, and is reported to be working well in Chanchal. The numbers on relief works have increased from 5,610 to 6,247 persons daily, and those in the receipt of charitable relief from 869 to 6,349; but these latter numbers are said not to be quite accurate. The consumption of Government grain has been 6,414 maunds up to date.

6. *Rungpore.*—The state of this district continues much the same as before; private trade continues active, and large quantities of grain are being brought into the district by private traders. The supply, however, is not yet sufficient to meet the demand, and the sales of Government rice still continue, and it has even been found to be necessary to resume sales in places where they had been discontinued. Prices continue very high. A good many cases of severe distress have been sought out and relieved in Molung and Mahigunge, but in the other divisions no increase in distress is reported. The number on relief works has increased largely, from 44,616 to 54,450, and this increase has taken place though piece-work has been largely substituted for the daily wages system, and though women and children unable to work had been drafted off the roads to their villages. In Molung and Mahigunge the change seems to have been most effectually carried out, and the Relief Officer of the former division seems to have shown good judgment and care in effecting the change of system and the transfer of useless labor. Those removed from the works are now employed in village works and included in the number receiving charitable relief. The numbers in receipt of charitable relief now reported are 20,346 against 13,142, the numbers given in last report. Of these 10,162 are engaged in spinning cotton, weaving, and husking grain. The numbers employed on light work, on village roads and tanks, should be shown separately.

No. 3368—S.R.

COPY of the above Resolution, with copies of District Narratives, forwarded to the Commissioner and Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye, and to the Magistrate-Collectors of the districts in that Division. Also to the Commissioners of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, and the Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1.—*Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazar.*

THERE is still a sufficient supply of food-grains reported to be in the bazars and hauts of the head-quarters sub-division. It has, however, been reported that difficulty is experienced in some villages in the Bhuratpore thana which are remote from any haut or gunge. Complaint was once made to the special sub-divisional officer of Kandi that there was not sufficient supply for the day at Saktipur, but this I imagine only happens at long intervals. In the Rampore Haut sub-division the supply is reported to be scarce. In the Jungipore sub-division the supply is sufficient in all the chief marts for daily consumption, except in the petty bazars, where it is becoming more and more scarce. In the Lalbag sub-division at present the supply in the Moorshedabad market is quite sufficient for the daily wants of the population. In thana Bhudrihaut, towards Sagurdinghee, the supply is more restricted, and persons have to go greater distances to procure any grain they may require.

2.—*Kind and price of Grain selling at one or more principal Marts.*

The average price of common rice in the head-quarters sub-division is a little under 12 seers ($11\frac{9}{11}$) per rupee in the principal markets. This is somewhat higher than at date of the last narrative, when it was $12\frac{5}{6}$ seers per rupee. It is dearest at Berhampore, Latooee, and Hurburpara, where the rate is 11 seers, and cheapest at Teakata, Nowadah, and Jellinghee, where the rates are $14\frac{1}{2}$ and 13 seers per rupee, respectively. There is not much change in the prices of gram and wheat. The prices of fine and coarse rice selling at the principal marts in the Rampore Haut sub-division are given below :—

	Fine rice.	Coarse rice.
Rampore Haut	$11\frac{1}{2}$	13
Nulhattee	$9\frac{1}{2}$	12
Pulsa	...	11
Khangram	$10\frac{9}{16}$	$11\frac{10}{16}$

In the Jungipore sub-division in the Roghunathgunge bazar the retail price of rice is 11 seers per rupee. At Mirzapore rice sells at $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ seer per rupee. At Shumshergunge the latest quotation is $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Rice is dearest at Sooty, where it sells at $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. It is singular that at Mirzapore, where the failure of crops was most considerable, the price should be lower than at Shurshergunge, where the outturn of all crops was very fair.

The following is the rate at which food-grains are selling in the several marts of the Lalbag sub-division :—

	Best rice	Common rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.
City ...	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	14	20	17
Jeagunge ...	10	12	14	$21\frac{1}{4}$	$18\frac{1}{4}$
Bhugwangolah ...	...	12	16	24	18
Lagurdighee ...	...	10	18	...	...

3.—*Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of Zemindars, Traders, Ryots, and others.*

Nothing is accurately known of the amount of grain held in store by zemindars, mahajuns, and others, but it may safely be calculated to be decreasing, as the occasional spells of favorable weather induce them to part with some of their stock on loan to the ryots, and by sale. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag, however, reports that there is reason to believe that the amount in the hands of the traders at Baluchur is still very large. The ryots in the portion of the Bhudrihaut thana bordering on the Mirzapore thana of Jungipore have but very small stocks, and he thinks that rice will have to be stored there ere long. The ryots of this part appear to have been induced in the earlier part of the present season to sell the greater portion of the produce of the late harvest, and are now commencing to feel want. The shops in the villages are but small, and their stores scanty.

4.—*Rainfall, if any.*

In the head-quarters sub-division there has been rain on the 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, except in the thanas of Jellinghee and Nowada, in both of which the sowings of the *aous* rice are very extensive, and in which it is to be hoped that there may be early falls of rain. In my special report on the subject I have given particulars as to the effect of the rain: it has been of benefit to all the crops in the ground, and has enabled the cultivators to sow a considerable portion of the land which had hitherto remained unsown and to replough the lands intended for the reception of seed for the *amun* crop in the west of the district. The rain was also most opportune for the sugarcane already planted out. In the Rampore Haut sub-division there was a fall of rain on the 11th and 13th instant in Khargram and Rampore Haut, but not in Nulhatti and Pulsa. The sub-divisional officer of Jungipore reports that on the 13th instant 0·12 inch of rain fell, and that it was too scanty to cool the atmosphere and to be of benefit to the crops. There has been a rain-fall of 0·87

in the Lalbag Sub-division; on the evenings of the 12th and 14th instant there were heavy showers of rain, and on the former date the rain was accompanied by hailstones. The sub-divisional officer while out in camp observed that the fiels were saturated with rain-water.

5.—*State of the Crops.*

The fruit crop, indigo, and mulberry are generally doing well. The rain has been too late to benefit the *til* crop very much; the plant is in general extremely stunted, it bears few pods, and a good deal of it will be worthless. The sub-divisional officer of Jungipore reports that the late sowings of *bora dhan* are likely to suffer a little from want of rain. The early sowings of *bhadoi* have germinated, and the seedlings want rain to nourish them. Rain is said to be much wanted in some parts to complete the sowings of this crop. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut reports that the outturn of *bora* paddy will probably be $\frac{14}{16}$ of an average crop. The late rain has done much good to the sowings of *aous* and *til* and to the sugarcane already planted. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that the rain has no doubt done a vast deal of good and was much wanted. It has materially helped the *bora* paddy in thana Bhudrihaut, and will be of great advantage to the mulberry and indigo in thana Bhugwangolah. The *aous* paddy has germinated, and the young plants look strong; even the small quantity of rain that has fallen will greatly forward the sowing of the *aous* paddy.

6.—*Condition of the People.*

There is hardly any change in the condition of the people. Mr. Jones, relief officer of Kandi, reports that among the Hindus there appears to be less distress than is reported among the Mahomadans. The latter allow no inquiry to be made to the truth of their statements with reference to "purdah-nishins." The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut reports that the poorer people, specially the Sonthals of this sub-division, are in difficult circumstances. Relief works and gratuitous relief in the shape of food have been given to the people. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that as he has been so short a time in charge of this sub-division he is unable to speak with any great confidence, but, so far as his experience goes, there does not seem to be any very great dread of famine anywhere. Distress there would naturally be when the price of coarse rice rises to 10 and 11 seers per rupee and in ordinary years the poorer classes obtain 23 and 24 seers per rupee. The rise in prices of the better kinds of rice is by no means proportionate to that of the common kinds, and the hardship to the more well-to-do classes is therefore much smaller. Within the city Moorshedabad municipal thanas the sub-divisional officer has been assured that there are many instances of want. At present he has been unable to trace these cases, and cannot believe that there is any pressing necessity for charitable relief within the municipality. There are several religious endowments in the city from which persons in actual want are fed. Baluchur and Azimgunge abound in wealthy persons, who would not, I believe, turn away from their doors worthy objects of charity. In all countries, and especially in this, there are many persons who would prefer to live in idleness and to subsist on the charity of others, and who are only too ready to rush in, whether worthy or not, now that the doors of charity are opened. The late sub-divisional officer commenced charitable relief in Bhugwangolah, and the present officer reports that he has continued it on a modified scale, pending further enquiries, as, from what little he has seen, the measure seems to have been a little premature. Toward Sagurdighee the late crop was very poor, and persons appear to require more help, especially those who are unable to help themselves on account of their advanced age or from physical inability. The relief assistant has been directed to proceed to this portion first, and to make lists of such persons after personal inquiry. In the Lalbagh sub-division, as in nearly all other parts of the district, it was necessary to give a certain amount of gratuitous relief, owing to the almost complete stoppage of private charity, which has been referred to in previous narratives.

7.—*Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*

Three cases of reported deaths from want of food have been carefully enquired into and found to be entirely false. Exaggerated statements of all kinds are, as might be suspected at such a time, going about, and efforts are being made by many who do not in the least require it to obtain substantial relief. The Bhurtpore relief assistant was at a village enquiring as to the condition of the people, when he received an order to investigate one of the cases of reported starvation; he had therefore to leave this village in a hurry, and told some of the people the reason of his sudden departure. The next day a petition was sent to me direct from this very village, in which it was said that a man had died from starvation, a fact the mention of which to the relief assistant appeared to have been in some way or other forgotten. There can be no doubt but that the story was concocted after the relief assistant's departure, in the hopes that something might be got out of it, as it was seen that so much importance was attached to even a reported case of death by starvation.

The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut reports that no cases of misery and starvation have yet come to his knowledge, but that some of the poorest among the people of this sub-division are now eating the fruit of date trees and the leaves and fruit of "pakoor" trees.

8.—*Grain-thefts or Robberies.*

Six cases of petty thefts of rice and boiled rice have been reported in the head-quarters sub-division; there have been four grain-thefts in the Rampore Haut sub-division. A crime statement is annexed.

9.—*Condition of any special tracts.*

Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent in several parts of the sudder sub-division. Cholera is raging in Rampore Haut, Khargram, and in Dhangoree, in thana Nulhatee. As last reported, the eastern and south-western portion of thana Mirzapore is badly off in every respect. On behalf of the Nawab Nazim, there has been given a donation of Rs. 400 for the present for the special benefit of Ramda and Bahadinagan, in this part of the district. The work of re-excavating a tank in each of these villages has been started under the canoongo. Cholera is also prevailing in several villages in Mirzapore. The cause is probably want of good water, excessive heat, and deficient nutrition. Within the town of Jungipore the disease has almost attained the epidemic stage. The water of the Bhagiruthee has become almost undrinkable, as little fresh water comes from the Ganges. There was an extensive fire at Roghoonathgunge opposite Jungipore, in consequence of which many poor families are without a shelter. There have also been fires, causing loss more or less of property in other parts, but they have not been so numerous as during the past month. Cholera and small-pox still prevails in the Lalbagh municipality and Bhugwangolah thana, but the latter not so badly as in the previous fortnight. The sub-divisional officer found small-pox prevailing in several villages round Sagurdighee, and cholera to a small extent. The police and chowkeedars have been directed to prevent persons attacked with small-pox from going about the villages and thus spreading the disease.

B.—Relief Works.

The average number of persons employed on the several relief works is 4,141. The laborers are generally in good condition; food is easily obtained, except in the cases of the Panchgaon to Jeebuntee bridge road and Joroor and Nowadah road, where food is obtainable in small quantities only. Cash payments are made at the rate of 2 annas per diem, and the rates of task-work vary from 2 annas 6 pie to 3 annas per 100 cubic feet. The workmen as a rule bring their own tools. A statement showing the expenditure on relief works during the fortnight is herewith submitted.

C.—Transport of Food.

It appears that 10,458 maunds of food-grains have been exported from the Rampore Haut sub-division, and 4,624 maunds have been imported to this sub-division during the fortnight. From the railway returns at Azimgunge during the past fortnight, it appears that there was an export of 739 maunds of food-grains and an import of 2,187 maunds. The former has been principally kolai and gram, and the latter chiefly rice.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

Blank.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

There were 44 cases pending at the end of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the sudder sub-division; 26 fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total 70, 46 cases are under investigation; in 5 cases orders for payment have been made; in 3 cases the applicants have refused to take advances; in 5 cases applications have been rejected; and in 11 cases the securities tendered have been found to be insufficient. A sum of Rs. 2,115-10-8 has been advanced to 11 parties during the fortnight under report.

In the Rampore Haut sub-division a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been advanced to 9 parties for digging or re-digging of tanks during the fortnight.

In the Jungipore sub-division a sum of Rs. 200 has been paid to two parties under the Land Improvement Act during the same period.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The statement prescribed by Government, No. 1251—S.R., dated the 5th March last, is annexed, as regards each sub-division separately.

The following is a statement of expenditure incurred from the district relief fund during the fortnight under report:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Allotment for tanks, &c.	4,342	8	0
On account of relief to burnt-out persons ..	202	8	0
Allotments for general purposes of relief ..	4,640	0	0
Price of rice and jute paid	532	10	6
Contingencies	25	8	0
Total ..	9,743	2	6

At Kandi the cook-house is working well. Mr. Jones is forming a class for the instruction of women who cannot make thread in the manufacture of thread-articles. He hopes also to get some children to learn. He would like to have some of the boys taught basket-making, but has not yet been able to start this. He has personally given relief to the aged, infirm, and afflicted in many villages and made arrangements for their assistance The same has been done by the relief assistant placed under him. Mr. Scongall has also been giving relief in rice and cloth to persons in distress. Rice is daily distributed at Bharatpore and Mangram. Gratuitous relief is being started more systematically than heretofore, at Talibpore, Salar, and Saktipore; all these places are situated in the Bhurtpore thana. The relief assistants recently appointed are all engaged in visiting by degrees the different villages of their jurisdictions, commencing with those reported to be most distressed. General instructions have been issued for their guidance in these enquiries, and they have been supplied with small sums to enable them to relieve urgent cases of distress which may come to their notice. The names of all persons found distressed are recorded, and they are referred to the local sub-committees for further relief. The number of such persons is generally small in most villages. From some villages urgent reports of extreme distress, and, as before stated, in three cases of deaths from starvation have been received, which on local enquiry have turned out to be absolutely groundless, and merely the productions of persons desirous of attracting a greater share of notice to their own localities. Wherever real distress has been found to exist it has been promptly met by the sub-committees, and there is no fear of any case escaping their attention, unless, indeed, through the fault of the sufferers themselves. As prices are, no doubt, pressing severely on the means of livelihood of the poor, we may expect to find the numbers on the hands of the sub-committees increase. A cook-house has been built at Gokun.

The number shown in column 6 of the statement annexed, as regards the Rampore Haut sub-division, is far below the number of persons actually relieved, as information has not been supplied from some of the poor-houses.

In the Jungipore sub-division considerable employment has been provided for men by works, such as tank excavations and road repairs, undertaken either from the relief fund or municipal fund, or by private funds.

The total amount of receipts of the sub-divisional relief fund during the fortnight is Rs. 1,816-13-3, and that of disbursements is Rs. 1,156-0-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 660-13-1 in hand at the end of the fortnight.

During this period 272 persons received wages for jute-spinning amounting to Rs. 60-13, 2 persons received doles of pice amounting to Re. 1, and 3,100 persons received doles of rice weighing 62 maunds.

The sub-divisional officer of Lalbag reports that grain has only been given out at two centres, viz., Bhugwangolah and Sagurdighee. The numbers at these places seeking charity have increased very much. In the period prior to the date of this narrative, Mr. Murray distributed 64 maunds 35 seers to 298 person at the five centres at which rice was stored. During the present fortnight at Bhugwangolah and Sagurdighee alone, the sub-divisional officer has distributed 50 maunds 5 seers to 667 persons. More than two-thirds of this number came for rice at Sagurdighee. He was enabled to help a very much larger number of persons with a smaller amount of grain by giving smaller quantities to each person. His predecessors used to give each person 10 seers of rice for a fortnight's supply, but he only gives 5 seers, as this is sufficient for one meal a day. The sub-divisional officer says, with much truth, that already the people have begun to consider the charity as a matter of right, and relates his experience at Bhugwangolah, where a middle-aged woman, who had come after the time fixed for the delivery of the rice, positively refused to take a handful of grain offered, and went away saying that on the previous occasion she had received 10 seers! He is trying to establish a system of making over jute to the villagers on the responsibility of the chowkeedars. The raw material being purchased at about Rs. 3, and the manufactured article taken back at Rs. 4-8 per maund, while the chowkeedar receives one anna in the rupee for his trouble and responsibility. The remuneration obtained by the chowkeedars will, I fear, be very little, and the rate might well be raised, for I consider that very many of the chowkeedars are as much distressed as any other class of people; their pay is in ordinary years nearly always in arrears, and this year the arrears are naturally much larger, and many who really could pay avail themselves of the cry of scarcity and dearth of provisions. In some of the western thanas the chowkeedars have, it is true, service lands, but in these thanas (Rampore Haut, Nulhattee, and Bhurtpore) there was great failure of the main rice crop. I have found it necessary to give small loans to some of these chowkeedars from relief funds, and shall probably not press very much for repayment, of the whole sum at any rate.

In places also where tanks are being dug by the relief committee in the Bhadrihaut thana (where coarse rice is selling at 10 seers) the sub-divisional officer is advancing an acknowledged dealer rice from the relief store at the rate of 12 seers per rupee (the price at which it was purchased), with the understanding that he resells it to the workmen at the rate

of 11 seers. So as to prevent outsiders from purchasing at this rate, he has stipulated that the rice is only to be sold in exchange for tokens given to the workmen by the overseer who measures up the work.

Work is going on on several tanks in this sub-division and gives employment to many persons.

The total amount of subscriptions collected up to date in this sub-division is Rs. 5,006-11-6, and the total expenditure incurred from the sub-divisional relief fund is Rs. 2,319-13-4.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

Vide statement annexed.

Rampore Haut Sub-division.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act, Rs. 1,000.

Jungipore Sub-division.

	Rs.
Total expenditure up to date of the last fortnight on account of advance under the Land Improvement Act, and those for purchase of grain	3,175
Expenditure during the present fortnight on account of tuccavee advances ...	200
Total	3,375

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters Sub-division, from 1st to 15th May 1874.	.....	1	38	19	58	37	25
Rampore Haut Sub-division, for the fortnight ending 15th May 1874.	.....	.....	8	2	10	7	6
Jungypore Sub-division, for the fortnight ending on the 14th May 1874.	1	.. ...	10	2	13	9	8
Lalbag Sub-division, for the fortnight ending 16th May 1874.	.....	.....	15	6	21	15	22

* Not received for Khurgram.

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works during the fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight				51,981	5	2
Ditto during the fortnight under report:—						
Fureedpore to Doomadiparah road				500	0	0
Akhrigunge to Katlamaree road				150	0	0
Nowada and Panchgaon road				1,019	5	9
Badshahi road				681	12	5
Kandi road				885	2	0
Harihurparah road				541	15	0
Aurungabad and Pakour road				500	0	0
Patkabaree road, 2nd section				500	0	0
Panchgaon road				580	2	3
Jellinghee road				156	4	0
Kishnaghur road				174	7	3
Dewanserai road				27	11	9
Bhugwangolah road				180	12	0
Calcutta road				57	6	9
Khamra road				51	15	0
Nulhattee road				64	13	6
Radhaghat road				208	8	9
				6,280	4	5
By Mr. Williamson.						
Barrowassia tank			150 0 0			
Tarapur road			100 0 0			
Sin Sukini digghi			150 0 0			
Advanced by him for several works			500 0 0			
			900 0 0			
By Baboo Tara Proshad Chatterjea.						
Mirzapore and Gadi Road			100 0 0			
				1,000	0	0
Total ..				7,280	4	5

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of Committees and Sub-Committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization *daily*.			
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Head-Quarters 17	2	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	1,669*
Lalbag.	Not given.							
Jungypore 3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	310
Rampore Haut 4	1	.....	.....	9	84	33	58	175

* I regret that this return is so incomplete, but no returns have been received from some of the sub-committees. They will be again requested to furnish particulars in due time. Out of these, a considerable number have been relieved by employment on relief works started by the sub-committees.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative	26,944	13	6

Detail of the above total.

Amount credited to the district relief fund, being payable from Government			10,715	12 11
Establishment charges :—				
Travelling allowances	47 3 0			
Salary	318 0 0			
Contingencies	21 12 3			
			386	15 3
Paid for construction of a funash			83	0 0
Tuccavee advances			13,700	13 4
Advanced for purchase of grain			2,025	0 0
Paid for digging wells			33	4 0

Advances made during the fortnight under report.

Tuccavee advances to Jeebun Kristo Chowdry	200	0	0
Ditto to Ramgopal Ghose	166	0	0
Ditto to Lal Sheikh	100	0	0
Ditto to Syed Raijian Khoer	400	0	0
Ditto to Bibee Foydunnissa	133	10	8
Ditto to Baboo Ram Dass	50	0	0
Ditto to Jeebun Kristo Chowdry	200	0	0
Ditto to Nubeen Chunder Mitter	300	0	0
Ditto to Ram Chunder Mitter	116	0	0
Ditto to Gridhur Roy	150	0	0
Ditto to Radhika Churn Sen	300	0	0
Sent to the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut for making advances	2,000	0	0
	4,115	10	8
Grant-in-aid for charitable relief	799	9	5
Contingencies	2	0	0
Pay of H. Scongall, Esq., for 18 days of April 1874, drawn by the Magistrate-Collector	138	0	0
One-third of the cost paid by Government for a tank at Khoyramaree	200	0	0
Contingencies drawn by the Magistrate on the 29th April 1874, but omitted to be shown in the last narrative	28	3	6
Total ..	5,283	7	7
Grand total	32,228	5	1

No. 1069, dated Dinagepore, the 18th May 1874.

From—J. TWEEDIE, Esq., District Relief Officer, Dinagepore,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

THE Magistrate of Dinagepore is absent from head-quarters on tour, and has requested me to write the fortnightly district report due this day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The crops in which our interest is at present centred are chiefly "bora" dhan, kaôn, and the bhadoi rice. The first is now ripe, and is being cut and brought into use. It is a crop grown in bheels, and is therefore limited in area; but in Bhadoorea, Porsha, Lushkerhat, and Churamon, the quantity grown is considerable, and the cutting of the crop should be followed by an appreciable, though temporary, relaxation of the pressure of scarcity. The circle officer of Lushkerhat describes the boro dhan as "very rich." Mr. Lowis in his report No. 13Ct, dated 24th January last, to the address of the Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye Division, estimated the total yield of this crop at 1,00,000 maunds. It is probable that these figures are very near the truth; and if so, they obviously represent no small addition to the food-supply of those parts of the district where boro dhan is sown. Kaôn is a small grain of the millet species, and is grown chiefly in the north and east of the district. I cannot state even the approximate area or yield of this crop, but it is now ripe, and as almost every village in that part of the country in which the crop grows has its patch of kaôn, the crop must be recognised as an important addition to the minor food-staples of the people. These minor food-staples have all along been of considerable assistance to us, and a number of zemindari agents whom I saw at Ranisonkoil assured me that if a man can secure only a quarter of a seer of rice for each member of the family, he can live comfortably for a year of scarcity on that quantity supplemented by his minor food resources. These minor food-staples are kaôn, barley, wheat, kalais of two kinds, the principal being "chenna," moong, vegetables, as potatoes (both "country" and "sweet"), kochoo, leeks and onions, to which add sâg; fruit, as mangoes, plantains, bel, and pomegranates; milk and "dahee" or curd, goor, and oil. Fish are caught in the rivers and carried in pots of water alive to *hâts*, while for the Mussulman we must add eggs, poultry, pigeons, goats, and kids.

Notwithstanding the scanty pasture, the supply of milk in the district is very plentiful. The cattle are in good condition, and, so far as I have heard, there is no cattle disease in the district.

The bhadoi crop is now nearly all sown. There has been no difficulty at all about seed-grain. The breadth sown is at least one-eighth over that usually laid down. The young crop is in several stages of progression; some which I saw when on tour across the Rungpore frontier is a full cubit in height and will be cut next month. If the weather be favorable, the great bulk of the crop will be harvested by the end of July, and our present trials will then be over. The prospects at the present date may be pronounced most favorable.

Preparations are in progress for sowings of the hemmonthee crop. Manure is being laid down on the fields, and in some places a first rough breaking up is being given to the clods. The sowing season will not be over for six weeks yet.

Condition of the People.—The physical condition of the people is good. I have been on tour continuously for the past month, and I think I may safely say that the relief measures taken in this district have prevented any considerable part of the population from falling into a low state of health owing to want of sufficient food. The better to secure this desirable result, it has been determined during the fortnight under report to station additional relief officers at Bochagunge, Beergunge, and Habra, places which have hitherto been under surveillance (so to speak), but which are now regularly administered by circle officers. As regards sickness, cholera has made its appearance at several points, and deaths have occurred from it. The following circle officers give these details:—Bhadoorea, "a few deaths;" Gungarampore, "50 deaths;" Lushkerhat, cholera "raging very fiercely," and "a very large number of deaths." Putnitollah mentions two deaths, and Patiram and Porsha mention cholera having broken out, but do not state to what extent the disease has spread. Native doctors are required at Bhadoorea and Lushkerhat. A man has been ordered to join at the latter place, and the Civil Surgeon will be asked to provide a man for the former.

Supply in Market.—Local trade continues to bring in a fair supply to most of the markets, and the country rice continues to sell at about eight seers of 80 tolahs for the rupee. In Ranisonkoil, Bindoil, Kaliagunge, and Doorgapore the officers report good supplies of rice in the *hâts* at from 7½ to 9 seers the rupee, and dhan at from 12 to 15. Mr. Fasson says: "The supply is enough for all purchasers, and something over at the close of each bazar." At Kaliagunge "the supply is fairly plentiful and private trade apparently brisk," and "there is still much old dhan in the hands of the mahajuns and ryots." At Doorgapore rice sells at 8½ to 9¼ seers per rupee; and prices are expected shortly to fall to 10 seers. In the southern parts of the district (Patiram, Putnitollah, Porsha, &c.), which I have not yet been able to visit, the state of affairs is different. Thus in Patiram the local trade has almost died out, and well-to-do men are applying for our *country* rice (as distinguished from *Burmah*) to be sold to them at 10 seer or less for the rupee. Still even in Patiram a small

boat load of rice from Pubna arrived, and the cargo was sold a little over 8½ seers of 80 tolahs to the rupee, and 100 maunds more are to be brought by the same mahajun from the same place.

In Putnitollah "the supply is unequal to the demand in most of the principal markets."

In Porsha "very little grain comes to the *hâts* for sale in comparison with the number of buyers," yet the prices are reported to be 10⅓ to 11⅓ seers per rupee.

In the east (Habra) I saw about 50,000 maunds of rice and dhan in the hands of private traders. Large quantities are being exported thence to Rungpore. Government rice is being freely sold to all laborers under all circumstances, and also to the general public, wherever the local supplies and prices seem to render it desirable that Government shall assist in supplementing the stocks. When on tour, I have made, with the permission of the people, house-to-house inspections of grain-stores in some hundreds of homesteads. If my report were not already too long, I could give details of what I saw. I must content myself with remarking that the domestic supplies are considerable, and that the houses in which bhadoi and hemmonthee seed are not to be found are few.

Rainfall.—Rain is reported to have fallen in the following circles during the past fortnight:—At Bhadoorea, Bindoil, Dinagepore, Gungarampore, Habra, Kaliagunge, Putnitollah, Patiram, Porsha, and Tamboolee. More rain is required, but the requirement is not very urgent at present, and if we have a few good showers during the next fortnight and the "rainy season" brings with it an average rainfall, all will be well.

B.—Relief Works.

These are now approaching completion. When on tour, I caused many tanks to be started near villages, so that work may be provided near the homes of the cultivators. With Major Lindsay's approval and the Relief Commissioner's sanction six annas per hundred cubic feet are to be paid for earthwork on the railway main lines and feeder roads till the end of July. The "piece-work system" is now in force on all works to which it can be applied, payments by the day being made only to persons who have not naturally sufficient physical strength for a hard good day's work. The following* is a synopsis of the number of men, women, and children employed on relief work, exclusive of railway works within this district as far as the returns at my disposal enable me to give them. It is hoped that complete circle returns in the form prescribed by the letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 144—T.F., dated 5th instant, will be received in time for next fortnightly report.

* See Annexure A.

With reference to the circular of Government No. 2853, dated 4th May, I mention that grain is sold by salesmen on the road side to laborers, wherever men are at work in any considerable numbers, and that Mr. Sneyd, the circle officer of Putnitollah, reports that he has introduced the plan of paying six days in rice and one in cash. The result of the experiment will be known hereafter.

C.—Transport of Grain.

As the district "grain officer" is on tour, I have been unable to procure any information from him under this head. I believe, however, that I am correct in saying that transport work has been completed within this district, and endeavours are now being made to assist Bogra.

D.—Storage of Grain.

As the district grain officer is on tour, I have been unable to procure information from him under this head. With reference to the letter of the Government of Bengal, No. 83—T.F., dated 30th April, I give in Annexure B such figures as the grain officer's clerk has been able to furnish. No doubt more precise information will be collected before next fortnightly report is due. Of my own general knowledge, I may report that nearly all, if not absolutely all, our district allotment has been received and has been stored at suitable places all over the district, and that subordinate golahs are hired or erected, and minor supplies of rice sent to these whenever it appears that any place is too distant from a principal golah to allow of its being readily relieved by the stock in the golah.

E.—Advances.

No advances have been made in this district during the fortnight under report but applications for advances have been received from several zemindars in the south. The applications are now pending before the Magistrate, and it may perhaps be found possible in this district to pull through without granting advances of money. The only considerable difficulty now ahead is the feeding of the people during the month of July, when they can do little or no remunerative labor, and the Magistrate will no doubt consider whether, if advances be indispensible, it will not be the best plan to advance food-grain and to refuse cash.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The figures for the fortnight under report, contrasted with the figures of the previous report, are as follow:—

No.	Name of circle.	No. receiving relief.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Shown in last report.	In this report.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dinagepore	610	901	291	.....
2	Ranisonkoil	4,473	8,657	4,184	.....
3	Bindoil	1,416	1,706	290	.....
4	Doorgapore	339	598	259	.....
5	Chooramun			Not received.	
6	Kaliagunge	154	466	312	.....
7	Tamboolee	285	550	265	.....
8	Gungarampore ...	1,887	2,082	195	.....
9	Lushkerhat	234	478	244	.....
10	Porsha	238	428	190	.....
11	Putnitollah	798	517	.....	281
12	Patiram	1,127	1,232	105	.....
13	Bhadoorea	870	1,013	143	.....
14	Beergunge	.....	.....	Not received.	
15	Bochagunge	.....	.....		
16	Habra	.....	898	898	.....
	Total ...	12,431	19,526	7,117	281

It will be seen that we have now in round numbers 20,000 people to feed daily by charitable relief. If each person get half a seer, the monthly consumption of rice would be 7,500 maunds, but as many of these as 20,000 are children getting only a quarter of a seer. The present consumption may be set down at about 5,500 maunds per month, value at Rs. 3 a maund, Rs. 16,500. With each half seer one pice is given making on 5,500 maunds Rs. 1,720. This gives in all Rs. 18,220 as the present approximate monthly cost of our charity. The greatest increase during the fortnight is at Ranisonkoil. Mr. Scanlan gives no special explanation. I have asked him to say whether there is any or not. I know that there are many villages within the Ranisonkoil circle which contain may poor people, for I saw them when on tour.

The number receiving charitable relief are not, I think, excessive, and I know that all officers take great pains to prevent imposition. The figures will probably stand at about double their present amount in the month of July, and thereafter it will be seen by what means we can throw these 40,000 or 50,000 people back on their own exertions or on the charity of their friends for support, for it would be one of the worst results of the present scarcity if any permanent system of Government charity and "poor laws" were to spring from it.

When I was recently on tour at Foolbarri (Habra circle), I held a large meeting of zemindars and others, and formed a committee for looking after the poor people of that neighbourhood. Baboo Keddar Nath Mozumder, the moonsif of Chintamun, and Baboo Hurrish Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Collector of Foolbarri, deserve credit for the interest they have taken and the assistance they have given in this matter. Over Rs. 700 were collected for the purposes of the committee.

G.—Financial Results.

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was Rs. 14,12,235-14-11.

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For road works	9,33,924	8	8
„ construction of golahs	29,275	9	6
„ transport of rice	3,33,172	7	7
Hire of carts for conveying money to circle officers ...	900	0	0
For purchase of fodder	2,000	0	0
„ construction of bungalows	1,150	0	0
Pay of establishment, &c.	2,202	6	11
Miscellaneous	2,364	11	0
Salary and travelling allowances of native doctors ...	117	7	3
Tank-digging	14,750	0	0
Price of gunny bags	4	0	0
Office furnitures	75	12	0
Placed at the credit of the Executive Engineer ...	45,000	0	0
„ „ of Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E. ...	50,000	0	0
Railway freight of kodalees, &c.	399	0	0

The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been Rs. 2,19,000-3-10.

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
H. L. Jones, Esq., for road-works	30,000	0	0
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for road-works ...	3,500	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., ,, ,, ...	10,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., ,, ,, ...	5,500	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., ,, ,, ...	19,160	2	10
Lieutenant Proudfoot ,, ,, ...	3,000	0	0
W. H. Horseley, Esq., ,, ,, ...	8,000	0	0
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., ,, ,, ...	20,000	0	0
Baboo Poorno Chunder Goopto ,, ,, ...	13,000	0	0
,, Hurree Mohan Chand ,, ,, ...	15,593	8	0
J. W. Tweedie, Esq., ,, ,, ...	2,000	0	0
W. H. Horseley, Esq., for tank-digging	1,500	0	0
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for tank-digging ...	4,500	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., ,, ,, ...	7,600	0	0
J. W. Tweedie, Esq., ,, ,, ...	3,000	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., ,, ,, ...	10,000	0	0
Lieutenant Proudfoot ,, ,, ...	3,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., ,, ,, ...	4,000	0	0
Baboo Surendro Narain Roy ,, ,, ...	5,000	0	0
,, Obhoy Charan Ghose for hire of carts and wages of coolies for sending money to relief officers ...	50	0	0
,, Hara Kalee Mookerjea for transport of rice ...	6,000	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., ,, ,, ...	16,393	13	10
Baboo Mohim Chundra Roy, head clerk, district grain officer's office, for transport of rice ...	1,000	0	0
Sub-Inspector of Raneegunge for transport of rice ...	3,000	0	0
J. W. Tweedie, Esq., ,, ,, ...	300	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohan Chand ,, ,, ...	2,000	0	0
,, Jadub Chundra Gossami ,, ,, ...	3,000	0	0
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., ,, ,, ...	5,000	0	0
Baboo Hara Kalee Mookerjea for construction of golahs ...	1,000	0	0
,, Hurree Mohun Sen ,, ,, ...	46	4	0
,, Poorno Chunder Goopto ,, ,, ...	600	0	0
J. P. Sneyd, Esq., ,, ,, ...	5,000	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for establishment for March and April ...	529	5	10
Baboo Jadub Chunder Gossami for establishment for March and April	169	0	0
Shekoo Syce on account feeding Government horses ...	6	0	0
W. H. Horseley, Esq., on account deputation allowance for March and April 1874...	400	0	0
B. Jackson, Esq., on account salary	150	0	0
Lieutenant Proudfoot on account his salary and of his establishment	1,068	0	0
Baboo Nobin Chundra Sen, relief inspector, of his salary for April	80	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohan Chand on account of pay of his establishment for April	360	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohan Chand on account of his deputation allowance	100	0	0
A. W. Scan, Esq., for construction of a bungalow ...	293	0	0
Shekoo Syce for feeding Government horses ...	3	0	0
Cholan Chundra, compounder, on account pay for April ...	10	0	0
Koonj Behari, native doctor, for ditto	25	0	0
Abdool Guffoor, relief inspector's pay in advance ...	70	0	0
Mr. Jackson on account of his salary	200	0	0
Mr. Campbell for stationery	25	0	0
Ditto for service labels	25	0	0
Jowadali, native doctor, on account pay for April ...	25	0	0
District grain officer's establishment bill for April ...	170	9	7
Ditto allowance for February ...	57	2	3
Ditto for March and April ...	200	0	0
W. H. Horseley, Esq., for construction of a bungalow .	100	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., on account pay of his establishment for April	290	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for April	77	6	4
Ditto ditto hire of carts for conveying tents ...	100	4	0
Assanatoollah, compounder, on account pay for April ...	10	0	0
Messrs. Thompson & Co. for price of padlocks ...	32	0	0
Mr. Gasely on account palkee hire	111	8	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
Juggolchunder, storekeeper, on account of pay of golah establishment	133	3	2
H. L. Jones, Esq., for bungalows	600	0	0
Baboo Hara Kalee Mookerjea on account pay of his establishment for April	66	11	0
Shekoo Syce for feeding Government horses ...	3	0	0
Baboo Ram Chunder Burman on account pay of establishment	49	5	6
A. W. Scan, Esq., on account salary for April ...	160	0	0
W. H. Horseley, Esq., for pay of relief inspectors ...	477	6	6
Ditto for establishment	71	0	0
Baboo Huri Churn Mozumdar on account price of a pony	140	0	0
Baboo Prosono Coomar Roy for construction of golahs ...	150	0	0
Ditto for office furniture	32	0	0
Ditto for bungalow	300	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for golah establishment ...	376	7	0

P.S.—Annexures A and B will follow to-morrow, the clerks having failed to get it ready before close of the mail.

Annexure B.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government Grain in the District of Dinagepore up to 18th May 1874.

Name of circle.	Total allotment of grain in each circle.	Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.		
		Sold to the laborers or public.	Given for charitable relief.	Total.
	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.
1. Dinagepore ...	96,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
2. Chooramun ...	45,000 0 0	2,231 19 15½	96 8 12	2,327 28 11½
3. Bindole ...	89,000 0 0	3,315 11 4	334 19 8	3,649 30 12
4. Ranisonkoil ...	80,000 0 0	8,315 23 1	401 3 4	8,716 26 5
5. Bochagunge ...	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
6. Kaliagunge ...	40,000 0 0	2,994 4 3	123 17 12	3,117 21 15
7. Tamboolee ...	1,00,000 0 0	3,660 0 0	110 0 0	3,770 0 0
8. Gungarampore ...	60,000 0 0	11,872 23 0	279 1 4	12,151 24 4
9. Lushkerhat ...	40,000 0 0	500 0 0	25 0 0	525 0 0
10. Porsha ...	40,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
11. Putnitollah ...	95,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
12. Paturam ...	85,000 0 0	11,364 7 10	364 4 13	11,728 12 7
13. Ghora Ghat ...	50,000 0 0	5,212 2 4	365 0 0	5,577 2 4
14. Beergunge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Raigunge ...	1,50,000 0 0	1,104 39 6	66 22 8	1,171 21 14
Total ...	10,00,000 0 0	50,570 11 11½	2,164 37 13	52,735 8 8½

J. Tweedie,
District Relief Officer.

The 18th May 1874.

No. 1073—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 19th May 1874.

From—J. TWEEDIE, Esq., District Relief Officer, Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

WITH reference to the postscript of my letter No. 1069 of yesterday's date, I have the honor to forward annexure A of the fortnightly report for the past fortnight.

The annexure is furnished in reply to your letter No. 144—T.F., dated 5th current, but, as the returns of circle officers have not been obtained in time for this report, the figures now furnished are not very complete.

It is hoped that accurate figures, in full conformity with the requirements of the letter above cited, will be available for next fortnightly report.

A.

Statement showing the number of persons employed on roads, tanks, embankments, &c., under the different Circle Officers in the Dinagepore District.

No.	Name of circle.	Nature of work.	Number of persons employed.				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1	Dinagepore	1. Barole road	511	.....	166	677	These persons were employed on piece-work only.
		2. Sahebgunge road	5	1	20	26	
		3. Raneegunge ,,	635	79	153	867	
		4. Cumergunge ,,	121	30	92	243	
		5. Kaulatary ,,	279	.....	103	382	
		Total of 5 roads	1,551	110	534	2,195	
		10 tanks	596	26	471	1,093	
		Total of Dinagepore circle	2,147	136	1,005	3,288	
2	Ranisonkoil	1. Nekmurd to Peergunge	363	49	26	438	
		2. Lahari to Huldibarri	684	23	135	842	
		3. Huldibarri to Nekmurd	2,396	383	883	3,662	
		4. Nekmurd to Ranisonkoil	423	347	181	951	
		5. Ranisonkoil to Serajgunj	81	.....	.....	81	
		6. ,, to Peergunge	397	31	13	441	
		7. ,, to Huripore	360	.....	.....	360	
		8. Peergunge to Bochagunge	429	2	127	558	
		9. ,, to Bonbarri	1,056	.....	.....	1,056	
		10. ,, to Malun	368	12	87	467	
		11. Sattigatta to Meerdanghy	115	7	6	128	
		12. Hurreepore to Zamoon	24	.....	.....	24	
		13. Bedassery to Sattigatta	113	14	22	148	
		14. ,, to Zugdol	96	.....	29	122	
		Total of 14 roads	6,901	869	1,509	9,279	
		20 tanks	2,042	.....	.....	2,042	
		Total of Ranisonkoil circle	8,943	869	1,509	11,321	Of this number 4,600 persons were employed on task-work and 6,721 on daily-rate work.

No.	Name of circle.	Nature of work.	Number of persons employed. Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Remarks.
3	Bindole	1. Hemtabad to Ranisonkoil (*via* Bindole to Serajgunj) 12 miles, finished 11½ miles.	.....	.....	.....	517	Of the total number— 3,854 are men. 3,319 ,, women. 2,140 ,, children. 9,301 Again of the above— 3,842 were employed on piece-work, 5,459 on daily-rate work.
		2. From Bindole to Moharajhat (to Raigunge) 8 miles, finished 6½ miles.	.....	.....	.....	838	
		3. From Hemtabad to Malun, 7 miles, finished being bridged, &c.	.....	.....	.....	414	
		4. Road from Hemtabad to Moharajhat, 7 miles, nearly finished.	.....	.....	.....	485	
		5. From Moharajhat to Hurreepore, 12 miles village road, finished 6 miles.	.....	.....	.....	1,799	
		6. Bindole to Hurripore, formerly Department Public Works, about 6 miles, finished 5.	.....	.....	.....	66	
		7. Purneah road (Purneah frontier to Malun), formerly under Public Works Department, about 16 miles, finished about 12 miles.	.....	.....	.....	391	
		Total of 7 roads	.....	.....	.....	4,510	
		18 tanks	.....	.....	.....	4,791	
		Total of Bindole circle ...	.....	.....	.....	9,301	
4	Kaliagunge ...	1. Udgaon road	104	103	109	316	The number of persons employed on piece-work and daily-rate work has not been specified.
		2. Kaliagunge road	72	141	45	258	
		3. Pakurah ,, ...	25	.....	11	36	
		4. Kussumbur ,, ...	212	186	111	509	
		5. Dangaparha ,, ...	37	66	32	135	
		6. Hemtabad ,, ...	94	231	66	391	
		7. Koonour ,, ...	62	262	79	403	
		Total of 7 roads	606	989	453	2,048	
		13 tanks	.....	.....	.....	267	
		Total of Kaliagunge circle ...	.....	.....	.....	2,315	
5	Tamboolee ...	1. Kalikamora road	76	129	101	306	Of the total number 902 persons were employed on task-work by the relief officer, and 96 by Public Works Department.
		2. Kooshmendi ,, ...	210	495	845	1,550	
		3. Dowlutpore ,, ...	153	53	84	290	
		4. Hurrirampore ,, ...	505	256	373	1,134	
		5. Moheepal ,, ...	351	923	437	1,711	
		6. Bauratpore ,, ...	230	975	648	1,853	
		7. Jamari ,, ...	43	98	109	250	
		Total of 7 roads	1,568	2,929	3,497	7,994	
		3 tanks	79	31	21	131	
		Total of Tamboolee circle	1,647	2,960	3,518	8,125	
6	Bhadooria ...	1. Ghoraghat to Sontapore	.....	.....	.....	2,613	Of the total number employed 3,737 persons were on piece-work.
		2. Bhadooria to Nowabgunge	.....	.....	.....	966	
		3. Ghoraghat to Kolundpore	.....	.....	.....	706	
		Total of 3 roads	.....	.....	.....	4,285	
		7 tanks	.....	.....	.....	1,448	
		Total of Bhadooria circle	.....	.....	.....	5,733	

No.	Name of circle.	Nature of work.	Number of persons employed.				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
7	Gungarampore ...	1. Kardaha road	70	1	2	73	4,532 persons were on task-work. 3,108 were on daily-rate work.
		2. Lushkerhaut road	44	.....	.....	44	
		3. Nawabazar ,, ...	139	115	66	320	
		4. Neetpore ,, ...	75	29	27	131	
		5. Gungarampore ,, ...	477	82	32	598	
		6. Durail ,, ...	1,690	686	550	2,906	
		Total of 6 roads	2,495	913	654	4,072	
		47 tanks	2,507	282	228	3,017	
		1 embankment	329	187	35	551	
		Total of Gungarampore circle ...	5,331	1,382	927	7,640	
8	Lushkerhaut ...	1. Balughat and Moreepore road ...	1,190	10	50	1,250	Subsistence allowance given to about 200 persons, the rest are employed on task-work.
		2. Bakurpore road	300	10	30	340	
		3. Pulliah ,, ...	15	.....	3	18	
		4. Bheekahar ,, ...	400	40	.....	440	
		5. Gangeehar ,, ...	490	.....	.....	490	
		Total of 5 roads	2,395	60	83	2,538	
		17 tanks	1,069	63	34	1,167	
		Total of Lushkerhaut circle ...	3,464	123	117	3,705	
9	Patiram	1. Patiram to Hillee	.....	.....	.....	1,065	Of the total number, 3,447 men were employed on task-work and the rest on day work.
		2. Pughe to Khanpore	.....	.....	.....	368	
		3. Chundgunge to Sonyhia	.....	.....	.....	793	
		4. Balughat to Pharsuparah	.....	.....	.....	282	
		5. Ditto to Hillee	.....	.....	.....	654	
		6. Palshah to Balughat	.....	.....	.....	508	
		7. Filling up a cut at Chuck Bhowanee	.....	.....	.....	47	
		Total of 7 roads	.....	.....	.....	3,717	
		26 tanks	.....	.....	.....	1,438	
		Total of Patiram circle ...	.....	.....	.....	5,155	
10	Patnitollah ...	1. Pharseeparah to Rungamutty ...	717	.....	113	830	The whole of this number was employed on task-work
		2. Shibgunge to Shutteerhat	79	.....	23	102	
		3. Moodool to Shibpore	592	.....	74	666	
		4. Matajeerhat to Pharseeparah ...	2,019	.....	293	2,312	
		5. Ditto to Haffaneer ...	464	.....	63	527	
		6. Pharseeparah to Horogowree ...	234	.....	13	247	
		7. Daveepore to Rungamutty ...	757	.....	66	823	
		Total of 7 roads	4,862	.....	645	5,507	
		7 tanks	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of Patnitollah circle ...	4,862	.....	645	5,507	

No.	Name of circle.	Nature of work.	Number of persons employed.				Remarks.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
11	Porsha ...	1. Road from Sapahar to Ghala	3,336	.....	419	3,755	Task-work not specified.
		6 tanks	4,029	45	1,347	5,421	
		Total of Porsha circle ...	7,365	45	1,756	9,176	
12	Durgapore... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Returns not received.
13	Chooramon ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
14	Bochagunge ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	These are newly made relief circles. No works are as yet commenced on them.
15	Beergunge... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	Habra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Public Works Department.					
	Dinagepore district	1. Lushkerhaut road	274	93	34	401	
		2. Darjeeling ,, ...	297	.....	12	309	
		3. Purneah ,, ...	69	.....	.....	69	
		4. Maldah ,, ...	106	39	19	164	
		Total ...	746	132	65	943	

Abstract—

Working under circle officer	71,266
,, ,, Public Works Department	943
Total ...	72,209

J. TWEEDIE,

District Relief Officer.

No. 791, dated Beauleah, the 18th May 1874.

From—W. H. D'OYLY, ESQ., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 17th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The markets still continue to be well supplied, though the supply at Lallpore, a small hât in Tanore, was insufficient on the 6th instant. The next day Government rice was sent to a neighbouring market, and on the 10th to the Lallpore hât, but not a seer was sold, and the local supply has since been sufficient and prices have fallen, although the quantity imported has been much smaller than usual. There has been more or less rain during the fortnight in all parts of the district, in the Bundaikhara, Bagmara, Nattore, and Beelmarea jurisdictions, more fell than elsewhere. This has saved the *aous* which had germinated, and about which fears were entertained before the rain fell. In the latter part of the fortnight, while I was out in the interior, I observed that the young plants looked particularly green and thriving. Lands not yet sown, are being prepared for *aous* and *amun*. The area under cultivation this year is far greater than that of last year. I have been assured by many natives that there is a great want of seeds, but facts are against this supposition; large tracts have already been sown, and are green with young plants. While I was at Saepara, a place about twenty miles north of Beauleah, on Saturday last, a fire broke out in a neighbouring village—only a few houses were burnt; this fire proved that *dhan seed* is not altogether wanting; one man in particular had a very large basket full of last year's seed, which he carefully removed from his house just before it caught fire. The zemindars generally have not been backward in helping their poorer ryots. Sub-divisional officers and managers of Court of Wards' estates, have been strictly enjoined to watch carefully the sowings, and to help the ryots where it may be necessary to do so. In the north and south Burind and Beauleah Sub-divisions, the price of common rice is from 10 to 10½ seers for the rupee, while in the Nattore Sub-division generally, it is selling at 12 seers per rupee, but at several *hâts* in the Singra thana it is procurable at 13 seers 2 chittacks, for the rupee. The condition of the people is as much the same as before, the laborers on the relief works are in good condition. Cholera has been very prevalent in Tannore and Bagmara,

and in parts of Beaulah and Churghat. Hospital assistants and native doctors have been sent out and have done their work well. One especially in Tannore has restored confidence among the people by his successful treatment of many cases. I believe that before his arrival fear helped the cholera to carry off many victims. In Beauleah it has decreased greatly. As regards crime the District Superintendent writes as follows:—"If absence of increase in crimes against property may be taken as an indication, (as it certainly should be) that the pressure of want on the lower classes is not increasing, such an indication is not wanting now. There have been 13 cases of grain-thefts, almost all of a trivial nature. In one instance the culprits were three Railway Policemen of the Bogra District, who were convicted of stealing from a gola in their charge."

B.—Relief Works.

There has been lately a slight decrease in the number on the works. The rain which fell during the fortnight is the cause of this, many having left work on the roads to till their lands; orders have been issued to sell Government grain at rates lately sanctioned by the Commissioner. The number of persons employed on works under the Executive Engineer, during the first week of the fortnight, was 8,100, giving a daily average of 1,157$\frac{1}{7}$. During the second week 7,376 persons were employed, or on an average daily 1,053$\frac{3}{7}$.

C.—Transport of Grain.

See Statements.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The following statement shows the amount stored in this district:—

District Golas.

	Mds.	Srs.
Tannore	7,773	29
Gooliahât	4,958	25
Bagmara	4,749	19$\frac{1}{4}$
Lallpore	1,961	4
Manda	7,157	0
Ditto, in transit from Nowgong	2,072	0
Godagaree	5,856	0
Nowgong	701	0
Beauleah	11,669	5$\frac{3}{4}$
Total ...	46,898	3
Add stored in Railway golas as part of our district allotment	40,000	0
Total ...	86,898	3

E.—Advances to private parties.

	Rs.	A.
Advanced up to the date of last narrative	89,532	12
Advanced to zemindars for assisting ryots	19,500	0
For importing food-grain	300	0
Total ...	1,09,332	12

F.—Charitable Relief.

Beauleah Sub-division.

The District Relief Officer, Baboo Mohendra Nath Bose, reports that during the fortnight at six relief centres in the Beauleah Sub-division 12,094 persons were fed gratuitously or about 863 daily. The number employed in husking rice, and spinning jute and cotton was 7,511, or about 536 daily.

South Burind Sub-division.

Here the number of women working in jute and cotton-spinning has much increased. Mr. Manisty has been careful to get work where possible. The total number of persons who received relief was 42,966, but of these 34,251 did work, and 8,715 were fed gratuitously. These fortnightly totals are apt to mislead, for they in reality do not represent the actual number of persons relieved. The daily average gives a more correct idea. The daily averages are as follows:—

Persons working at jute and cotton-spinning	2,446
Ditto ditto on roads	94
Ditto ditto on tanks	30
Ditto receiving gratuitous relief	622

North Burind Sub-division.

At ten relief centres the daily average of persons fed gratuitously was 1,293⅜ for the first week of the fortnight, and the daily average of persons employed on work for the same period was 291⅜. The sub-divisional officer reports that there has been no change in the condition of the people since his last report. The collection of kunkur affords employment to the weakly men, to the women and children of no less than 65 villages. Besides the figures given above there were 502 men employed in repairing the road from Nowgong to Bhundaikhara. *Boro dhan* is plentiful and is being cut. The *kaun* also is a good crop and will be cut in about a fortnight.

Nattore Sub-division.

The sub-divisional officer reports that things have somewhat improved; the repairing of the Bogra and village roads, husking rice, jute and cotton-spinning afford full employment to those in need of it He has submitted figures for the week ending the 12th, as follows:—

Runbagha Circle.

Number of persons employed on roads			...	...	2,342
Ditto	ditto	on tanks	...	...	30
Ditto	ditto	in building a bungalow		...	26
Ditto	ditto	in twisting jute	...	...	87
Ditto	receiving gratuitous relief		...	...	36

Kasimpore Circle.

Number of persons twisting jute			...	...	...	10
Ditto	ditto	spinning cotton	...	...	...	3
Ditto	ditto	husking paddy	...	...	...	13
Fed gratuitously ...		...	...	...	...	640

Buraigaon Circle.

Number of persons employed in making strings			...	...	27
Ditto	ditto	thread	...	...	33
Ditto	ditto	cloth	...	...	3
Ditto	ditto	husking rice	...	...	2
Ditto	receiving gratuitous relief		...	...	20

Kuruchmarea circle. No relief required.
Sahebgunge circle. No relief required.

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative ...	2,79,245	9	5
Detail of the above—			
Advanced for conveyance of Government grain ...	1,59,190	11	0
Paid to Mr. Duff, &c., on cheques	93,763	3	4
Advanced for storage of Government grain ...	50	0	0
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	5,098	13	0
Paid on account of contributions to District Relief Fund	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance, &c.	4,955	5	5
Advances for purchase of golah materials	9,453	0	0
Ditto for relief works	1,873	12	0
Expended for ditto	3,005	0	0
Advances for purchase of seed for free distribution ...	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling	205	15	8
Contingencies	584	13	0
Expended during the fortnight—			
Salary and deputation	1,770	13	1
Advanced for conveyance of Government grain ...	9,910	11	6
Grant-in-aid to charitable relief	3,663	0	0
Contingencies	59	6	0
Total ...	15,402	14	7

Nattore Sub-division.

Advances for conveyance of Government grain ...	4,290	0	0
Paid to Mr. Duff, &c., on cheque	12,659	12	6
Total ...	16,949	12	6
Total expended during the fortnight	32,352	11	1
Grand total ...	3,11,598	4	6

460 maunds of Government grain have been issued from golas for relief purposes, as follows :—

	Maunds.
Beauleah poor-house	25
North Pootea poor-house	200
Tahirpore ditto	100
Runbagha ditto	100
Tannore	10
For laborers on tanks in Beauleah town	25
Total ...	460

GODAGAREE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From which received.	Bags.	Maunds.
1st May 1874	Kooshtea	10,133	15,233
2nd ,, ,, ...	Ditto	3,953	7,622
3rd ,, ,, ...	Ditto	7,392	12,844
4th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	5,110	6,990
5th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	2,370	2,370
6th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	3,425	3,820
7th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	3,011	3,848
8th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	1,065	1,065
10th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	3,394	3,394
11th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	1,287	2,573

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To which despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
1st May 1874	Maldah	2,294	3,088
2nd ,, ,, ...	Ditto for Purneah	1,790	1,901
3rd ,, ,, ...	Ditto	1,680	3,357
	Neetpore	2,399	2,420
4th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	1,810	2,864
5th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	395	610
7th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	2,023	2,023
8th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	1,065	1,065
10th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	3,394	3,394
11th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	1,287	2,573

NOWGONG.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To which despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
5th May 1874	Manda	187	374
7th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	312	624
8th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	68	136
9th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	244	488
10th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	384	768
11th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	156	312
12th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	615	1,230
13th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	222	444
15th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	430	860
16th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	606	1,212
14th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	140	280

SAHEBGUNGE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	From which received.	Bags.	Maunds.
2nd May 1874	Noon Nugger...	499	787 26
3rd " "	Goalundo	301	581 12
4th " "	Noon-Nugger	583	1,143 31
5th " "	Goalundo	192	376 36
6th " "	Ditto	864	1,566 31
7th " "	Ditto	377	743 34
8th " "	Ditto	886	1,685 0
9th " "	Ditto	1,211	2,162 30
10th " "	Ditto	449	898 0
11th " "	Ditto	138	276 0
12th " "	Ditto	639	1,197 0

Despatches.—Nil.

NORTHERN BENGAL (STATE) RAILWAY.

NOWGONG.

Receipts.—Nil.

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To which despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
8th May 1874	.....	508	1,016
9th " "	.....	62	124
10th " "	.....	380	760
11th " "	.....	538	1,076
12th " "	.....	401	802
13th " "	.....	374	748
15th " "	.....	929	1,858

BEAULEAH.

Receipts.

Date of reciepts.	From which received.	Bags.	Maunds.
17th April 1874	Putneetolla	3,128	4,364 22
18th " "	Ditto	426	548 5
19th " "	Ditto	1,403	2,996 12
20th " "	Ditto	1,042	1,284 0
21st " "	Ditto	900	1,800 0
22nd " "	Ditto	901	1,402 0
23rd " "	Ditto	801	1,602 2
24th " "	Ditto	399	798 0
26th " "	Ditto	54	48 16
7th May 1874	Ditto	120	202 20
8th " "	Ditto	25	50 13
9th " "	Ditto	305	610 18
10th " "	Ditto	443	875 34½
11th " "	Ditto	450	684 4
	Ditto	211	200 22¾

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	To which despatched.	Bags.	Maunds.
15th April 1874	Putneetolla	1,440	1,679 14½
16th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	1,325	2,146 30
17th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	998	1,517 22
18th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	815	1,319 11¼
19th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	990	1,538 25
20th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	864	1,731 12
21st ,, ,, ...	Ditto	858	1,328 0
22nd ,, ,, ...	Ditto	294	460 0
23rd ,, ,, ...	Ditto	501	1,006 19
24th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	765	998 0
25th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	166	166 0
26th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	120	202 20
27th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	317	552 3½
28th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	22	37 25
29th ,, ,, ...	Ditto	6	9 25

No. 374.

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer during the week ending Saturday, the 9th May 1874.

Serial No. of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Number of Persons employed on each Work daily.																							How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	Grain.		
			3rd Sunday.			4th Monday.			5th Tuesday.			6th Wednesday.			7th Thursday.			8th Friday.			9th Saturday.			Total.					Rate of rice.	Bazar.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.				Name.	Distance.
10	Bya road	7	168	26	8	165	12	5	169	41	17	169	39	12	185	35	16	182	13	10	178	8	2	1,216	174	70	10th May ...	Brick manufacture ...	10½ seers per rupee.	Byahat ...	2 miles.
11	Nattore road	30	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	...	295	...	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	1,103	...	...	1st July ...	Three-fourths would not work on the road.	11½ ditto ...	Boraldah ...	ditto.
2	Dinagepore	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	96	...	116	61	...	124	68	...	182	...	...	...	...	...	581	225	...	August ...	Labouring class (Boonah)	11½ ditto ...	Sooltangunge	ditto.
12	Road from Nattore to Bogra	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	60	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	210	...	...	1st July ...	One-half these persons would not work.	.....	Digapatea ...	1 ditto.
13	Pubna road	22	69	...	...	68	...	...	69	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	15th July ...	Labouring class.			
1	Maldah road...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	42	...	65	44	...	67	35	...	51	13	...	...	...	...	249	134	...	August ..	These people would not work in ordinary years.	11½ ditto ...	Sooltangunge	ditto.
5	Godagaree road	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	...	20	17	...	12	10	...	...	...	...	51	42	...	.....	Ditto ditto ...	11½ ditto ..	Premtoli.	
Minor works	Saepara road, 2nd Section	...	291	...	...	274	...	8	276	...	16	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,039	...	24	.....	Three-fourths of these men would not work on the road.			
	Burgatchee road	...	31	...	...	42	...	...	60	...	...	79	...	...	59	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	.....	Daily labor in repairing track, three-fourths of these men are compelled to work this year, who in ordinary seasons would not come on to the road.			
	Feeder road (Tanore) Pootea road.	...	469	...	...	469	...	...	455	...	4	469	...	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,257	...	4	15th July ...				
	Brick manufacture at Lalpore.	...	4	...	...	9	...	9	3	...	...	11	...	22	17	...	12	14	...	12	17	...	6	75	...	71	.....	Labouring class.			
	Brick manufacture at Nattore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Rate of wages paid for full work :—			
	Provincial works	...	17	...	2	7	...	2	4	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	15	...	13	...	...	...	48	...	10	.....	Men earn ten pice per head at task-work.			
																												Amount disbursed in wages during the above period, Rs. 1,032-4-6. Daily wages, for which full work cannot be exacted are to each man ... ... 0 2 6 Woman ... ... 0 1 6 Children from 1 to 5 pice.			
	Total number employed ...	...	1,291	26	10	1,034	12	24	1,261	179	37	1,319	159	37	1,420	155	28	886	36	25	195	8	8	7,406	575	179					

Beauleah, the 11*th May* 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY.
Executive Engineer.

No. 396.

B.—Statement shewing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on Works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, Rajshahye District, during the week ending the 16th May 1874.

Serial number of work.	Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Number of persons employed on each work daily.																					How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks shewing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates, and doing full work for their sex and age.	Grains.		
			10th Sunday.			11th Monday.			12th Tuesday.			13th Wednesday.			14th Thursday.			15th Friday.			16th Saturday.			Total.						Rate of rice.	Bazar.	
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.					Name.	Distance.
10	Bya road	7	...	...		No report received.																								
11	Nattore road	30	199	...	...	218	...	...	171	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	1,014	...	...	10th May ...	Metalling road ...	10½ sr. per Rs.	Bya Haut ...	2 miles.
															4	...	...	152	...	...							1st July ...	Three-fourths would not work on the road.	11¼ „ „	Beeraldah ...	Ditto.
2	Dinagepore road	10	102	58	...	105	61	...	90	51	...	...	...	...	69	35	...	90	66	...	79	56	...	535	321	...	August ...	Labouring class (Boonahs)	11¼ „ „	Sooltangunge	Ditto.
12	Road from Nattore to Bagsur.	8	65	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	61	...	...	60	...	...	65	...	...	63	...	...	364	...	...	1st July ...	One-half of these persons would not work.	.....	Dighapotea ...	1 mile.
13	Pubna road	22	23	...	...	22	...	...	16	...	...	10	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	15th ditto ...	Labouring class.			
1	Maldah road	8	39	7	...	94	66	...	83	57	...	77	56	...	65	54	...	80	44	...	65	46	...	503	330	...	August ...	These people would not work in ordinary years.	11¼ „ 1	Soultangunge	2 miles.
5	Godagaree road	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	20	...	45	35	...	31	37	...	28	31	...	61	55	...	208	178	...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	11 „ „	Premtalli.	
Minor works	Saepara road, 2nd Section	...	141	...	10	121	...	7	120	...	9	136	...	13	161	...	...	173	...	...	188	...	...	1,040	...	39	.....	Three-fourths of these men would not work on the road.			
	Bargatchee road	...	49	...	...	52	...	...	52	...	...	49	...	...	44	...	...	41	...	...	28	...	...	315	...	...	.....	Three-fourths daily labor in repairing track.			
9	Feeder road (Tannore) ...	...	389	...	4	346	...	4	376	...	11	304	...	8	345	...	...	280	...	...	190	...	...	2,230	...	27	.....	Three-fourths of these men are compelled to work this year, who in ordinary seasons would not come on the road.			
11a.	Patea road	...	...	...		No reports received.																								
	Brick manufacture at Salpore.	...	26	...	6	52	...	4	28	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	10					
	Ditto ditto at Nattore	...	...	...		No reports received.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Laboring class.			
	Provincial Works	...	...	...		No reports received.						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Half of these coolies do not come on the road in ordinary seasons.			
16	Kathoom to Galeahat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	.....	Rate of wages paid for full work—			
																												A man can earn about 10 pice at task-work.			
																												Amount disbursed in wages during the above period—			
																												Daily wages for Rs.3,663-9-3			
																												Where full work cannot be exacted, to each man 0 2 0			
																												Woman 0 1 6			
																												Children from 1 to 5 pice.			
	Total ...	...	1,033	65	20	1,019	127	15	1,070	128	20	812	91	21	801	126	...	999	141	...	836	151	...	6,471	829	76	.....				

Rajshahye, the 11th May 1874.

J. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Executive Engineer.

No. 444—F, dated Maldah, the 19th May 1874.

From—F. WYER, Esq., Officating Magistrate-Collector of Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief for the period ending 16th May. I did not receive the report from the Chanchal sub-division until late yesterday evening, hence the delay in the submission of the report.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

During the past fortnight there has been rain throughout nearly the whole of the district; the only part where rain did not fall was in the Seebgunge circle. In Gazole the rainfall was plentiful, but in the other parts it was not sufficient, more is wanted to complete the bhadoe sowings, and bring on that which has been already sown.

A good deal of the baro dhan has been cut and has turned out well. This crop does not affect the prices of rice in the market to any great extent, since it is mostly kept for home consumption. Bamboo seed is still collected in the Parooa jungles, it is sold, I am told, at five paisa a seer.

The mangoe crop, from what I hear, turns out badly, this is owing to hailstorms and strong winds.

In the north-western part of the district the bhadoe sowing has been nearly completed; a very much larger area than usual has been sown in that part. In the other parts of the district a good deal of the land has been sown, and the remainder is being prepared. I think that the seed-supply is sufficient in Nawabgunge; the people are holding back their stocks for higher prices, so that any advances in cash from Government would only increase the prices. There is not the slightest fear of any of the seed-grain being consumed, for it will pay the owners of it better to sell it and buy rice than to eat it.

In Chanchal, Mr. Reily, who, with the sanction of the Commissioner, spent over three thousand rupees in storing a large quantity of seed-grain for the use of his tenants, after selling to his own ryots as much as they wanted, has sold his surplus stock to the public. People came forward very eagerly to buy it, since it was sold at cost price, and much under the market rate; the total quantity sold up to date is 1,766 maunds. During the past fortnight the price of rice has risen, in Rohunpore it has increased from 12 to 8½ seers for the rupee. In the north-western part of the district there was a marked rise in prices, but on selling from Government golahs they reverted to the old rate of 9½ seers.

The supplies in the market, according to the circle officers' reports, have been short of the demand, and are very low. This cannot, I think, be the case to any great extent, for Government rice was sold to the public at Gazole, Seebgunge, Nowabgunge, Maldah and Chanchal, but the whole quantity sold was only 300 maunds. I think that selling Burmah rice does not interfere very, much with private trade, since only those persons who cannot afford to buy the ordinary rice buy the Burmah, and since the supply of the ordinary rice is limited traders can sell it at a fair profit.

The latest prices for paddy and ordinary rice is given in the following table:—

	Numbers of seers of paddy per rupee (80 tolahs).	Number of seers of ordinary rice per rupee (80 tolahs).
English Bazar		9
Balia, Nowabgunge		8½
Bulbul Chandee	17½	11
Gazole	15	10
Chanchal, Tulseegunge, Samsee, and Abadipore	13 to 17	9½ to 10½
Kaliachak	15	9¼
Rohunpore	16½	8½

	Inches.
The quantity of rain which fell at head-quarters on 11th was ...	0·02
Ditto ditto ditto 13th ,, ...	0·22
Ditto ditto at Chanchal on the 13th ,, ...	0·32

The health of the people has, on the whole, been good; there have been some cases of small-pox, and three cases of cholera were reported among the coolies at Rohunpore. There have been no deaths from starvation.

Two new centres, one at Najeerpore and one at Muthorapore, have been established. Seebgunge has been made a separate circle under Mr. Owens, and relief work was given on two relief roads and a tank.

Condition of Special Tracts.

In Chanchal the numbers of people receiving charitable relief is on the increase, the number being 18,356; probably distress will be more keen when work in the fields is finished. Mr. Reily reports that this sub-division has been divided into three circles, each Inspector having 100 to 110 villages, and that he has sub-divided these circles into groups of from 10 or 12 villages, which he had placed under an overseer, who is in most cases a village mundal. In fact, he has carried out exactly a plan which, on my arrival here, I ordered to be introduced in the tracts which were suffering under severe distress. I send a copy of this circular which I sent round to the circle officers. Mr. Reilly is the only officer who has as yet carried out this system, I am glad, from his experience, it has been found a practical one.

Circular No. 408, *to all Circle Officers.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered that an efficient system of village relief should be organized in those parts of this district where distress may be keenest. In such parts you will have to divide your circle into small groups of villages, and nominate a local superintendent, who will be, as a rule, the zemindari putwaree, or, as he is called in this district, zemindari gomasta, or some village notable. His pay will be on the outside Rs. 15 a month.

You will have to prepare lists of the villages which comprise these groups, and will note who is the headman in each of these villages, and who is the zemindar, and in what village the person who is to act as local superintendent lives. This must be a village situated within the centre of the group.

It will be the duty of the local superintendent:—

(1.) To visit each village within his group at least once a week.

(2.) To prepare lists of people in the villages who from any cause are unable to work, and should be gratuitiously relieved.

(3.) To relieve those persons who are in immediate want of relief.

(4.) To prepare, in consultation with the mundals of the villages, lists of the ryots who wish for grain advances to support themselves and their laborers till the next crop.

(5.) To take charge of Government grain, cotton, and jute, which may be sent to his centre for relief purposes, and to distribute the cotton and jute to persons requiring home relief; this he can do through the village mundals.

(6.) To keep an account showing the quantity of grain, &c. which he has received, quantity expended, the quantity in hand, the quantity of cotton and jute given out, and the quantity of thread and sacking received, with the amount of grain given as wages to the persons preparing the thread, &c. These persons will not be paid in money, but in grain. This account he will submit weekly to the circle superintendent or assistant superintendent.

It will be the duty of the circle superintendent himself, or through his assistant, to visit each centre of these groups at least once a week, and to inspect the persons who have been relieved by the local superintendent; these persons will assemble on the day fixed for the visit, at the centre of the group, and, in case they are fit objects for charitable relief, they will receive tickets for a week's supply of food from the superintendent. The superintendent will then consider the applications for loans of grain, and, in case he is the circle officer, may grant the advance, if he is subordinate to the circle officer he must report the matter to the, circle officer for orders.

The circle officer must himself go round in his circle and introduce this system and ask the gomastas to act. The numbers of the villages in each group will be the number in which the local superintendent is gomasta, and will vary from 5 to 15. The circle officers will find out from the zemindar or his agent who these gomastas are. I have issued orders to the zemindars to afford the local officers all the assistance in their power.

B.—Relief Works.

The number of people who have been employed on relief works has greatly increased, except in Chanchal, where there has been a decrease of 1,317. The decrease in this sub-division is not quite so great as the numbers given above, since some of the returns had not been sent in for that sub-division, but Mr. Reily says that there has been a decrease, owing to the rain on the 13th, in consequence of which a number of the coolies left the relief works to work on their fields. In Gozole circle three roads and one tank, and in Chanchal sub-division the system of paying laborers in grain has been introduced, with the modification that every fourth day is paid in cash; this is necessary, in that the coolies may pay for their salt and other condiments. This system will be extended, I hope, by the end of next fortnight to all relief works in the district, and all the works in Chanchal sub-division are carried out by task or rather piece-work. The following table shows the number of people working on each relief work:—

Name of Sub-division.	Number of Public Works Department laborers.			Number of laborers under Circle Officers.		
	Male.	Female.	Children.	Male.	Female.	Children.
Sudder Sub-Division.						
3 Roads and 3 tanks	1,753	.....	.....	897	1,131	46
Maldah Sub-Division.						
1 Road	.....	.....	.....	487	458	132
Gazole Sub-Division.						
5 Roads and 2 tanks	8,237	1,214	898	5,911	.....	3,515
Seebgunge Sub-Division.						
Roads	3,368	1,675	350	294	65	5
Gomastapore Sub-Division.						
4 Roads and 1 tank	988	407	286	3,738	2,736	1,530
Nawabgunge Sub-Division.						
5 Roads	4,962	1,928	548	9,753	1,389	1,743
Chanchal Sub-Division.						
11 Roads	1,080	854	98	6,243	870	692
14 Tanks	.....	.....	.....	11,825	4,803	553

(*a.*) The number of Public Works Department laborers	On piece-work ... / On daily wages ...	28,656
(*b.*) The number of laborers under Circle Officers	On piece-work ... / On daily wages ...	33,820
(*c.*) The number of Court of Wards' laborers	On piece-work ... / On daily wages ...	24,986
Grand Total...	On piece-work ... / On daily wages ...	87,462

Total number of laborers on all Government and Court of Wards' works:—

Men	59,546
Women	17,530
Children	10,386
Total ..	87,462

Note.—Details for piece-work and daily laborers have not been received.

C.—Transport of Food.

The transport service *viâ* Hyatpore is closed. The allotment has been carried, being 1,58,914 maunds; of this, 1,20,000 maunds have been sent to Dinagepore, and 38,914 maunds have been stored in local golahs.

A portion of the 1½ lakhs for Purneah has been sent to Dumroil, from whence it will be forwarded in small boats to Dengraghat.

The total amount received for the district was 1,15,099 maunds, and is stored in the several golahs here; 7,40,408 maunds 8 seers have been sent on to Dinagepore. Mr. Livesay, the transport officer, has despatched on an average each day 1,130 maunds by carts, and 8,664 maunds by boats.

D.—Store of Government Grain.

The following table shows the quantity of grain stored in each golah:—

	Maunds.
English Bazar	25,489
Old town, Maldah	17,029
Gazole	9,995
Chanchal Sub-division	44,201
Nowabgunge	3,750
Jhelim	1,000
Seebgunge	1,500
Gomastapore	1,125
Parbuttypore	1,000
Total ..	1,15,099

Of the rice entered as stored at Gazole, 1,100 maunds are in transit, and of that entered as stored in English Bazar, 7,985 maunds are in boats waiting to be unloaded.

The following table shows the amount distributed to subsidiary golahs:—1,870 maunds have been distributed to nine subsidiary golahs, in quantities varying from 80 to 500 maunds.

The total quantity of rice disposed of up to date was 6,914 maunds. I therefore think that the present allotment of 1½ lakhs will prove quite insufficient.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

There was only one advance during the fortnight, viz., of Rs. 500 to Ghinoo Sirdar, of Deapurah, for clearing out a tank. 416½ maunds of rice have been advanced to ryots.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The number of people who have received charitable relief has greatly increased since last report. The total daily average, according to the returns, for the whole district is 6,340. I do not think the figures are accurate, for, on looking over the sudder circle figures, I found that though the dates which the returns covered varied, the daily average was obtained by dividing the total by 14; the true daily average for this circle was 1,103. The average given by the method described is 1,154. I will send correct figures hereafter. However, there cannot be a doubt but the number relieved has largely increased. This is owing to increased distress, and to an improved relief organization. I send the table showing the number relieved, and will send a corrected table hereafter:—

Name of Circle.	Number of people relieved.	Rice distributed.	Cash distributed.
		Mds. Srs. Ch.	Rs. A. P.
Maldah Circle.			
11 Centres	11,297	141 3 0	240 6 10½
Gazole Circle.			
7 Centres	11,970	79 24 12	31 5 3
Chanchal Circle.			
19 Centres	18,356	256 1 8½	6 7 0
Sudder Circle.			
8 Centres	16,165	176 11 12	13 9 9
*Seebgunge Circle.**			
4 Centres	496	5 34 4	4 15 9
Nawabgunge Circle.			
9 Centres	16,250	192 0 11½	184 2 10½
Gomastapore Circle.			
10 Centres	14,235	154 26 12	180 2 7
Total	88,771	1,005 22 10	661 2 1

* For one week only.

The daily average number of people relieved during the fortnight was 6,340, at an expenditure of maunds 1,005-22-10 of rice, and Rs. 661-2-1 cash.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from district treasury, as shown in the last fortnightly narrative	2,40,501	5	5

Details of the above total.

Ordinary district roads and relief works	76,428	7	0
Advances for purchase of grain	40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvements	16,900	0	0
Advances for helping ryots	1,650	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,05,522	14	5
Total	2,40,501	5	5

Expenditure during the Fortnight under Report.

I.—Road and Relief Works:—	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishments	44	0	0
Tools and plant	92	8	0
For roads in Gazole circle	1,000	0	0
Ditto in Gomastapore circle	1,000	0	0
Ditto in Seebgunge circle	200	0	0
Ditto in Nawabgunge circle	5,000	0	0
Ditto in Seebgunge circle	150	0	0
Ditto in Gazole circle	1,000	0	0
Station road	200	0	0
Bholahat	200	0	0
Transferred to the credit of the Public Works Deparment	10,000	0	0
For roads in sudder sub-division	300	0	0
Total ...	19,186	8	0
Salaries, establishment and office contingencies ...	3,118	1	5
Storage, including building and repairs	118	15	9
Miscellaneous	17	5	6
Advances for transport of Government grain ...	25,437	0	6
Advances for excavating tanks	500	0	0
Total ...	48,377	15	2
(*a*) Advances re-payable	500	0	0
(*b*) Final payments made	47,877	15	2
Total ...	48,377	15	2

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	District committee	1
	Sub-divisional committees	7
	Relief centres	66
Number of special relief circles opened and manned by special officers ...		7
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers		
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents		*Nil.*
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief		66
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily ...		6,340

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government Grain in the Maldah District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12
Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date. By sales to the public or to laborers.	By gratuitous distributions in any shape.	By advances to ryots.	Total.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.	
Maldah	Up to 16th May 1874	25,000	17,029	72 5 11	139 2 0	.....	201 7 11	36,000	10,000	
Gazole		10,000	9,995	255 28 0	201 32 4	276 0 0	733 20 4	...	...	
Chanchol...		30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,267 9 5	...	...	Details not given.
Sudder		25,000	25,439	115 4 10	270 2 6	.....	385 7 0	...	...	
Seebgunge		.....	1,500	3 10 0	166 2 0	.....	169 12 0	...	...	
Nowabgunge		5,000	4,750	611 11 13	550 0 0	154 0 0	1,315 11 13	...	...	
Gomastapore		5,000	2,150	316 12 3	326 0 0	100 20 0	742 32 3	...	...	
Total ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,914 20 4	...	...	

No. 13, dated Rungpore, the 18th May, 1874.

Memo. by—E. G. Glazier, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the Rungpore District ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

The state of things has continued much the same, and there is little that calls for notice. The western markets have continued high, while a good supply has been received up the Teesta. My importation returns show a total of 43,000 maunds, in addition to 9,000 brought out from local stores in thanas Dimla and Jaldhaka. Dinagepore has sent us only 6,000 maunds out of the above quantity, 23,000 maunds coming from Serajgunj and the south. Sadullapore and Gowindgunge have been well supplied from this source.

In the eastern portion of the latter thana the price is Rs. 3-14 per maund, while in Kamdia, beyond the Kurotoya, in place of 300 to 400 maunds usually brought to market in old days, but three maunds were brought, which sold at Rs. 5 a maund; but here Mr. Damant is selling 200 maunds a day to the laborers on the roads.

In our head-quarter markets the supply has varied, but has been on the whole scanty, and the price on the last market day was Rs. 5-8 to 6 a maund of 90 weight, equal to 7½ seers of 80 weight, per rupee.

In Durwani prices have risen above this rate and reached 6 seers a rupee.

Our sales at Sankamari have, in consequence of the rise in the market, increased again to 300 maunds a day. Public sales have now begun at Chillakhal. The first day 50 maunds were sold, the second 150 maunds, and the sale will, I apprehend, increase to about 300 maunds a day. Arrangements have also been made to commence sales at Durwani to the north-west, and at Alackuri, the relief centre of Mahigunge division. I shall probably find it necessary to sell at one or two places in the Molung division, but I have not yet completed the arrangements. I am giving careful attention to extend our system of sale to all places where the supply shows a deficiency, without interfering with the operation of the regular trade. The pass system is gradually progressing, but it promises to be successful also for the supply of Kumargunge from Chillakhal. Orders for 125 maunds have been already issued on Kalligunge; in all, passes for about 1,000 maunds have been given. Seven hundred maunds of the amount is for the head-quarter markets; the remainder is divided between thanas Molung and Pirgunge. As regards Molung there is this hindrance, that the Relief Officer has engaged 1,800 pack-bullocks to bring up his rice from Kalligunge, and the rate of payment so well suits the paikars that they do not care to trade on their own account. This objection, however, will now cease to a great extent. The supply of rice to be received from the Kalligunge side has now been made up, and the rest of the allotment will be made up from Panialghât, where we have an ample stock of carts, and therefore the services of a number of the pack-bullocks can be dispensed with. In Pirgunge there is greater promise of the trade developing; passes are given day by day.

Market rates are as follow :—

	Per Rupee. Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	
Mahigunge	.....	7 9	of 80 Tolahs.
Nowabgunge			
Govindgunge		8 0	„
Sundargunge	9 8	to 10 0	„
Durwani	6 0	to 10 8	„
Babreeghar			
Taragunge	.....	6 0	„
Kishoregunge			
Gyebunda	8 12	to 8 14	„
Bhowanigunge	.....	10 0	„
Meetapukar			
Rohamutpore	6 8	to 7 5	„
Jelalgunge			
Tooshighat			
Edrackpore			
Luckhipore	9 12	to 10 0	„
Mandarhat			
Dhaperhat			

Rainfall has been ·55 during the fortnight; more rain is wanted, especially to the south, where the crops have deteriorated in consequence. Elsewhere the condition continues favorable. Kaor has been harvested in many places, and looks well everywhere, and some aous has been cut in Sundargunge; no new rice has yet come to market; but in Borobari in places the laborers have ceased to purchase Government rice, as they perfer the new millet, which is cheaper. The poorer people also eat wheat and pulse, which they make into flour and dissolve in water, mixing with it a little salt or goor to make it palatable; and also some rice and millet, and vegetables of various kinds.

The Commissioner is with Mr. Damant at Kamdia, in Govindgunge, and efforts are being made to move off the Bograh people who still encumber our works there; most of the roads have been finished, and tank-work is now being carried out. I have been through divisions Kamargunge, Molung, and Pirgunge; I passed along the west of Pirgunge. There is a great amount of land left for the amun rice crop, so that the distress here will continue for sometime; but it is by no means acute, or more than the Relief Officer will be able to keep in hand. There was some fair amount of rice reaped here last year, and a large market is still supplied from local sources. A feeder road is being carried through the thana from Phulbari, and I organised that the laborers should buy the Government rice. Distress continues to be very severe all along the south of Molung. The Relief Officer reports on the pale and haggard appearance of many old men and women when he lately visited, showing plainly that they had suffered from low diet and insufficient nourishment. He provided for them at his annachatras. In the Mahigunge division also there were found 24 families of palki-bearers who were found starving; they had sold their cows for purchase of food, and had nothing left. The Relief Officer also found a family of five persons who had been living for several days on wild vegetables. Relief was afforded in all these cases. In the other divisions there is no increase of distress; operations have been commenced at Durwani, and four relief roads have been opened. No deaths from starvation have been reported, and every case of distress is relieved as soon as found out. The number of Assistants is being increased, as need for their re-services arises.

B.—Relief Works.

The number now at work on relief roads are as follow—

Govindgunge	25,120
Pirgunge	7,990
Sadullapore	3,681
Molung	10,716
Sundargunge	1,834
Mahigunge	2,310
Kamargunge	527
Borobari	437
Bhowanigunge	496
Executive Engineer's	1,339
Total ...	54,450

About half the number thus employed are women and children. I have not the exact details for these figures. The number will be much reduced when the measures now in progress for sending the women and children into the villages take full effect. The Molung officer has commenced to do so with great success; several roads he has entirely cleared of all but those on piece-work, and has got the mundles to take them to their villages. He reports as follows:—"It is not time to judge of the results of the new system, but it may be gratifying to you to know that on my way to here this morning I saw some earthwork thrown over a village road near Jelalgunge, and on inquiry learnt that it had been done by the recipients of the village relief at the hands of the village mundle. Similarly I heard at Sharadanga that the village road was being repaired under the supervision of the mundle by the boys and women. A third mundle near Moyepore, whom I chanced to come across on the road, told me that he was utilising the labor I had placed at his disposal." I personally directed the Peergunge officer to carry out the same plan; and similarly in Mahigunge division some of the roads have been cleared of the incubus of the hosts of boys. Half of the whole number of laborers are employed in the Govindgunge division where our worst famine tract is situated. I have instructed Mr. Damant to carry out the same system there as far as practicable, and he will devote every care to the subject.

C.—Transport of Food.

The completion of the district allotment was reported last time. The total receipts amount to Rs. 3,27,226, and the excess is thus disposed off—

Rs. 10,000 for Mymensingh.
„ 10,000 for Dinagepore.
„ 7,226 to replace the quantity burned at Mahigunge.

During the fortnight under report 66,344 maunds have been despatched from Kallygunge, and there remain now 10,000 maunds to be sent off by cart and 7,000 by boat, which will be all disposed off within a week, when the 10,000 maunds for Ghoraghat will be forwarded. The daily despatches have amounted to nearly 5,000 maunds. Mr. Blair has now at work 400 carts and 6,000 pack-bullocks; and in other divisions, including our two head-quarter ghats of Panial and Chillakhal, a total of 700 carts and 3,200 pack-bullocks are employed, making in all 1,100 carts and 9,200 pack-bullocks. The Govindgunge allotment has been moved on from Kallygunge completely, that for Peergunge up to within 5,000 maunds, and what is left for Molung is being rapidly pushed on from Panialghat. The principal transport work on hand now is to recoup our stocks as sales progress at Sankamaree, Chillakhal, and Durwani. 20,000 maunds have been despatched to Chillakhal from the Kallygunge reserve in excess of the original allotment, and are daily arriving at the former ghat. For Durwani we draw for the present on the railway stocks which are open to us, and shall fall back in case of necessity on the ample reserve at Chillakhal.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

A statement is appended.

Statement shewing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Rungpore for the Fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

Name of Circle.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment.	Total quantities of grain stored.	Total quantity of grain consumed up to date.				Balance.	Remarks.
				By sale to the public or to the laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By payment in kind to laborers.	Total.		
A.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Govindgunge	13th May 1874	55,000							
B.									
Peergunge	13th „ „	30,000	63,947	.....	.....	.....	11,505	52,442	
C.									
Sadullapore...	13th „ „	20,000							
D.									
Sundergunge	13th „ „	10,000	8,751	.....	.....	.....	262	8,489	
E.									
Molung	13th „ „	40,000	24,013	4,239	260	.....	4,499	19,514	
F.									
Mahigunge	13th „ „	30,000	34,405	339	756	.....	1,095	33,310	About 26,000 maunds are in transit on land, 30,000 maunds in transit by rivers, and 26,000 maunds remaining to be forwarded from Kallygunge.
G.									
Kamargunge	13th „ „	5,000	3,035	.....	159	106	265	2,770	
H.									
Berobari	13th „ „	25,000	16,603	421	45	.....	466	16,137	
I.									
Durwani	13th „ „	5,000	3,594	.....	13	.....	13	3,581	
(a.G)									
Sankamari	13th „ „	35,000	21,040	9,193	.....	.....	9,193	11,847	
(b.G)									
Chillakhal	14th „ „	15,000	7,120	213	.....	.....	213	6,907	
Kallygunge	14th „ „	50,000	47,082	338	.....	.....	338	46,744	
Total ...	.....	3,00,000	2,29,590	14,753	1,233	106	27,849	2,01,741	

E.—Advance to the Private Parties.

	Rs.	A.	P.
For purchase of food	7,500	0	0
To zemindars for advances to their ryots	1,42,444	0	0
To jotedars ditto ditto	26,706	0	0
Add advances sanctioned during the fortnight, but not taken ... ... , ...	8,050	0	0
Total ...	2,52,200	0	0

F.—Charitable Relief.

(*Prepared by the Relief Officer.*)

The distribution of charitable relief has been actively proceeded with in the way previously reported.

In Molung a new Government relief centre has been opened at Jallalgunge to meet any further requirements in the eastern part of that circle, and another Government relief centre has been opened in the Gopalpore circle to relieve the non-laboring poor in the neighbourhood of Menanager. From Sundergunge it is reported that the relief centres are not doing much except for professional beggars, but that cotton relief is very much sought after, and, notwithstanding all drawbacks, is found practically to be a useful and beneficial form of relief. From Sadullapore the Circle Officer reports that applicants for charitable relief are now diminishing daily. From Govindgunge it is reported by Mr. Damant that "a considerable addition to the numbers requiring gratuitous relief is expected under the measures about to be taken for drafting women and children from the road-works."

A great deal of the expenditure already incurred by the nominal employment of women and children on roads might, it appears, be properly entered under gratuitous relief in order to show correctly what is really being done in this district in the way of charitable relief.

The village works now organised under the village headmen, like cotton spinning, are really charitable relief with employment, and the numbers thus relieved would form an appropriate heading in the statement of progress of charitable relief.

It is found that the village headmen will not give their services gratuitously for the supervision of village work, or for the distribution of food.

It may here be mentioned that the Superintendent of Stationery has sent the Rungpore cash and grain account Forms to Azimgunge, Moorshedabad, instead of to Rungpore *via* Goalundo and Kallygunge. The Forms are still on their way here, and extreme inconvenience has been experienced in every department of relief work owing to the additional labor imposed by the want of printed forms.

Mean, F.—Charitable Relief.

Statement shewing the Daily Progress of Charitable Relief ending 16*th May* 1874.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Division.	Government relief centres.	Private relief centres.	Number relieved at Government centres.	Number relieved at private centres.	Home relief by distribution of grain &c., on ticket system.	Home relief with employment by cotton distribution.	Casually relieved by donations of food and money.	Other relief, weaving, and husking grain, &c.,	Total.
A. Govindgunge ...	5	.....	1,143	Not received.	Not received.	1,007	Not received.	Not received.	2,150
B. Pirgunge ...	1	.....	203	Ditto	Ditto	672	Ditto	Ditto	875
C. Sadullapore ...	4	21	271	Ditto	Ditto	1,189	Ditto	17	1,477
D. Sundergunge ...	2	6	192	511	252	918	Ditto	484	2,357
E. Molung ...	4	4	121	.....	2,458	4,230	92	Not received.	6,901
F. Mahigunge ...	8	5	378	1,482	1,321	931	98	Ditto	4,204
G. Kumargunge ...	2	2	361	705	73	382	7	Ditto	1,528
H. Borobari	1	4	Not received.	286	Not received.	134	Not received.	159	579
I. Durwani	1	1	143	93	Ditto	39	Ditto	Not received.	275
Total ...	28	43	2,806	3,077	4,104	9,502	197	660	20,346

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as shewn in the last Narrative...	.....	4,32,186 10 11
Advance to G. H. Damant, Esq., for relief works	60,000 0 0	
Advance to Deputy Magistrate, Bhabanigunge, for relief works ...	500 0 0	
Advance to Baboo Behari Lall Mitter from Deputy Magistrate of Bhabanigunge, for relief works ...	11,500 0 0	
Advance to Captain Brehen, for relief works	3,000 0 0	
Advance to Mr. Oram, for sale proceeds of Government rice, for putting up a cart-shed, and grain sale establishment	1,251 0 0	
Advance to Baboo Akhoy Kumar Sen, Relief Officer, for relief works ...	20,000 0 0	
Advance to Deputy Magistrate, Gybanda, for Deputy Magistrate, Bhabanigunge, for relief works ...	1,500 0 0	
Advance to Munshee Mutti-ullah, for relief works	3,000 0 0	
Advance to Mr. G. D. Khan, for relief works	7,000 0 0	
Advance to Udoy Chandra Das, for cart-hire	2,000 0 0	
Advance to Ram Tanu Das, head mohurir, for cart-hire, purchasing kodalies, and golah establishment, &c.	8,176 5 6	
Advance to Dino Nath Chucraburty, for relief works	2,000 0 0	
Advance to Brojo Mohan Roy, for relief works	10,000 0 0	
Advance to Kristo Mohan Das, Nazir, for relief works	2,500 0 0	
Advance to Chillakhal Golah mohurir, for coolie-hire	100 0 0	
Advance to Baboo Kristo Nath Das, Court Sub-Inspector, for Government grain sale establishment and price of an iron chest ...	100 0 0	
Advance to Hara Nath Das, Relief Supervisor, for relief works ...	1,000 0 0	
Advance to Zemindars to advance their ryots	18,950 0 0	
Total ...	.....	1,52,577 5 6
Grand Total ...	... ...	5,84,764 0 5

E. G. Glazier,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

No. 393—S.R., dated Bogra, the 18th May 1874.

From—C. A. Kelly, Esq., Officiating Magistrate-Collector, Bogra,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative as follows:—

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the Bogra District for the Fortnight ending the 16th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

Supplies obtainable in the Bazars.—At Bogra common rice was selling on the 16th instant at 10½ seers of 80 tolas per rupee, at Sultangunge at 10½ seers, and at Dupchanchia 11 seers 10 chittacks. By last account—

At Sultangunge	...	500	At Burigunge	...	2,000
„ Dupchanchia	...	5,000	„ Kichak	...	2,000
„ Ailee	...	1,500	„ Bogra	...	500

has been reported as in the hands of traders and petty dealers up to about the 16th May 1874.

3·48 inches of rain fell this fortnight. The prospects of the aous crop are good, provided that more rain falls soon. Jute and sesamum promise well in certain parts, and boro paddy, with a fair average yield, is being cut in Bogra and Khitlal. On the whole, the rain-fall this year has been most propitious, and this of course has made our prospects brighter, specially as a decidedly larger aous crop has been sown than in other years. As regards the condition of the people, I would repeat what I said in my last narrative, I am hopeful that with proper care they will tide well through this season of pressure. No cases of death from starvation reported. The conditions of special tracts has been previously reported upon. Three grain thefts during the fortnight.

B.—Relief Works.

I annex a list of lines of relief roads and works, with the number of laborers on the 14th May 1874 on each :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Khetlal and Sonamooki road	289	..	..
Ghoraghat	471	767	806
Sonamooki	412	1,085	703
Sherpore	18	132	21
Badalgachi	109	48	69
Dinagepore	1,413	2,418	2,934
Sultangunge	54	171	107
	260	804	852
Matidali	56	486	301
Panitola	91	293	176
Shariakandi	209	631	738
Nashipore	222	769	904
Nungola	62	88	174
Shibgunge	110	624	431
Madhupore	288	770	857
Dupchanchia	261	681	814
	799	1,215	2,109
Godapara	19	..	..
Arbari	396	6	96
Gohail	6	145	15
Tank Sherpore	64	..	..
Asokola	57	..	..
Uchalbaria	119	..	..
Pilkhany	42	..	..
Dhamahar	100	..	..
Shajapore	526	..	126
Bordighi	217	..	22
Fuldighi	65	..	24
Rajekpore	323	..	38
Jotul	25	..	..
Par Bogra	15	..	..
Narhatta	45	..	..
Malancha	231	91	100
Total ..	7,374	12,224	12,417

Orders have gone out to Khetlal, Panchbibi, and Sherpore to sell rice to laborers on relief works in these thanas through moodies. On other works, viz, the Shariakandi and other roads and on the large Maluncha tank, it has been decided that the people will be paid in grain for six days of the week, and for the seventh day in money, under rules framed by Mr. Barton, the district relief officer. Under this method, subsistence allowances will be given to all persons working on the day-system as follows, viz :—

To men	1 seer (of 80 tolahs each.)
To women	12 chittacks.
Boy or girl above 12 years	8 ,,
Ditto below 12 years	4 ,,

All persons working on the piece-system will get the value of their work in grain, calculated at 12 seers per rupee for clean rice and 14 seers per rupee for mixed rice. As regards weeding out the incapables, the reports received state that 657 women will very shortly be taken off the Dupchanchia road, in Bogra circle; that in Khetlal this work had been done; that in Adamdighi 75 infirm persons had been taken off; and that in the course of a week all other similar persons were to be weeded out in that circle. The circle officer of Shibgunge reports that the work has been commenced, but does not state how much progress he has made on this head. I shall direct that every exertion be used to complete this work during the remaining fortnight of the month.

C.—Transport of Food.

The reports received show that about 22,000 maunds of rice have been imported from the Pubna, Dacca, and Mymensingh districts by way of the Daokoba and Bengali rivers. By great exertions about 2,000 carts have been procured, and 100 pack-bullocks and ponies are at work. Money has been sent for the second time to Nattore, and a large remuneration has been offered to engage carts to come from that quarter, I have also again addressed the Collector of Rajshahye (our previous efforts with regard to transport were mentioned before). Above 20,000 maunds were brought into Bogra last week from Shohagipara. Our local resources with respect to carts are and have been very scanty and quite inadequate to the bringing in of our increased allotment as rapidly as could be wished, and, whatever efforts may be used, will and must continue to be so until we are helped from without. This fact will, I trust, be borne in mind, as the difficulty is a real and true one. I have written to Mr. Robinson to ask for carts from Dinagepore. We want as many as can be sent from that district or from any other quarters, and as expeditiously as possible.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

Under the head of places of storage selected I may mention that Elahigunge, in Adamdighi circle, has been chosen as the site for a place of storage instead of Gayabanda, which proved to be too close to Dupchanchia. Amount of food-grain reported as received into the district, including the Ghoraghat allotment, is 2,66,194 maunds.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

Rs. 12,350-0-0 have been given in advances to persons to assist their tenantry during the fortnight, and Rs. 500 to a person for rice importation.

F.—Charitable Relief.

I have already reported on our circle arrangements. Mr. Barton has recently joined as district relief officer.

The circle officer of Khetlal has divided his circle into four sub-circles, three of them under an assistant each, keeping the other himself. He also reports that he has weeded out the old, infirm, &c., from the gangs of laborers on roads, and put them under different heads of relief. He had supplied persons in want of grain-seeds with loans.

The circle officer of Adamdighi has received applications for rice-loans from more than one hundred villages, and has disposed of nearly 776 maunds of rice in small loans. He reports as a most encouraging fact that rice is cheaper here now than it was six weeks ago. It is selling in Dupchanchia at 15½ kutcha seers (60 tolahs). This cheap rate he attributes to the rise of the river Nagor, and consequent improved facility for the progress of boats.

The circle officer of Shibgunge has continued giving loans of rice to cultivators.

The circle officer of Shariakandi reports that a heavy fall of rain on the 6th instant had done much good to kaun, til, aous, and jute crops, that kaun has been abundantly cultivated on the pali land this year. He mentions that Rajah Promath Nath Roy had opened another private annachhotra.

The circle officer of Panchbibi has work started on two tanks, and was going to have another started. He has had a number of applications for loans, but has as yet disposed of little rice.

In addition to Mr. Atkinson's relief works, other works have been available on the Dinagepore road. He will be instructed to use rice freely in charitable relief where necessary.

Number of committees and sub-committees	1 committee. 7 sub-committees.	
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered..	6	
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily	9,150	
Grain disposed of up to date of last report—	M.	S. C.
By sale to laborers	....	
By sale to the public	....	
In charitable relief, or in any other way	487	0 0
Grain disposed of during the fortnight—		
By sale to laborers	24	1 8
By sale to the public	....	
In charitable relief, or in any other way	66	27 0

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district treasury, as shown in the last narrative	2,24,504	2	4

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief roads and works	1,46,077	7	1
Transport of Government grain	43,102	9	0
Construction and repairs of rice golahs	4,210	10	3
Loans to zemindars	26,850	0	0
Advances to ryots..	1,183	0	0
Construction of bungalow for circle officers ..	1,050	0	0
Salary of relief native doctor	85	4	0
Establishment	1,142	11	0
Miscellaneous	802	9	0
Total ..	2,24,504	2	4

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Relief roads and works	60,062	10	6
Transport of Government rice	36,208	0	0
Construction and repairs of rice golahs	1,213	14	0
Loans to zemindars	12,350	0	0
Advances to ryots	....		
Construction of bungalow for circle officers ..	150	0	0
Salary of relief native doctor..	....		
Establishment	492	2	0
Miscellaneous	111	2	0
Packages and incidentals	650	0	0
Total	1,11,237	12	6
Total of the last fortnight..	2,24,504	2	4
Grand total	3,35,741	14	10

I visited the interior of the district again in the last fortnight, going to Panchbibi thana. I was anxious to meet its requirements. As regards labor supply, as above reported, Mr. Atkinson has started tank-work, and there is also an additional supply of labor available in that direction.

Statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain in the Bogra District on the 16th May 1874, for which returns are received.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.				Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public or laborers.	By gratuitous distribution in any shape.	By advance to ryots.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.		
Bogra Circle	Up to 16th May 1874.	1,13,000	48,963	.....	487 0 0	3,394 20 0	3,398 0 0	5,000	12,500
Panchbibi and Badalgachi Circle.	Ditto ...	28,000	11,669	.....	16 27 0	826 27 11	843 14 11	5,000	3,000
Khetlal Circle	Ditto ...	20,000	6,118	13 1 8	.....	18 18 12	31 20 4	10,000	4,000
Adamdighi Circle	Ditto ...	25,000	14,609	11 0 0	50 0 0	900 0 0	961 0 0	6,000	2,000
Shibgunge circle	Ditto ...	10,000	9,560	.....	.....	2,026 0 0	2,026 0 0	1,000	3,000
Shariakandi Circle... ...	Ditto ...	44,000	8,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	2,000
	Total ...	2,40,000	99,219	24 1 8	553 27 0	7,165 26 7	7,259 34 15	37,000	26,500

No. 815, dated Pubna, the 19th May 1874.

Memo. by—W. V. G. Tayler, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Agricultural Department, for information.

Pubna Sudder Sub-division Fortnightly Narrative ending the 16th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

Nothing unusual to record under this head. Supplies of boro and jalee dhan are coming slowly into the market. The late high winds have, to a certain extent, prevented importation. These winds have not been beneficial to the boro and jalee crops not yet cut. In some few places the rapid rise of the rivers has done some damage to these crops. A fair outturn, however, will be realized. More rain is much wanted for the aous. Some cases of individual distress have been reported by sub-committees, and adequate arrangements have been made for relief; on the whole, however, the condition of the people is not such as to create serious anxiety at present.

B.—Relief Works.

The numbers employed on the various roads mentioned in last report are 535. No new roads have been opened.

C.—Transport of Food.

None.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

None.

E.—Advances to Private Individuals.

No advance has been made up to the present; but this has been proposed, and sanction is anxiously awaited.

F.—Charitable Relief.

None as yet; all arrangements have been made.

G.—Financial Results.

The subscriptions by private subscriptions, Rs. 7,388, have been promised up to date, of which 4,288 have been realized.

Expenditure as detailed below—

Sent to the Sujanuggur relief sub-committee for road works					...	500
,,	Sudder sub-committee ...		...	...	...	50
,,	Maldah ,,	...	...	...	...	100
,,	Bora ,,	...	...	...	...	250
,,	Chat Mohar ,,	for relief works		...	...	400
,,	Ataikola ,,	..	...	...	...	50
,,	Dulai ,,	..	...	...	...	100

Eighth Fortnightly Narrative from 1st to 15th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

In my last narrative I was able to report an improvement in the position of the people, owing to the cutting of the cheena crop and the opening of the Phoolgore river.

2. During the present fortnight the cheena has been exhausted, and a series of storms has prevented boats from coming up the Phoolgore. Much suffering has resulted. In Jamtail hât there was no rice last market day, and the people only got a half supply by going to a neighbouring hat. Since then a fair amount has arrived. In every quarter there have been complaints of the insufficiency of grain offered for sale. Even in Serajgunge but little could be obtained wholesale.

3. The price of grain has not, however, risen. It sells, according to the police reports, at 12¾ seers at Ryegunge, 12 seers at Pangashi, 12¾ at Ullapana, 10½ at Taras. I believe that it is not procurable at these rates; and that the fact is that, there being no transactions, the police have not changed their figures. Rs. 3-9 a maund is asked at Serajgunge for rice selling by wholesale. Dhan has risen considerably. It is to be remembered that in this sub-division there are no stocks of rice, private or public, and that we are entirely at the mercy of the import traders.

4. The rainfall has been 4·58 inches. It has done much good to the aous crop. The kaon cuttings have commenced. On the whole, this is a good crop, and will keep a number of persons until the aous comes in; but it is not grown very extensively, and will not come into the market much, if at all. Moreover, many persons who have trusted to the kaon to

tide over the next two months have lost the whole or part of the crop by hail and the sudden rise of the Jamoona. I never knew the river so high at this season; if its water continues to increase, we must expect great destruction of rice on the churs.

5. The indigent or helpless classes in Raigunge and Ullapara thanas, the distressed tract, have been relieved. Persons in a similar position in the other two thanas are commencing to feel the pressure of want severely. The ryots and weavers in many places are also in great distress; in several villages they are known to be living on most insufficient food. They have not, however, as yet been sufficiently pressed to come on the roads for work: this they could only do at greater ultimate loss to themselves.

6. I may notice that some ryots of the Tagore zemindaree, when applying to the manager of that estate for relief, stated that four deaths from starvation had occurred in their village. On investigation it proved that the deaths were due to natural causes, and were so reported at the thana at the time. One was an infant of 20 days' old, whose mother had not recovered the effects of child-birth; another, aged 5, died of cholera; its father has dhan, and altogether repudiates the story of starvation; a third, an old woman of 70, was in tolerable circumstances, and died of dysentery; the last died of malarious fever from which she had been long suffering; she was the wife of one Mamdi Fakeer, who appears to be very poor, so that in this case there might be room for alleging that want was an auxiliary cause of death, though I don't believe that it was.

B.—Relief Works.

The number employed on the roads is still very small. On the Chunderkona road, the only work of any importance, there are 179 laborers, and on the minor village paths 128. Ryots are commencing to come in to the Jute Company to ask for sewing works. The laborers on the Chunderkona road generally work by the task, Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 cubic feet, and only eleven are employed on a daily rate of 2 annas as feeble. On the village tracks we allow 2½ annas a day, as the work cannot be measured. No difficulty is found in feeding such small bodies.

C.—Transport of Food.

During the last week perhaps 100 maunds a day has been imported up the Phooljore. Before that about 1,000 maunds a day had been the estimate. I am sending the rice required for consumption at our relief stations by cart; but I have ordered 2,000 maunds to be sent by boat. I had been disappointed in the execution of a previous order for 1,000 maunds, and have consequently been run rather close, but the tickets presented have always been met. I think that in future I will have to keep a stock of 1,000 maunds at Ullapara and Raigunge, and I mean to send at least 1,000 maunds to Taras. The latter is not at present a relief station, but there are many ticket-holders there, and during the rains it will be difficult either to send them, or for them to come and take it. I will therefore probably open a relief station there about the 1st July, before which time I must have a stock.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

We have no Government grain.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

We have made considerable advances to zemindars. Up to date Rs. 30,503 has been disbursed on this account, Rs. 5,107 sanctioned by the Collectors but not yet paid, and Rs. 43,399 recommended for sanction by me. These have all been for the purpose of assisting ryots with loans. There can be no doubt that the ryots do in fact get the money so advanced, or at least the greater part of it. Every day large bodies of ryots come to me and ask me to request the landlords to inquire into their condition with a view to taking Government money. I almost always do so. If the zemindar approves, the ryots come with him to cutchari, and are far more eager than he is to meet any objection I may make to the title deeds produced on the case for distress made out. When I refuse a loan they show their dissatisfaction rather more plainly than is permitted except in times of famine. If I recommend the loan they continue to come almost daily until your sanction arrives. Once this has been obtained, they fetch the zemindar to take away the money, and are heard of no more. All this shows plainly that they very much want the loans, and really get them from the zemindars.

As to the recovery of money advanced, the greater portion of it is safe, but I would not be surprised if we made some bad debts. A few of those who can make out a good title before me are involved in litigation, in which they may lose their property. The benami system also assists men to get money on land, which cannot in the end be made answerable for their debts.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The number of tickets issued up to date for the relief of persons unable to work on the roads and without any means of subsistence is 4,288. Each ticket commands a bi-monthly supply of 13 seers rice and 3 seers dál. There are two circle superintendents and 6 assistant superintendents empowered to issue such tickets. The inspection of villages in Raigunge has been completed, but I fear that new cases of destitution will continue to occur and to swell our lists. In Ullapara all the villages have not been inspected. I think it certain that if the system of charitable relief were considerably contracted deaths from starvation would become numerous.

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Disbursements to officers in charge of Chandarkona road ...	871	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto minor road ...	302	12	0
Purchase of 182 maunds of rice	574	11	9
Ditto 100 ditto dâl	243	2	9
Ditto 6 ditto cotton	104	4	0
Transport of rice and dâl-purchased	110	8	6
Advances to zemindars	11,731	0	0
Paid for Shazadpore unnochattra*	50	0	0
Ditto Jamtoil ditto	137	13	9
Ditto Chandarkona ditto	50	0	0
Ditto Ullapara grain golah, &c., unnochattra* ...	500	0	0
Ditto Ryegunge unnochattra*	500	0	0
Establishment	119	9	3
Total ...	15,295	1	0

P. Nolan,
Assistant Magistrate.

Remarks.—This narrative is again late; the Joint-Magistrate's attention has been again called to the subject, and he has been directed to send them in more punctually in future. It is hoped that these high winds cannot continue much longer, and that supplies will shortly be as plentiful as before. Forwarded to Commissioner.

W. V. G. Tayler.

The 19th May 1874.

* The amount sent was more than that bought.

No. 341Ct., dated Camp Bogra, the 25th May 1874.

From—W. LeF. Robinson, Esq., Relief Commissioner of Rajshahye,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 23rd May.

A.—State of the Country.

I have during the fortnight visited all the worst part of the Govindgunge circle in Rungpore, and I have visited the Seebgunge, Panchbibi, Khetlall, and Adumdigee circles in Bogra, besides riding through a very large extent of country in different directions. The result of all I have seen and heard is, that in the places where the soil is all khiar or stiff clay, there has been, is, and will be for some time to come considerable distress; in the worst parts very great distress, but that the relief operations are affording, and can afford, adequate relief everywhere. On the polee soil there is of course much less distress. The different varieties of crop which are grown on that soil are of course of the greatest help to the people, even where there has been little or no rice crop. In all such tracts of country the measure of distress to be met in future depends entirely, I think, on the goodness of the present aous crop, and this is a matter which will be definitely settled, I imagine, during the next fortnight. At present the crop looks very promising to the eye, especially on very low land; but I have heard very many cultivators complain of want of rain, and undoubtedly some of the earliest aous crop has already suffered from want of rain; but if there are one or two good showers in the course of the next fortnight, it may confidently be anticipated that the aous rice crop in the polee country will be above the average, as a very much larger extent than usual has been cultivated for aous this year. In the khiar lands the aous crop is certainly in danger in places where rain has not fallen, but the crop is a later one on these lands, and there is time yet for it to revive, if rain falls plentifully in the next fortnight.

3. The weather during the fortnight has been on the whole tolerably favorable, with the exception that more rain would have been beneficial. The heat has occasionally been very great; but the health of the people generally keeps good, and the relief officers have, I am glad to say, hitherto stood the exposure and knocking about very well.

4. Prices continue to vary in different places, even only a few miles distance apart, and, except in isolated cases, there is generally a sufficient supply in the local markets at the price, though that is often a very high one. The sale of grain to laborers has always had the effect of bringing down prices, and now that the Bogra golas are nearly all stocked sufficiently, payments in grain will become still larger and over a much greater extent of country, and I fully anticipate a further decline in the price of rice in the market.

5. In Rungpore I hear from the Magistrate that prices have risen again, especially in the north part of the district; but I am rather inclined to attribute this myself to a temporary

panic in Cooch Behar, and a desire (not unnatural) among owners of grain to force up prices now before the prospects of a good aous crop are assured, as that is safe to bring a reduction of prices.

6. I have during my tour made many inquiries about seed-grain for the winter crop, and I think that it will be everywhere forthcoming, though in some of the very bad bits, such as Kamdeya (already specially reported on), it will be necessary to make advances to ryots to enable them to buy at some little distance from their own homes. This the cultivators all agree in saying they will be able to do if they get the money, and I confess that for my own part I do not apprehend any great difficulty in the matter of seed-grain.

7. I have not, I regret to say, received any late news either from Maldah or Dinagepore; but I feel quite sure that Mr. Lowis and Mr. Wyer would have let me know had anything very bad occurred. The dawk through Rungpore is not the most regular in the world, and doubtless the Maldah and Dinagepore reports are on their way, though they have not yet reached me.

B.—Relief Works.

8. Mr. Damant has been very successful in his road-making and tank-cleaning operations around Kamdeya, and he has besides maintained a very large number of people from Bogra, who ought to have been provided for in their own district. In the Bogra district the management of relief-works has hitherto certainly not been a success. The district officer has left it all in the hands of the Executive Engineer, who is a stranger to the country and not acquainted with the language: the consequence is that the supervision has been neither sufficient nor effectual, payments have not been made promptly, and there has undoubtedly been a good deal of confusion and waste. This has now been altered by making each circle officer responsible for the supervision of the works and payment of the laborers in his own circle directly under the management of the district officer, a plan which has worked very well elsewhere, and I have no doubt will be equally efficacious here; the women and children too young to do any real work are all being drafted off to their villages, payments in grain are being extended, and matters will, I hope, henceforth be much better managed.

C.—Transport of Grain.

9 This may be said to have nearly come to an end in Dinagepore, and, I hope, in Maldah. In Rungpore also Mr. Blair has finished all despatches by land from Kallygunge (including 15,682 maunds sent to Ghoraghat, Dinagepore), and he has only 8,000 maunds remaining to send in boats up the Teesta. This officer has done his work very well indeed, and deserves credit for it.

10. In Bogra transport, like other matters, has, until lately, been badly managed, but things have gone on much better since efforts have really been made vigorously; and things are going on so satisfactorily now that only about 10,000 maunds of land carriage has to be done from Chandunbaseea, i.e., bank of Brahmapootra, and 20,000 by land carriage from Nowgong.

11. Captain Conolly is out-looking after the latter work, and I have arranged for the supply of carts for him from the adjacent parts of Dinagepore and Bogra. 484 had already gone to him on 22nd, and he himself writes from Nowgong that he can get plenty of carts there. One great difficulty to Bogra was that a very large amount of grain was put down all in a lump instead of gradually; but at the same time it must be admitted that the Bogra transport arrangements were far from perfect, which I much regret, as I am sure that with a little care, attention, and forethought, there need have been no difficulty at all.

E.—Advances.

11. Rungpore is the district which has distinguished itself by the amount of advances made to zemindars, to which I partly attribute the high price of rice; for as long as Bengalees can get money advanced they won't stint their bodies, no matter what the mahajuns may force the price of rice up to. Mr. Barton, on arriving in Bogra, found that considerable laxity prevailed in the work (just begun) of making advances in grain to ryots, which was being done in much too indiscriminate a manner, and would, if allowed to continue, have led to great evils. Mr. Barton at once very properly put a stop to this system, and the work is now being carefully done.

F.—Charitable Relief.

13. This is being carried out satisfactorily everywhere, and in no place have I come across people in need of relief who were not receiving it. The group system is being introduced into the Kamdeya portion of Gobindgunge circle and into Molong and Pirgunge in Rungpore; while in Bogra it is being introduced into part of Panchbibi, Khetlall, Bogra, and part of Adumdigee circle, and it will, I think, certainly prove successful.

G.—Financial Results.

14. These are given by the district officers.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 22nd May 1874.

READ—

The narratives of the districts of the Burdwan Division for the fortnight ending 18th May 1874.

Hooghly.—There is little change in the state of this district. Supplies continue abundant, but prices have slightly risen in the north of the district. Rain is said to be much wanted, and the crops sown, which, however, cover a very small area, are reported to show signs of suffering from drought. The condition of the people remains good. The numbers on relief works, both public and private, were 5,887 against 5,310 in the previous fortnight. There is also a small increase in the numbers receiving charitable relief. The returns for this fortnight show 2,383 person against 1,925, the numbers in previous return.

Bankoora.—There has been heavy rain in the south and east of the district which has done much good, but none has fallen in other parts, where it is urgently wanted. The Collector must continue to keep a careful watch upon the struggle reported to be going on between the mahajuns and the ryots, and when it is really necessary he should give advances freely. The reduction in the number of laborers on relief works, from 3,452 to 2,947, seems to be more apparent than real, as most of those who have left the public are reported to be employed on private works, for which tuccavee advances have been taken. As in all probability the greater number of those works are likely to prove permanently useful to the village communities, it is satisfactory that the numbers employed on them are increasing and their progress towards completion hastened. The Collector should take measures for ascertaining, with some approach to exactness, the numbers actually employed on those works, and the date of the probable completion of each of them. The increase in the numbers receiving charitable relief, from 6,279 to 8,073, is considerable; but it is satisfactory to know that these numbers include many who are doing work for their support. It is to be hoped that the endeavours of the Collector to trace the husbands of the women said to be deserted will be successful.

Beerbhoom.—The continued drought of the last fortnight is said to have altered the condition of this district for the worse, but prices remain fairly stationary. The increase in the number of laborers on relief works, from 4,638 to 7,717, and of those getting charitable relief, from 3,600 to 5,475, shows the progress of distress; but it is satisfactory to know that the agency employed has proved sufficient to cope with the increasing demand upon the energies of the relieving officers.

Burdwan.—In this district there has been a good fall of rain in the Cutwa and Jehanabad sub-divisions, but it is much wanted in other parts of the district. The condition of the people is but little changed, and the numbers on relief works, 8,985 against 8,664, and of those getting charitable relief, 14,169 against 13,765, shows no noteworthy increase in distress. Out of 10,162 persons receiving charitable relief at Government depôts, 8,347 were women and children. The remaining recipients of relief were relieved at the depôts maintained by the Maharajah of Burdwan, for which details of the relative numbers of men, women, and children are not given. The special report promised on the condition of Raneegunge is awaited.

Howrah.—There would be nothing to notice in this report if it were not for the remarks made by the Collector approving the action of the Amba Deputy Magistrate in refraining from interfering with the police when they stopped the exportation of 9,000 bags of dhan from that station. The Lieutenant-Governor is surprised that an officer of Mr. Worgan's experience should have so totally failed to comprehend how pernicious the action of the police was, besides being directly contrary to the distinct orders of Government. The proceedings of the Commissioner in suspending the police officer are fully approved of, and a further report is awaited.

Midnapore.—The state of the people seems to be good, though more rain is wanted. The report of the result of the Collector's inquiries about the state of Gurbettah is awaited.

No. 3270—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division for information.

No. 64—S.R., dated the 19th May, 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit in original the fortnightly narratives from the District Officers for the fortnight ending 18th instant.

2. *Hooghly.*—The report for Hooghly continues to be generally satisfactory. There has been a rise of half a seer in the rupee in the price of rice in the north of the district. Rain is much wanted, and the heat is intense during the day, but the nights are cool.

3. The Collector states that he has made a special report regarding two villages said to be in distress, in thana Balagurh, which he visited, but his report has not yet reached me. If there is anything of importance in it, it will be specially brought to the notice of Government.

4. The comparative return given by the Collector shows that the daily number of persons employed on all classes of relief works during the present fortnight was 5,887, against 5,310 in the previous fortnight.

5. The returns of charitable relief again show an increase on the daily numbers of the previous fortnight.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Previous fortnight ...	356	1,092	477	1,925
Current fortnight ...	452	1,290	641	2,383

6. *Bankoora.*—There is no very remarkable change in this district. The price of rice is almost the same as in the previous fortnight. There was heavy rain on the 13th instant in the south and east of the district; but rain is much wanted in the rest of the district, where the heat has been intense.

7. During the current fortnight concessions F. and G. have been extended to this district, but there has not yet been time to give effect to them. In Pergunnah Moheshara the zemindar of Pachete appears to be the chief proprietor, and his alleged poverty, to which the Collector refers, will probably be put forward as a reason for nothing being done by the zemindar. It is to be inferred from the Collector's remarks that the mahajuns can procure and provide seed-grain, and at present there seems to be a sort of struggle between the cupidity of the mahajuns and the impatience of the people, as influenced by the weather to obtain seed-grain.

8. The total daily number of laborers on the road relief works was 2,947, against 3,452 of the previous fortnight. The Collector attributes this reduction of numbers to the continued drought; but it seems to me a very good thing if a number of the laborers have been *shifted* to tanks which are being excavated by private parties, as the sum of Rs. 45,104, which has been taken in advances under Act XXVI of 1871, will require the application of a considerable amount of local labor to complete the works before the end of July.

9. The daily number of the recipients of charitable relief has risen to 8,073 from 6,729 in the previous fortnight. It is to be noticed that the District Committee have held that spinning jute or hemp is a form of work which cannot be objected to by even the highest castes. With regard to the women receiving charitable relief, whose husbands are said to have gone to the tea districts, leaving them with young children, and no means of support, I have demi-officially requested the Collector to endeavour to identify the husbands, and to find out to what tea districts they have gone. It is probable that the husbands will be glad to get their wives and children to join them, when they find that there are no substitutes to be found for their wives in the tea districts; and the owners of the tea plantations will doubtless be glad to receive the women and children in such cases.

10. *Beerbhoom.*—In this district the Collector has forcibly described the state of the country as sensibly altered for the worse by a fortnight's continued drought. The intense heat, owing to the absence of rain, is said to have been almost unendurable. It is creditable to the Collector that, under the circumstances, the relief agency is successfully coping with the growing distress. I have recently submitted to Government an application from the Collector for the extension of concession G. to this district.

11. The average daily number of persons employed on relief works was 7,717, against 4,638 in the previous fortnight; the number had risen to 9,759 on the last day of the fortnight under report. This increase was chiefly on the road No. 18, from Poorundurpore to the River Adjai, and the road No. 22, from Duberajpore to Elambazar.

12. The Appendix Statement 2 shows that the daily number of recipients of charitable relief has again risen from 3,600 in the previous fortnight to 5,475 in the current fortnight, which includes 1,079 weavers and cotton-spinners receiving advances. The Collector notices that the gang of cotton-spinners at the sudder station had been cleared of 65 *wily females, whose theatrical rags and ready tears had proved too much for the Sub-Committees.* There is much truth in the Collector's remark that it is very difficult to confine charity to its proper objects: "Officers specially deputed to enquire, often showing a tendency to tout for claimants, who present themselves only too readily." I must add that the native officers, specially employed and paid by Government as Relief Officers, cannot be thoroughly trusted in this respect, as they naturally seek to add to the importance and gravity of the dutywhich provides them with their temporary appointment or promotion, and it can hardly be expected that every man will be so heroic as to lop off the branch on which he is perched for this occasion.

13. *Burdwan.*—The report from this district shows that there has been nearly three inches of rain in the Cutwa sub-division, ·64 of an inch in Raneegunge, ·36 of an inch in Culna, and 1·90 in Jehanabad. The Bood-bood report is silent on this point, and in the sudder sub-division the rain is said to have been insufficient. During the greater part of the fortnight I was at Burdwan, and though there were several threatenings of rain, only a few drops fell at the sudder station.

14. There appears to be no very material change in the condition of the district during the fortnight. It will be observed that civil litigation goes on as usual, according to the Moonsif of Cutwa. The people in the Ketugram thana are said to be distressed, but they will not work on the roads, nor will they go to the Relief Food Depôt, where a light labor test is exacted. The Collector refers to what he calls a *gobe monche* story about a Sonamookhee weaver living on the earth of ant-hills for some days. The Collector showed me at his office a letter from the Deputy Magistrate of Bood-bood containing a statement to this effect, and as I understood that it was an official letter, I asked for a report. If the story is true, I shall report specially to Government about it. With regard to Raneegunge, a separate report is being prepared, but I concur generally with the Collector's remarks as recorded in the present narrative.

15. The average daily number of persons employed on relief works during the fortnight as shown in Statement No. 1 is 8,985, against 8,664 in the previous fortnight. The small increase requires no special explanation.

16. The total daily number of recipients of charitable relief as shown in statement No. 3 is 14,169, against 13,725 in the previous fortnight. The number of weavers and others receiving advances had increased from 315 to 713 during the fortnight. The increase was chiefly in Jehanabad and Bood-bood. It will be seen that out of the total number receiving charitable relief there are 1,715 males, 4,001 females, 4,346 children, according to the returns given by the Charitable Relief Officers and Sub-Committees. No details are given of the sex and age of the recipients of food relief at the fever food-depôts, or at the institutions maintained by His Highness the Maharajah of Burdwan.

17. Under the heading "Advances to Private Persons" the Collector refers to two statements which have not accompanied his report. They have been called for, and will be forwarded when received.

18. The narratives from Howrah and Midnapore have not arrived yet. They will be forwarded when received.

No. 91, dated Hooghly, the 18th May 1874.

From—F. H. Pellew, Esq., Offg. Collector of Hooghly,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending 16th May.

A.—State of the Country.

2. There is no scarcity of grain in the bazar.

Kind and price of Grain selling at certain specified marts.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
Names of principal marts.	Quantities per rupee by the seer of 80 tolahs.									
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
	Present return.	Preceding return.	Present return.	Preceding return.	Present return.	Preceding return.	Present return.	Preceding return.	Present return.	Preceding return.
	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
Baboogunge in Hooghly ...	13	13	...	...	9, 10	9, 10, 10½	12, 12½	12½, 13	13, 14	13, 14
Chinsurah, Khurooa Bazar...	13	13	...	...	9, 10	9, 10, 10½	12, 12½	12½, 13	13, 14	13, 14
Balore	...	...	...	...	9, 10	9, 10, 10½	12, 12½	12½, 13	13½, 14½	13½, 14½
Jeekrapotalgunge	13½	13½	...	...	9, 10	9, 10, 10½	12½, 13	13, 13½	13, 14	13, 14
Serampore	12	12	20	20	8, 9	8, 9	12, 13	12, 13	11½	11½
Chunditollah	...	...	...	...	11	11½	13½, 14	13½, 14½	14	14
Boidyabatty	13	12	17½	17½	8	8	13½	13½	14½	15
Bhudreesur	13	13½	17	19	...	...	11½, 12½	11½, 13½		

3. From this it is clear that a rise of half a seer in the price of common rice has occurred in the northern portion of the district. From the police reports also I observe that the price of common rice has risen to 12 seers in thana Huripal.

4. *Information in regard to kind and price of rice in the hands of zemindars and traders.*—Same as in previous report.

5. *Rainfall, if any.*—None at Sudder Station. On the 11th there was a slight shower which extended through Krishtonagore, Chunditollah, Huripal and Dhanyakhali thanas, *i.e.*, all over the western portion of the district. ·8 of an inch fell at Chunditollah, and ·24 at Dhunyakhali further to the west.

6. *State of the Crops.*—In places in Hooghly, Bansberya, Pandooah, Balagurh, Huripal and Chunditollah thanas, sowings of *aous* rice were made after the shower of the 30th April, but there is much chance of the rice withering. Most of the cultivators did not sow. The *teel*, which has survived till now, is doing well. There are not above 100 beegahs of this crop. An equal amount of jala rice is being reaped in Guptiparachur, in the north of the district. A fair mango crop is ripening; pumpkins, &c., are ready; sugarcane wants rain. The above crops cover a very small area. The greater portion of the country is at present fallow.

7. *Condition of the People.*—The sub-divisional officer reports no severe distress in Serampore Sub-division. A few in each village, however, require and receive relief. In all thanas of the district the poorer able-bodied cultivators and laborers are supporting themselves by labor on private works or Government relief works; and the old, infirm, and those who from social position cannot do this, receive assistance from relief sub-committees. In two villages in thana Balagurh a portion of the smaller cultivators were stated to have consumed their seed-grain before resorting to labour. I went to the spot on the 12th, and have reported specially on what I think should be done. The people are somewhat apprehensive of a rise in the price of grain. In Mandara, in thana Dhunykhali, there is much distress amongst fever-stricken people, but it is relieved by the sub-committee there.

8. *Grain-thefts and robberies.*—Two are reported, one in Serampore of 13 annas worth. No clue obtained. The other in Hooghly; a burglar cut a hole in the wall and stole rice, ghee, &c. No clue obtained.

9. *Condition of special Tracts.*—No tracts can be as yet called specially distressed.

10. B.—Relief Works.

Name of road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
Sudder Sub-division.						
Dhunyakhali road	270	By purchase in bazar.	Good ...	3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet; 2 annas khorakee given daily.	Partly supplied by contractors and partly by department.	Chiefly local.
Tribany bridge repairs	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local.
Pandooah and Culna road ...	150	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 local.
Mugrah to Bhastorah	30	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local.
Shagunge to Tribany	6	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local.
Dhunyakhali to Khanpore ...	124	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bagdees and Mussulmans; partly laborers and partly cultivators; all local; all do full work, but one old man who does half work.
Moolye to Jamgram	40	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local laborers and cultivators; all do full work.
Koolayparah to Nischindeepore	52	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Dakchara to Balagurh	23	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Mamoodpore to Diwsoi	40	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Dhunyakhali to Bhastora ...	32	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local under Baboo Jogressur Sing.
Bhastora to Gooroop	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Mohamad to Gopikantpore ...	77	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local under Reverend Jogodish Bhattacharjee.
Total ...	864					
Serampore Sub-division.						
Branch grand trunk road ...	12	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Foreign coolies.
Nowgong to Sheakhalla	85	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20 local.
Boidyabaty feeder road	61	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 local.
Old Benares road	43	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	25 local.
Konnagur to Jonye road ...	10	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Kalipore Road	25	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Jonye to Bora	36	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local, 19 cultivators, remainder day laborers, under Baboo Unooroop Chunder Mookerjee.
Bora to Nusseebpore	131	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local, 22 cultivators, remainder day laborers under Baboo Unooroop Chunder Mookerjee.
Dirghanga to Durgarampore ...	123	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local, 22 cultivators, remainder day laborers, under Baboo Chunder Kanto Mookerjee.
Harida to Baksha	56	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local, 22 cultivators, remainder day laborers, under Baboo Chunder Kanto Mookerjee.
Jonye to Baraset	35	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local, 22 cultivators, remainder day laborers, under Baboo Chunder Kanto Mookerjee.
Total ...	617					

11. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.

12. In the municipalities the following laborers are daily employed on tanks :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hooghly and Chinsurah	510	212	722
Serampore	Not given.		206
Boidyabatty (town)	....		75
Kotrung ,, ...	....		141
Balagurh (union)	....		250
Pandooah ,, ...	....		44
Mugrah ,, ...	....		47
Total			1,485

13. Under the Irrigation Department Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following works are in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	No. of coolies.	Condition.
Boidyabatty	Kananuddee and Surussutty Canal.	347	Good.
Dhunyakhali, Huripal, and Krishtonagor.	Embankment repairs ..	about 42	,,
	Total ..	389	

14. Returns of work on 21 tanks being dug or improved from tuccavee advances have been received. These show a daily average number of 1,532 laborers employed, of whom 507 are local. Besides this, 168 are employed on the excavation of the Ghea nuddee by two zemindars from private means as a relief work.

15. Under the instructions contained in your No. 62—S.R. of the 8th May 1874, I give the following table :—

		Last report.	Present report.
Roads, &c., under chairman of road cess	Sudder sub-division ...	1,020	864
	Serampore sub-division ...	713	617
	Total ...	1,733	1,481
Municipalities, towns, and unions	Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	788	722
	Serampore	649	206
	Towns and unions ...	Not given	557
	Total ...	1,437	1,485
Under Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division		481	389
Employed on works executed under tuccavee advances ...		1,769	1,532

C.—Transport of Food.

16. The following abstract of railway traffic return is for the week ending 2nd May, as the return for the subsequent week has not yet been received.

Up—Outward.

	Under 150 miles.	Over 150 miles.	Over 300 miles.	Total.
Rice—				
Serampore	0	683	0	683
Chundernagore	0	542	843	1,385
Hooghly	0	0	0	0
Mugrah	0	0	0	0
Pandooah	0	182	0	182
Total ...	0	1,407	843	2,250
Other Grains—				
Serampore	0	0	0	0
Chundernagore	361	0	0	361
Hooghly	0	0	0	0
Mugrah	0	7,281	0	7,281
Pandooah	0	0	0	0
Total ...	361	7,281	0	7,642
Grand Total ...	361	8,688	0	9,892

17. Of down inward traffic, 327 maunds of other food-grains was set down at Chundernagore from beyond 150 miles, and 126 maunds of other food-grains set down at Pandooah from within 150 miles. There was no up inward or down outward traffic.

D.—Storage of Grain at Government Relief Works.

18. Only petty stores at serais.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

19. Advances for grain as already reported, Rs. 18,000.

	Rs.
Advances to municipalities	Nil.
Advances under tuccavee Act up to date of last narrative	32,036
During the fortnight, Kedar Nath Soor	500
Din Mahomed Mullick	100
Mirza Wahid Ali	400
Ditto	350
Ditto *	200
Jagabandhu Roy	1,200
Ditto	300
Prasanna Chunder Mookerjee	200
Total ...	35,286

F.—Charitable Relief.

20. Number of Committees as yet appointed—

District committee	1
Sub-divisional committee	1
Sub-committees	150
Total ...	152

Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and charitable relief, seven.*

Number of persons relieved—

Men	452
Women	1,290
Children	641
Total ...	2,383

These figures include the numbers getting relief by light labor—a number which is daily increasing, and for which I hope to submit separate figures in the next report.

G.—Financial Results.

21. The disbursements to Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were as follows:—

To Executive Engineer	Nil.
To zemindars, road cess committee, &c., for roads ...	2,553
For tuccavee advances	3,250
Total ...	5,803

22. The local subscriptions to the relief committee realised up to the date of the last

	Rs.	A.	P.
Narrative	6,149	15	0
During the fortnight	346	0	0
Total ...	6,495	15	0

23. No Government contribution was received during the fortnight.

24. The following sums have been received from the central committee;—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Previous to the fortnight	2,000	0	0
During the fortnight	4,000	0	0
Total ...	6,000	0	0

25. The disbursements are as follow:—

Up to date of last narrative	5,243	3	3
In the fortnight	2,374	2	9
Total ...	7,617	6	0

* These are small serais for relief of travellers.

No. 253, dated Bankoora, the 18th May 1874.

From—W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoora,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending the 18th May.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The grain-market has altered little since my last report. The rates now prevailing are given below. The supply is generally sufficient, but is uncertain in some parts of Moheshra, which is dependent to a great extent on importation. The grain thrown into that part of the district at my request by Baboo Roghoo Nath Ghose, although not very large in quantity, has kept prices down.

Prices in different places.

	Rice, common. S.	Ch.	Rice, best. S.	Ch.	Gram. S.	Ch.	Wheat. S.	Ch.	Barley. S.
Bankoora	13 coarse 14	0 0	11	4	14	8	13	4	21
Bishenpore	14	0	11	0	13	0	14	8	24
Chatna	14	8	14	0	13	0	15	0	20
Onda	13	8	11	0	15	0	13	0	22
Gungajulghaty	12	8	12	0	14	0	13	0	18
Burjorah	14	8	13	8	14	0	15	4	...

3. There was heavy rain on the 13th instant in the south and east of the district. Sowings of aous have commenced, and sugarcane is being planted. Rain is urgently needed in thanas Chatna and Bankoora and in pergunnah Moheshra. The heat has been intense, reaching 107 Fahrenheit in the shade.

4. While then prospects are brighter on one side of the district, they are at least not changed for the better in the other.

5. Mahajuns are beginning to make advances where rain has fallen, but they demand very high rates of interest. In consequence of the prices now prevailing, they prefer to enter into agreements by which the ryots are bound to repay in cash, at the rates now current, the paddy advanced for the coming season. In some instances ryots have offered to pay 50 per cent. interest in kind and were refused.

6. Hundreds have come to me and my subordinates clamouring for advances, but I have hitherto steadily refused to hold out hopes of any such being granted, where I know that grain can be had, and that the only question is one of rates, which must settle itself. In Moheshra local enquiries are now being made, and advances will be chiefly reserved for that pergunnah. The alleged poverty of the zemindar, the Raja of Pachete, and the great number of intermediate tenures in Moheshra, render the granting of advances on proper security a matter of considerable difficulty,—the more so as mahajuns are there few and far between. Still, if rain comes in due course, I have little doubt that our advances can be so made as to meet all really necessary demands, and that with but slight risk of not being repaid.

7. After considerable discussion it was decided by the district committee that spinning jute or hemp was a form of work which could not be objected to by even the highest castes, and was in other respects suited for those whose prejudices prevented their working on the roads.

8. During the last fortnight 105 emigrants to the tea districts, with 70 dependents, have been registered here.

9. There have been no serious grain-thefts or robberies reported.

10. In thana Ondah one man was reported to have died of starvation. Immediate enquiry was made, and it was found that the man was a resident of Manbhoom, and was on his way to visit some friends, when he died from fever, to which he had been subject for some months. There was no want of food in the case.

11. In Kanchanpur, a village in thana Gungajulghaty, the special relief officer found two families in a state of destitution. They had been away from the district for some time, and had returned a few days before. They were relieved at once, and put under the charge of the nearest sub-committee. It is satisfactory to find that our arrangements are sufficient to bring even isolated cases of distress to light.

RELIEF WORKS.

12. The continued draught has interfered much with the road-making, and in consequence thereof, we have been obliged to open another road from Mejia to Meliarah. There has been a decrease in the number employed on the Public Works, due in part to the cause mentioned above, but we were able to shift many of the laborers, who would have otherwise been thrown out of employ for some days, to tanks which were being excavated by private parties. Another cause of the diminution in numbers is that the Bankoora municipal works having been nearly finished, a large number, chiefly women, are being

shifted to the Judpur and Taldangra roads. Where rain has fallen cultivation has absorbed some labor, as also the increased activity observable in digging and re-excavating tanks.

13. Besides the number shown in the accompanying table, about 140 cartmen are employed in the collection of metal.

TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

14. Exportation and importation continue much as before.

ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

15. There have been no fresh applications for tuccavee advances since last report, the season being too far advanced. Rs. 45,104 have actually been paid from the treasury. No advances for the purchase of seed have yet been made, but enquiries are in progress.

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

16. The accompanying table shows an apparent increase of about 1,000 in the number receiving charitable relief, but from the palpably inaccurate returns received from several of the sub-committees, I am inclined to believe that the number shown includes those who are doing some work for their support. I find the greatest difficulty in inducing sub-committees to distinguish in their returns the different natures of relief given. A large number of relief centres have been visited by the District Superintendent of Police, the District Engineer, and myself, during the last fortnight, and we have insisted upon labor of some sort wherever possible. We found a number of women receiving relief, whose husbands had gone to the tea districts, leaving them with young children and no means of support. I have called for a regular return of such cases, which will probably enable us to identify some of the husbands in their present homes, and thus facilitate the emigration of their families. The proportion of cases in which relief has being given gratuitously to persons able to do some work was very small, and, as a rule, the sub-committees were discriminating fairly. The large number of lepers, lame, and blind is very striking.

17. The demand for advances from weavers is increasing, but the returns showing the number made have not yet been received. At head-quarters advances have been made to 30 families.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

(1.) One central committee.
(2.) Eighteen sub-committees.
(3.) Fifteen regular relief circles opened and officered.
(4.) None.
(5.) Twenty-one.
(6.) Statement showing average daily number relieved during the last fortnight :—

		Average.
Pergh. Moheshra...	Mejia	1,016
	Saltora	865
	Kustholia	396
	Pabra	577
	Tiberi	391
	Bakulia	636
	Gogra	229
	Total ...	4,110
	Bankoora	595
	Chatna	249
	Arrara	424
	Moheshra	109
	Gungajulghaty	181
	Burjora	314
	Ondah	263
	Taldangra	272
	Koorpa	111
	Harmasra	191
	Bishenpore	830
	Joypore	116
	Telishire	130
	Total ...	7,895
	Amdangra not received.	
	Average number of men, women, and children daily employed in light work, such as weaving, husking, and excavating tanks ...	178
	Grand Total ...	8,073

Besides these, about 60 persons received casual relief from Baboo Sitikanto Ghose, Special Relief Officer.

BANKOORA DISTRICT.

Statement of Labor.

No.	Name of Work.	Description of Labor.			Total.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1	Station road	12	5	.....	17
2	Bishenpore to Nimchura (Joypore)	20	4	.....	24
3	Raneegunge and Midnapore road (Provincial)	75	22	.....	97
4	Gungajulghaty to Saltora	225	105	23	353
5	Mosaloo and Mijia road	725	173	56	954
6	Municipal work in Bankoora	85	65	.....	150
7	Ditto in Bishenpore	65	46	9	120
8	Digging tank at Joypore	165	142	.....	307
9	Moheshra road	218	45	.....	263
10	Judpore road	178	62	11	251
11	Bankoora and Taldangra, *vid* Koorpa	86	1	.....	87
12	Mulliara road	106	63	5	174
13	Ditto to Mijia road	.....	.....	.....	150
	Total	.....	.....	.....	2,947

No. 148, dated Soory, the 18th May 1874.

From—R. D. Hime, Esq., Officiating Collector of Beerbhoom,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my district narrative for the ortnight ending 16th instant.

A.—State of the Country.

The position has been sensibly altered for the worse by tnight's continued drought; pauperism and crime have increased; two grain-robberies ha curred; the standing crops of til, indigo, and mulberry, are much injured; and all a ricultural operations, except top-dressing with the deposit of the dry tanks, are suspended. The cultivators are being reluctantly forced on the relief works by distress. Cholera and small-pox are ravaging the district. Rice is not procurable in many villages at the ordinary market-rates (*vide* Appendix 1), though still to be had without difficulty in the principal marts, and the water-supplies are running very low. Still, no death from starvation has been brought to light, and the relief agency is successfully coping with the growing distress.

B.—Relief Works.

No new relief works have been commenced during the fortnight, but the completion of the earth-work on the Poorunderpore, Adjai (No. 18), and Mullarpore to Moulessur (No. 19) roads this week renders the immediate opening of others absolutely necessary. I have, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, Mr. Simpson, determined on the metalling of the Bulpore, Surool, and Benchuttra roads, and the construction of a road from Mullarpore railway station to Moheshgram on the Cynthia-Andee road, which will prove a useful feeder, and meet the proposed road from Doomka to Mullarpore, connecting it with the high road to Moorshedabad. The estimates of these works are separately submitted; meanwhile their immediate commencement has been ordered. The surveys and estimates of several other roads are either ready or under preparation, and I fear many of them will have to be opened before harvest-season, the district being normally poor, and the laboring population, including under this term the small cultivators who till their own fields, large. The number of laborers on district works of all kinds is given in Form C.

C.—Transport of Grain.

Exportation of rice continues,—that of the fortnight ending 9th instant was maunds 8,062½, against maunds 6,554 of the preceding fortnight.

D.—Storage of Grain.

None, the store adverted to in previous reports having been used up.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

Are shown in Appendix, Table II.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Vide Appendix Statement II. Since last report a relief-house has been opened at Muhamedbazar, in addition to those already existing, which continue on the system previously reported. The Soory gang of cotton-spinners having grown to somewhat boated dimensions (445), I thought the time to weed it out had arrived; a strict inquiry was accordingly made by my direction, which resulted in the elimination of sixty-five wily females, whose theatrical rags and ready tears had proved too much for our sub-committee; the gang now stands at 380, but will probably increase. To confine charity to its proper objects is a very difficult task,—officers specially deputed to enquire often showing a tendency to tout for claimants, who present themselves only too readily. I have offered to relieve the braziers alluded to in my last report by advancing cotton to their women, but have not yet received their reply. The expenditure up to date is Rs. 12,848.

G.—Financial Results.

Up to date, Rs. 50,965 have been drawn from the treasury on certificates granted under Act XXVI of 1871; Rs. 38,431 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer for relief works; Rs. 1,500 have been advanced to Messrs. Farquharson and Company, of Ilambazar; Rs. 2,000 to Mr. Jones, of Gonotia; Rs. 750 to Baboo Kishuri Mohun Roy, of Naguree, and Rs. 75 to the munduls of Kuliara for the construction of roads chargeable to relief; Rs. 940-6 have been expended on the excavation of the Rajah's tank; and Rs. 4,615-8 placed to credit of the charitable relief fund on account of the Government subscription.

Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the District of Beerbhoom for the week ending Saturday, the 16th May 1874.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																				
	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Soory (Sudder Station)	13 8	13 8	17 0	.....	.....	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	13 8	13 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 12	8 12
Cynthia	15 0	15 0	21 0	.....	.....	23 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	.....	.....	.....	9 0	7 9	8 0
Purandarpore	14 0	14 0	18 8	.....	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	.....	.....	.....	8 0	8 0	9 0
Futtehpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 12	12 8	12 8	25 8	17 0	17 0	29 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 14
Bolepore	14 0	16 0	19 0	.....	.....	.....	11 12	11 12	20 0	12 8	12 8	24 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Doobrajpore	14 0	12 0	17 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	23 0	280 0	280 0	.....	8 14	8 12	9 0
Ahmadpore	14 0	14 0	22 0	.....	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	22 0	13 4	13 4	27 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	280 0	280 0	.....	7 8	7 8	8 12
Krinnabar	14 0	14 0	24 0	.....	.....	.....	12 0	12 0	26 0	13 4	13 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	.....	.....	.....	8 12	8 12	8 8
Rajnagore	13 0	13 8	20 0	.....	.....	.....	11 4	11 4	18 12	12 8	12 8	21 4	14 0	13 12	26 4	.....	.....	.....	8 0	7 12	8 12
Barwan	16 0	14 8	23 8	17 0	18 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	12 0	12 0	27 0	16 8	16 0	30 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	7 12	7 12	8 12
Average	14 8	14 1	20 4	17 0	18 0	21 11	11 5	11 5	20 1	12 8	12 8	24 1	15 0	15 1	27 0	235 0	290 0	300 0	8 5	8 2	8 13

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Beerbhoom during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the 9th May* 1874.

Serial No. of work.	Name of Work.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	REMARKS.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
1	Soory to Cynthia	11	1,073	207	.....	1,280	76	14	.....	90	59	10	.....	69	½ month.	All receiving full wages and doing full work; composed of the cultivating and ordinary laboring classes chiefly: this return does not include the laborers on the Naguri and Kullara village roads, from which no return is received, numbering about 25.
2	Soory to Nagore	14	468	192	.....	660	33	13	.....	46	29	11	.....	40	1 ditto.	
3	Soory to Ahmadpore	13	690	35	.....	725	49	2	.....	51	55	7	.....	62	ditto.	
4	Soory to Bhagulpore	7	45	.....	.....	45	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	Soory to River Adjai	21	602	21	.....	623	43	1	.....	44	36	3	.....	39	1 month.	
6	Soory to Mohamadbazar	7	126	11	.....	137	9	.....	.....	9	7	5	.....	12	1 ditto.	
7	Bolepore to Elambazar	12	573	130	.....	703	40	9	.....	49	51	7	.....	58	½ ditto.	
8	Ahmadpore to Loghatta	8	1,971	398	.....	2,369	140	28	.....	168	237	49	.....	286	1 ditto.	
9	Monpore Road...	3	198	51	.....	249	14	3	.....	17	3	7	.....	29	¾ ditto.	
10	Dangal Tank	.....	1,100	812	.....	1,912	78	58	.....	136	79	61	.....	140	1 ditto.	
11	Wells	.....	442	212	.....	654	31	15	.....	46	37	16	.....	53	¾ ditto.	
12	Bolepore to Soopore	3	421	360	.....	781	30	25	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	Finished	
13	Bolepore to Sacoolipore	12	5,961	3,814	.....	9,775	425	272	.....	697	529	227	.....	756	1¼ month.	
14	Ditto to Kasba	7	1,142	1,314	.....	2,456	81	93	.....	174	86	69	.....	155	½ ditto.	
15	Cynthia to Andi, 1st portion	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	Ditto 2nd ditto...	9	6,609	43	.....	6,652	472	3	.....	475	663	29	.....	692	1¼ month.	
17	Barwan to Panchthupi	4	5,007	137	30	5,174	357	9	2	368	251	.....	10	261	ditto.	
18	Poorandarpore to River Adjai	20	11,752	8,385	.....	20,137	839	598	.....	1,437	1,032	815	.....	1,847	ditto.	
19	Mullarpore to Mouressor	8	6,050	2,760	19	8,829	432	197	1	630	777	366	.....	1,143	ditto.	
20	Bolepore to Bangchottra	10	8,191	2,224	1,536	11,951	585	158	109	852	566	84	153	803	ditto.	
21	Labpore to Kalgram	10	4,674	776	.....	5,450	333	55	.....	388	769	77	.....	846	ditto.	
22	Dubrajpore to Elambazar	8	10,560	3,488	2,138	16,186	754	249	152	1,155	1,214	470	209	1,893	2 ditto.	Rate of wages paid for full work—
23	Ganutia to Katasore	4	3,010	999	593	4,602	215	71	42	328	128	52	21	201	ditto.	As. P. To each man ... ... 2 0 woman ... ... 1 6 child 1 0
24	Rajah Tank	.....	2,515	2,441	.....	4,956	179	174	.....	353	153	157	.....	310	½ ditto.	
25	Cutting and conveying kunkur in the town	.....	680	1,385	.....	2,065	48	98	.....	146	24	49	.....	73	.....	Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight, Rs. 10,404-5-6.
	Total number employed	.....	73,860	30,195	4,316	108,371	5,266	2,145	306	7,717	6,795	2,571	393	9,759	.....	

APPENDIX TABLE II.

Statement showing the Number of Applications under the Land Improvement Act, XXVI of 1871, *up to* 16*th May* 1874.

		Amount. Rs.
Number of applications registered	682	2,82,523
Ditto ditto disposed of	512	2,14,887
Ditto ditto granted	189	64,115
Ditto ditto refused	323	1,41,672
Ditto ditto pending	170	76,736
Ditto of certificates drawn	135	50,965

APPENDIX, STATEMENT II.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Beerbhoom, for the fortnight ending 16*th May* 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	7
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered ...	15
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	11
Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	7
Numbered of work-houses on centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	16
Number of women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organisation, daily	5,475

REMARKS.—Of the total number receiving relief, 328 are weavers and 751 cotton-spinners (women).

R. D. HIME,
Officiating Collector.

No. 333—F.R., dated Burdwan, the 18th May 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Officiating Collector of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Cutwa sub-divisional officer says that the supply and price of rice continue about the same; that no less than 2·93 inches of rain have been registered, and that this rain fell in all parts of the sub-division; that teel is doing well, and sugarcane is being planted; that distress is on the increase; that Ketogram is the worst part. During the fortnight a very wild report was received from one of the new circle officers as to the amount of distress in Ketagram, but on the relief officer going to the spot he found it much exaggerated. He started necessary relief arrangements in the north-east of the thana. The moonsiff of Cutwa, who was here last week, stated that the amount of distress in Cutwa is not so great as has been reported; that decrees for rent are paid in all parts of the sub-division without the least delay or apparent difficulty, and that the people are as ready to go to law as ever. I may add that the people of the villages in the east of Ketogram said to be the most distressed are reported to refuse to work on the roads, and to have refused to attend the Cutwa food depôt on account of the light labor test there.

The Bood-bood sub-divisional officer says that the supply of rice in the bazars is abundant, that the price of common rice is 13 seers 9 chittacks, and that of seed-paddy 24 pucca seers, but the supply of the latter small; that the teel, cotton, indigo, and vegetables now on the ground are suffering much from drought; that the prisoners in two theft cases pleaded hunger; that there is a want of water in some parts; that cholera has broken out in several villages; that distress prevails in certain villages in the north-west of thana Ausgram visited by the sub-divisional officer. There reached me the other day what I thought rather a *gobe-mouche* story about a Sonamukhy weaver living on the earth of ant-hills for some days. At your desire I have called for all the particulars, which will be submitted on receipt.

The Raneegunge sub-divisional officer says that the supply of rice is plentiful; that imports have about balanced exports; that kalai is being largely imported; that the stocks in hand of all kinds of grain, including seed-grain, are not very short, but are withheld from

the market; that there is a number of lepers, cripples, and other infirm persons requiring relief; that the price of rice has remained almost stationary; that seed-grain (common rice) sells at about 22 seers the rupee; that ·64 inch of rain fell during the fortnight; that a little cultivation of sugarcane is going on; that cholera and small-pox are very prevalent, probably (in the case of cholera at least) owing to want of water; that no deaths from starvation have occurred; that there is a great demand for work on the new roads, and that cultivators as well as coolies apply for work. I have myself just returned from Raneegunge, where I made inquiries about the distress. There still continues to be a most decided difference of opinion amongst the principal residents as to whether there is any distress at all in Raneegunge. The majority, however, think there is distress, but at the same time qualify the statement by the assurance that the distress is nothing like what it was in 1866. It is clear that distress of any very prominent or aggravated kind cannot exist in Raneegunge, or there would not be these differences of opinion about it. The recipients of relief at the Raneegunge thana look wretched creatures, but their wretched condition appears to be owing to disease rather than want. Nearly all of them are cripples, lepers, blind, or aged, and I dare say a similar band might be collected in the best of years. But while I freely admit this, I do not go so far as to say that I think the limited relief arrangements there to be unnecessary. If deaths are to be prevented, it is just this class of people who must be taken in hand first of all, and relieved freely and even at the risk of over-doing the thing, because it is just this class on whom high prices tell first of all. With the stringent regulations now in force for the exclusion of all able-bodied persons from the depôts and the exaction of light labor from all able to do a stroke of work, I do not think that the limited relief arrangements in Raneegunge are open to any reasonable exception. Of course opinions will differ, and will go on differing. People will go up to Raneegunge and take a cursory view of things; and discovering a considerable amount of local opinion in favor of the view that no relief is wanted, come away with very positive views to that effect; but those with whom the responsibility rests of saving life and preventing privation, and who have perhaps better opportunities of knowing the state of the case, consider that there is distress, and that relief is wanted; and even if they give relief somewhat too freely, they may justly claim to be excused for an error on the safe and right side.

The Culna sub-divisional officer says that the supply of rice in the bazars is abundant; that prices vary from Rs. 3-3 to Rs. 2-14 a maund; that the stocks in hand are considerable; that ·36 inch of rain has fallen; that the ground having been thoroughly softened by the rain in the previous fortnight, ploughing and sowing are progressing; that more rain is wanted; that no deaths from starvation or cases of misery have occurred; and that there have been three petty grain-thefts.

The Jehanabad sub-divisional officer says that 1·90 inches of rain has fallen; that the weather is still unsettled; that the supply of grain in the bazars continues to be abundant; that seed-grain is easily procurable at 22 pucca seers the rupee; that the price of rice continues unaltered; that the teel and cotton crops have benefited from the rain; that the condition of the people is fair; that plenty of work is obtainable, that the weavers are the only class which is pinched, that no grain-thefts or cases of death or starvation have occurred; that the only distressed part of the sub-division is the weavers villages in Goghat; that the number of beggars is increasing; and that they come round the sub-divisional officer "shrieking," but steadily refuse to work.

The District Superintendent says of the sudder sub-division that the supply of rice in all the bazars is abundant; that the price of coarse rice varies from 13 to 14 pucca seers the rupee; that large stocks of grain are held; that the rain which fell at the beginning of the fortnight was insufficient and more is wanted; and that no deaths from starvation or cases of misery have come to light, but there have been a few petty thefts of grain in Sahibgunge.

Relief Works.

2. These are shown in the annexed Statement I. The report on those in Raneegunge, promised in the last narrative, is submitted separately.

Transport of Food.

3. The exports during the first two weeks of May were 24,779 maunds against 32,306 imported. The latter chiefly consists of the Government imports to Burrakur for Manbhoom. The large export from this station, noticed in the last narrative, was a mistake. From a reference to the railway traffic authorities it appears that the figures should have been entered under the head of imports. It is worthy of note that there is still a little rice entered as exported from Burrakur during the fortnight under report.

Storage of Grain.

4. No Government grain has been stored in this district.

Advances to Private Persons.

5. The advances under the Land Improvement Act are shown in Statement II, and the applications for advances to buy grain in Statement III.

Charitable Relief.

6. The particulars of charitable relief and the expenditure thereon are shown in Statements IV and V. A separate report is submitted regarding charitable relief arrangements in Raneegunge.

P. S.—The sub-divisional narratives will follow to-morrow.

I.—Statement showing Progress of Works in the Burdwan District for the Fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

Name of Road.	Work done in cubic feet.			Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages per Chowah.	Price of Rice.
	Up to 2nd May 1874.	During the fortnight.	Total up to date.			
					Rs. A. P.	
Culna road	2,825,000	.....	2,825,000	.....	0 2 6	Rs. 3-8 per maund.
Assensole to Domohani road	1,065,000	.....	1,065,000	39	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 ditto.
Bankoora road	1,388,000	500	1,388,500	39	0 2 0	13 seers per rupee.
Seersole to Domohani road	1,830,000	.....	1,830,000	146	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 per maund.
Mancoor to Digunghur road	2,449,700	.....	2,449,700	.....	.....	.....
Buddipore road	350,000	50,000	400,000	100	0 2 9	Rs. 3-8 per maund.
Burdwan to Soorie road	4,912,500	1,513,080	6,425,580	1,239	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Kurjonah to Moorshedabad	3,921,515	663,997	4,585,512	754 up to 7th May. 177 up to 16th May.	0 2 0	Ditto ditto.
Old Benares road	1,030,000	370,000	1,400,000	457	0 2 6	Rs. 3-8 per maund.
Kanoo Junction to Sahebgunge road ...	1,115,525	930,005	2,045,530	1,105	0 2 0	16¼ seers per rupee.
Bood-bood to Sonamookhi road ...	1,583,600	703,423	2,287,023	549	0 2 6	Rs. 3-4 per maund.
Uudal to Wookra road	.....	260,000	260,000	225	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 ditto.
Raneegunge to Babisole road	.....	92,000	92,000	243	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 ditto.
Seetarampore to Shamdeehee road ...	.....	37,000	37,000	36	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 ditto.
Soowata to Silla road	.....	427,167	427,167	916	0 2 6	Rs. 3-5 ditto.
Deorgapore to Khooldeha road	.....	41,000	41,000	39	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 ditto.
Rajbund to Gopalpore road	.....	130,000	130,000	144	0 2 0	Rs. 3-5 ditto.
Cutwa to Sooree road	.....	300,000	300,000	139	0 2 0	Rs. 3-7 ditto.
Bhedia to Shambazar road	.....	112,515	112,515	32 up to 7th May. 132 up to 16th May.	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Munglecote to Sreecund	.....	12,317	12,317	59	0 2 0	Ditto ditto.
In charge of Bood-bood Sub-divisional Officer.						
Dignuggur to Gulsee road	868,450	.....	868,450	.....	.....	This road has been lately transferred to Public Works Department.
Mankoor to Kalikapore *vid* Bhatcoonda and Chora	.....	7,200	7,200	47	2 0 0 per 1,000 cubic feet.	.....
11 Tanks in Pattroshire	*223,711	83,261	3,06,972	347	1 10 6 per 1,000 cubic feet.	* This item does not tally with that shown in the last statement; an explanation has been called for the same.
1 Tank in Sonamookhi	10,864	32,404	43,268	57	Ditto.	
In charge of Culna Sub-divisional Officer.						
Culna to Pandooah *vid* Kooltier ...	7,565	36,650	44,215	27	0 3 0	13 seers per rupee.
Culna to Cutwa road	46,291	34,960	81,251	13	0 3 0	Ditto ditto.
Beharhat town road	31,600	54,350	85,950	40	0 3 0	Ditto ditto.
Sham Royparah town road	2,081	.....	2,081	10	0 2 6	Ditto ditto.
Bagashun to Khanpore	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....
Culna to Cutwa	.....	21,700	21,700	142	0 2 0	13 seers per rupee.
Culna to Kullampore	.....	10,950	10,950	12	0 3 0	Ditto ditto.
Road north and south of Malchunga ...	.....	Half of whole length		22	0 2 0	Ditto ditto.
In charge of Raneegunge Sub-divisional Officer.						
Mungleporo road	40,775	.....	40,775	240	0 2 3	Ditto ditto.
Babisole road	27,478	.....	27,478	170	0 2 3	Ditto ditto.
Excavation of a tank	.....	110,825	110,825	100	0 3 6 per 100 cubic feet.	12½ seers.
In charge of Cutwa Sub-divisional Officer.						
Cutwa to Bolepore (*vid* Belleshur) ...	425,495	1,464,706	1,890,201	233	2 as. per adult male, 1½ as. per woman, 1 an. per child.	
Shyambazar road	686,231	690,651	1,376,882	109		
Uddhunpore ,, ...	347,880	.....	347,880	35		
Ketoogram ,, ...	429,945	42,225	472,170	181		
Bijnuggur ,, ...	213,561	150,405	363,966	108		
Munglecote ,, ...	.....	439,170	439,170	316		
Bhowsing to Patooli	.....	60,334	60,334	32		

Name of Road.	Work done in cubic feet.			Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages per Chowah.	Price of rice.
	Up to 2nd May 1874.	During the fortnight.	Total up to date.			
In charge of Jehanabad Sub-divisional Officer.					Rs. A. P	
Basoodebpore road	82,000	.....	82,000	.....	0 2 0	13¾ seers per rupee.
Bussuntpore road	85,000	.....	85,000	.....	.....	
Sapara road	54,000	.....	54,000	.....	.....	
Tirsuli road	81,000	.....	81,000	.....	.....	Ditto ditto.
Bamoonpooker road	6,000	4,000	10,000	10	0 2 0	Ditto ditto.
Khotta Ghât road	7,000	.....	7,000	.....	.....	
Strand road	30,000	95,000	125,000	30	0 2 0	Ditto ditto.
Chundoor road	15,000	10,000	25,000	15	0 2 0	Ditto ditto.
Cutcherry tank	53,042	86,000	139,042	35	.....	
Bali Union.						
Sudder road	.....	164,325	164,325	.....	.....	
Notun Bazar road	.....	26,000	26,000	.....	.....	
Koergunge Union.						
Jharkhund road	.....	1,34,000	134,000	25	0 2 0	
Kotulpore Union.						
Siromonipore to Jabli	.....	67,000	67,000	25	.....	
Ditto to Burmmiari	.....	59,630	59,630	25	0 2 0	
Kotulpore road	.....	42,000	42,000	35	.....	
Shyam Bazar Union.						
Shyam Bazar to Kristogunge	.....	91,091	91,091	.....	.....	
Simlapooker to Bodungunge	.....	335,342	335,342	90	.....	14 seers.
Majipara road	.....	52,500	52,500	24	.....	
Gossainpooker tank	.....	35,000	35,000	40	.....	
Porun Pal's tank to Narain Laha's tank, *i.e.*, Sreepooker to Kamarpooker	.....	122,019	122,019	.....	.....	
Narain Laha's tank to khal	.....	49,953	49,953	.....	.....	
Notun Bazar road	.....	36,643	36,643	.....	.....	
Gopal Bit's house to Narain Laha's tank.	.....	20,728	20,728	.....	.....	
Hori Das' tank to Haldarpooker ...	.....	2,137	2,137	.....	.....	
Rotun Chuckerbutty's Bokultola to Kartic Raj's house.	.....	6,000	6,000	.....	.....	
Debkhunda to Shantipore	.....	150,040	150,040	.....	.....	
Udayrajpore road	.....	102,000	102,000	.....	.....	
In charge of Equitable Coal Company.						
Doobrajpore road	.....	.....	.....	27	0 2 0	
In charge of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.						
Kana Nuddi works	.....	.....	.....	281	3 annas per man, 1½ to 2¼ per woman and children.	13 seers per rupee.
Irrigation project	.....	.....	.....	660	3 annas per man, 1 to 2 annas per woman and children.	
Ordinary Embankment repairs, Edilpore Sub-division	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	Ditto ditto.
Raneegunge	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	Coolies employed collecting ghooting.
Total ...	26,245,809	10,574,203	36,820,012	8,985		

BURDWAN,
The 18th May 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Chairman, District Road Committee, Burdwan.

III.—Statement showing Charitable Relief.

Name of Sub-Divisions.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of regular circles opened and manned.	Number of relief circles opened and manned by planters.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.				Number of weavers and others to whom advances have been made.	Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance.	Remarks.
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
										Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan ...	District Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 58.	.....	.....	10, of which 6 fever food-depôts, and 1 Maha-rajah's.	52	83	144	279 809 1,109	130	804 8 0	
Culna ...	Sub-Divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 30.	.....	.....	5, of which 1 fever food-depôt and 1 of Maha-rajah.	41	53	21	115 33 1,130	20	95 0 0	84 persons are employed on village roads and tanks.
Raneegunge ...	Sub-Divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 25.	.....	.....	11	818	446	175	1,439	100	900 0 0	
Cutwa ...	Sub-Divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 34.	1	.....	8	197	1,085	983	2,265	25	125 0 0	56 persons are employed on village roads and tanks.
Jehanabad ...	Sub-Divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 42.	.....	.....	1 fever food-depôt ...	.....	.....	.....	35	207	1,276 0 0	
Bood-bood ...	Sub-Divisional Committee, 1; Sub-Committees, 32.	1	.....	21, of which 1 of Maha-rajah.	607	2,334	3,023	5,964 1,000	231	1,362 6 3 123 1 3*	* No detail given.
	District Committee 1; Sub-Committees 5.								Total ...	1,485 7 6	
	Total Sub-Committees 221	2	.....	56	1,715	4,001	4,346	14,169	713	4,685 15 6	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 18th May 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

IV.—Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to the 15th May 1874.

Sub-Divisions.	Local subscription promised.	Amount realised.	Amount realised, doubled by Government.	Received from Central Relief Committee.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan ...	8,116 8 0	6,564 0 0	13,128 0 0	20,000 0 0	33,128 0 0	8,485 2 3	7,142 13 9	Besides Rs. 17,500 have been remitted to the sub-divisions as per detail :—
Jehanabad ...	1,827 0 0	1,145 8 0	2,291 0 0	.....	2,291 0 0	1,317 10 0	973 6 0	
Culna ...	5,900 0 0	2,491 0 0	4,982 0 0	.....	4,982 0 0	3,278 4 3	1,703 11 9	
Raneegunge ...	1,371 0 0	1,131 0 0	2,262 0 0	.....	2,262 0 0	5,111 15 9	.. ...	
Bood-bood ...	1,037 0 0	697 0 0	1,394 0 0	.....	1,394 0 0	11,181 11 3½	1,212 4 8½	
Cutwa ...	1,302 0 0	550 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	1,100 0 0	2,295 14 0	1,054 2 0	
Total ...	19,553 8 0	12,578 8 0	25,157 0 0	20,000 0 0	45,157 0 0	31,670 9 6½	12,086 6 2½	

	Rs.	A.	P.
Raneegunge ...	2,250	0	0
Bood-bood ...	11,000	0	0
Jehanabad ...	1,000	0	0
Cutwa ...	2,250	0	0
Culna ...	1,000	0	0
Total ...	17,500	0	0

Burdwan Collectorate,
The 18th May 1874.

E. H. Whinfield,
Officiating Collector.

No. 68—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 20th May 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of Burdwan,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of my No. 64 of 19th instant, I have the honor to submit herein original the district narratives for Howrah and Midnapore for the fortnight ending 18th instant.

2. *Howrah.*—The report regarding the failure of the boro rice crop seems to be exaggerated. Mr. Rees, late Magistrate of Howrah, went out to make a local inquiry about it, but as he was relieved immediately afterwards by Mr. Worgan, no report has been received from him. I will write to him demi-officially for further information.

3. I regret to have to call attention to paragraph 9 of the Magistrate's report, from which it will be seen that the police prevented the removal of 9,000 bags of dhan from Ampta. The Deputy Magistrate appears to have taken no action, and the Magistrate states that he has told him he was quite right. I have written to the Magistrate to desire that the police officer who interfered to prevent the removal of the rice may be suspended and a full explanation submitted. Such an interference with trade in a part of the country where there is no distress, and which is perfectly accessible by water, is intolerable.

4. *Midnapore.*—The Collector of Midnapore has received a report from the native Deputy Magistrate of Gurbetta, that "extreme want is pressing in Gurbetta." The Collector has done well in referring it to Mr. Stevenson, the experienced manager of Messrs. Watson & Co., who can be safely trusted to recommend any measures that are really required. The report is probably exaggerated, and even the Collector observes that it is disappointing.

5. Of the labourers shown as employed as per heading B, 8,278 are employed on the ordinary embankment and canal works of the district. This leaves only 4,233, who can be described as in any way employed on relief works.

6. The daily average number of persons fed at the charitable food depôts is 541. This return includes the fever food depôts. The cooked-food test led to the closure of one of the food depôts in Tumlook.

P.S.—I have since received the following demi-official information from the Collector of Hooghly regarding the alleged failure of the boro rice in Howrah:—

"The area of boro dhan inspected by Rajendronath Mookerjee was only the small tract dependent for its crop on artificial irrigation from the Damoodar. It lies in thana Khanakool, between the thana and the Damoodar river. Its total area may be 2,500 bigghas. On the other side of Khanakool, near the Roopnarain, about 50,000 bigghas are cultivated, and I believe gave a full crop. Similarly in Juggotbullubpore thana about 40 or 50,000 bigghas have given, at all events, a fair crop. The people who cultivate the lands which I sent Rajendronath to inspect, think themselves very lucky to have got any crop at all. I dare say you recollect the history of the matter. When the dam was first made at Selimabad, the boro rice cultivators, who used to depend for their cultivation on a bund made annually lower down the Damoodar, came after some delay to complain, and I got Whitfield to let them have water down the Bachoorda khal. It was rather late, however, in the season, and some of the seedling rice had died, so I believe only about 1,500 bigghas were planted. It suffered again about a month ago and water was again supplied. It may therefore be true that the crop on this limited area is only $\frac{1}{6}$th of a full crop, but Rajendronath never told me so, and I doubt it. The people paid the price of the second watering with promptitude to the Sub-Deputy. That of the first watering was remitted.

"Rajendronath Mookerjee is out in the district, but in his diaries there is no mention of the boro crop having been a failure. He can have seen no other boro rice than this artificially irrigated crop, because he went to Khanakool *viâ* Haripal, and never went to the west of the thana where all the naturally watered boro crop is grown, extending for miles and miles instead of being in little patches, as it is in the east of Khanakool."

No. 98, dated Howrah, the 19th May 1874.

From—J. B. WORGAN, Esq., Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah,

To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative ending on the 18th May 1874.

2. The yield of the boro dhan within the jurisdiction of thana Khanakool, regarding which somewhat favorable hopes had been entertained, has apparently proved to be less than was looked for, as it appears from the information collected by Sub-Deputy Collector Baboo Rajendro Nath Mookerjee that out of the total area cultivated with boro dhan only one-half thereof yielded any crop, and that crop is estimated to be only about one-sixth of a full crop. This failure is in consequence of the want of timely rain. In Doomjoor about 500 bigghas of land have been cultivated with boro dhan, and the produce has been calculated at 4 maunds per biggha, which is one-half of the general average produce. The crop has now been all reaped and gathered, and there is nothing on the ground.

3. The price of food-grains has remained unchanged for the last two or three weeks.

4. Statement of the total number of persons employed on the roads of this district up to the 15th of May 1874 is herewith submitted. They amount to 323 persons.

5. Twelve applications under Act XXVI of 1871 for digging tanks have been received up to this time, of which six applications have been rejected, and two applications have after inquiry been submitted to the Collector of Hooghly for orders; four applications are still remaining to be disposed of.

6. Rs. 2,000 have been received from the central relief committee for the purpose of relieving the distressed people of the district. Out of this sum Rs. 500 were made over to the District Superintendent of Police on the 22nd of April, with a request to distribute the amount to each thana and outpost for relieving cases of real distress, and Rs. 300 have been remitted to the Deputy Collector, Mohesreekha, for the same purpose.

7. I have received two statements from the District Superintendent of Police showing that up to the 15th of May only Rs. 21-1-6 had been expended out of the 500 sent to him. I have no accounts from the Deputy Collector, but have written to ask for information.

8. Rain is imminently wanted for the sowings, which ought to be progressing now.

9. I may mention that I to-day received a letter from the Deputy Collector of Mohesreekha to say that 9,000 bags of dhan were about to be removed from Ampta for sale, and that the police had prevented their removal. He further said that the people generally regarded this sale as a public calamity, and desired his interference, but that he had not taken any action. In this I have told him he was quite right. At the same time I have asked him to keep me well informed of the effect of the removal of so much food. The police have been also written to.

Extract from the Fortnightly Report of Coolies employed on the District Roads during the Fortnight ending 15th May 1874.

Name of Road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
Howrah Sub-division.						
Old Benares road ...	50	No food supplied by contractors.	Good ...	Generally 2 annas khorakee given daily per cooly, and at the end of each week they are settled with men at 4 annas per day, women 2 annas 6 pie.	The contractor supplies the tools.	Sufficient coolies.
Doomjoor road ...	100	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Macoredah and Mowree road.	6	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Connuggur and Joyne road	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Branch Grand Trunk road	20	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kallypore road ...	25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mohesrakha Sub-division.						
Ampta road ...	12	Food is supplied by the coolies themselves.	Ditto ...	Rate of wages is average 4 annas; payment made in advance and also weekly.	Tools are supplied by the contractor.	Local.
Juggutbullubpore road ...	101	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

J. B. WORGAN,
Officiating Covenanted Deputy Collector.

W. H. WELLS, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Hooghly and Howrah Districts.

No. 86, dated Midnapore, the 18th May 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,
To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to forward the fortnightly report of this district for the period ending 16th May.

2. The supply of rice continues as before, and prices exhibit no serious fluctuations. We have only had one good rainfall, and more rain is certainly needed. The very scanty rainfall has damaged the mulberry, which promised well at one time; but indigo and boro rice, now being reaped, are as good as could be expected. Til is reported as injured in the east of the district, but as being good in the north-east.

3. The only important event during the fortnight is the report of the Deputy Magistrate of Garbeta that extreme want is pressing in Garbeta thana. A road which we held in reserve has just been opened, which he admits will supply all that is needed to the able-bodied; but he considers that from 400 to 700 of the infirm, who cannot work, require charitable relief. This is very disappointing, as Garbeta had, though an unequal, fully an 8-anna average crop, and it had been hoped that relief works would be the outside form of help needed. Before action, the report has been forwarded to Mr. Stevenson of Messrs. Watson, & Co., to whom the pergunnah belongs, and he has been asked to institute independent enquiries. Hence, I am not able to forward it with this, but if you wish it, a copy can be sent as soon as it returns. The ordinary fortnightly report alluding to the subject is submitted; but Contai and Tumlook reports have not been received.

4. The fact is that there are beggars in every year, and this year the beggar class is necessarily much increased in numbers. It is only in degree and not in kind that there is, in most parts of this district, any difference between this and an ordinary year. It is most difficult to secure the saving of life without drawing into the relief net a number of unworthy recipients. The pauperism is aggravated by the unwillingness of the mahajuns to make their usual advances owing to the high prices which prevail Mahajuns as a rule get an advance of grain repaid in *kind* with 50 per cent. interest; but as far as the probabilities go, an advance this year at that rate will, even if repaid, be a direct loss. If a Mahajun advances grain when it is selling at 15 seers for the rupee and gets back 1½ fold when it is at 25 he is an obvious loser. This he is sharp enough to see; hence the tendency is to contract as much as possible their usual advances and sell all their surplus stock, a tendency which will considerably enhance the distress among the agricultural class. I have made arrangements to visit both Garbeta and Chundercona this week.

B.

5. Labor is still being employed abundantly, to which it is chiefly due that distress among the coolie class seems to be successfully averted. The following statement shews the roads and the average daily number of laborers this fortnight as compared with the last:—

	Daily Average.	
	Preceding fortnight.	Present fortnight.
Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division..	440	626
„ Cossye Division ... skilled	371	363
„ Cossye Division ... unskilled	4,515	5,007
„ Hidgelee „	1,381	2,282
„ Midnapore, Ghatal and Chundrakonah road ...	627	671
Jambonee estate	278	873
Lodhasoye to Dahijuri	82	581
Dahijuri to Pooreehati	22	22
Lodhasole to Mohapaul	24	16
Bombay Road	16	16
Burdwan Road	292	244
*Dahijuri to Lallghur	277	256
*Beenpore to Ramgur	137	146
*Beempore to Sildah	60	65
*Chandra to Jhargram	105	154
*Keshpore to Narajole	520	104
*Chunderconah to Kourpore	726	284
*Satputi to Ramghur	100	459
Dahijuri to Beenpore	....	94
*Lallgur to Ramghur	Newly opened.	88
*Chuttergunge to Ramjebunpore	Newly opened.	100
*Kherpoy to Beedengunge	Newly opened.	60
Total ...	10,983	12,511

6. The increase in the Jambonee estate is due to the special work of the Executive Engineer having been now regularly set in train. The large decreases and increases in other roads are due to special causes which it would take space to explain in detail.

7. Private works, tanks, and embankments, so far as I have been able to get information concerning them, are giving employment to 4,198 coolies daily.

C. & D.

8. *Nil.*

E.

9. The following statement gives the state of the application for advances for land improvement.

	Applications for Advances					
	Made.		Rejected.		Pending.	
	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.
Midnapore	69	22,424	39	13,363	30	9,061
Gurbetta	10	1,675	1	50	9	1,625
Contai	5	3,500	1	1,500	4	2,000
Tumlook	2	800	...	...	2	800
Total ...	86	28,399	41	14,913	45	13,486

F.

10. The five food depôts have been reduced to four. As soon as the test of cooked food was applied to the two relief depôts in Tumlook, the number of applicants fell off so much that one of them was closed. The number fed at present is as follows:—

Chundercona	77	126	93
Kherpoy	10	13	7
Radhanuggur	60	79	44
Rajnagore		32	
		541	

11. The distribution of thread to the Tantees, to be repaid from the cloth manufactured by them, continues, only the most distressed, who cannot obtain loans from the mahajuns, are given the advance. Up to date upwards of 1,000 have been thus relieved, and the possible number that may require relief is estimated at 3,500 in this district. You have objected to this number as excessive, but apparently only on general and *á priori* grounds.

Besides weaving and road-making, those fed at the relief depôts, who are unfit for hard labor, are employed in basket and mat-making, rice-husking and cooking.

G.

	Rs.	A.	P.
12. Government expenditure during the fortnight ...	649	5	0
Total to end of fortnight	7,390	2	0
Total ...	8,039	7	0
Relief Fund—			
Received by subscriptions	1,222	0	0
Government equivalent drawn	635	0	0
Central committee's donation for May	2,000	0	0
Previous balance	12,595	2	3
Total ...	16,452	2	3
Deduct expenditure chiefly in purchase of thread ...	5,193	5	0
Balance in hand ...	11,258	13	3

H. L. Harrison,
Collector.

No. 168—T, dated Camp Govindpore, the 14th May 1874.

From—Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

Since my last half-monthly narrative, dated 27th ultimo, and special report on Manbhoom of the 5th instant, I have been on the move almost daily, and the present narrative, which should have been written on Monday last, has been consequently delayed.

2. On the 7th instant I left Purulia, accompanied by Colonel Rowlatt, and proceeded to Roghoonathpore, the head-quarters of Captain Samuells, who, as relief officer, is attending to the pergunnahs immediately south of the Damoodur.

3. We saw to the condition of the people in and about Roghoonathpore, inspected the arrangements for the storage of rice as it arrives from Burrakur, the distribution of rice to cultivators and others applying for loans, and the doling out of cooked food to infirm paupers, helpless women, and children and beggars.

4. Having completed our inspection of the Roghoonathpore arrangements, we proceeded to Burrakur, where we saw Lieutenant Eliot, transport officer, who had just relieved Captain Hare. Lieutenant Eliot, finding a considerable accumulation of rice, about 20,000 maunds, at Burrakur, and insufficient storage accommodation, wrote or telegraphed to Mr. Toynbee to suspend despatch for a time, and proposed slightly raising the rates of cart-hire which he found considerably lower than those prevailing in the other districts in which he had been employed as transport officer. I agreed to the rates proposed by Lieutenant Eliot, and next day Colonel Rowlatt found no difficulty in making arrangements for as many carts as were required; that is for the employment of 350 carts and sagars capable of carrying about 4,500 maunds a day from Burrakur, which is as much as could conveniently be received and disposed of at the main golah stations of Roghoonathpore and Govindpore. In regard to the supply of the subordinate golas, the arrangements of the circle officers appear quite sufficient.

5. It was settled that whilst I went on to Pachumba or Giridih in the Hazareebagh district, Colonel Rowlatt should visit distressed pergunnahs north and south of the road, and await my arrival at Govindpore. On the forenoon of Sunday I reached Giridih and went on to Pachumba. On the following morning I assisted, at a meeting of the sub-divisional committee present, the gentlemen named in the margin.

Captain Preston, Relief Officer.
Mr. W. N. Campbell, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
" R. P. Davis, District Superintendent of Police.
" C. Parkinson, Executive Engineer, Hazareebagh.
" Templeton.
" G. T. Peppe, Manager of Dhanwar.
Tikait Sidthnath Singh of Kurhurbari.
Parusnath Singh, Rajah of Palgunge.
Khwajah Wahidjan, Proprietor of Gadi Lataki.
Lalla Ruddra Sahae of Jagernathdih.
Moonshi Gouriprosad, Pleader.

6. Mr. Beadon, the Deputy Commissioner, could not carry out his intentions of meeting me at Pachumba in consequence of a domestic affliction, but he sent Mr. Parry Davis, who efficiently represented him.

7. *Hazareebagh.*—The organisation for relief operations in this district has now been completed as follows:—

Hazareebagh Circle.

12 *Sub-Committees.*

1. Ramgurh.
2. Golah.
3. Tandwa.
4. Simiria.
5. Kasmar.
6. Mahodih.
7. Piturbar.
8. Goomiah.
9. Mandoo.
10. Echak.
11. Hazareebagh.
12. Jhoomra.

Burhee.

8 *Sub-Committees and Relief Centres.*

1. Chowparun.
2. Burhee.
3. Barkutta.
4. Bugodur.
5. Doomri.
6. Gujhandi.
7. Jainagur.
8. Koderma.

Pachumba.

16 *Sub-divisional Committees.*

1. Dhunwar.
2. Kesko.
3. Ghorunji.
4. Gowan.
5. Asko.
6. Kharakdiah.
7. Mirzagunge.
8. Nowdiha.
9. Kutrochundo.
10. Pachumba.
11. Serampore.
12. Palgunge.
13. Ledah.
14. Kurgali.
15. Dighi.
16. Peshum.

CHATRA.

Details not given.

8. I am submitting separately a letter from Mr. Beadon, together with a map showing all roads now under construction as relief works in his district. The system adopted is piece-work or family contract and daily wages. The difference in the outturn of the piece-work and daily-wages is (as the Assistant Engineer Mr. Pereira informed me) per thousand cubic feet.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Piece-work	1	12	0
Daily wages	3	0	0

The increased cost of the latter is chiefly owing to the number of infirm people admitted to work upon the daily-wage system.

9. The total number of laborers employed on district and relief roads is over 10,000, besides which a large number are employed on wards' estates, on embankments, tanks, and other works, and by municipal committees, who have arranged to provide light labor and full labor as required to all persons seeking it. I have no return of the persons so employed, except from the Dhunwar estate, in regard to which I obtained the following memorandum from the manager :—

Works on the Dhunwar Estate.

	Coolies.
Dhunwar reservoirs	3,500
Dorunda road	1,500
Dhurumpore embankment	1,250
Jhilabad	500
Amwataur	300
Barmassia	50
Total ...	7,100

10. From Mr. Peppe's statements at the committee it would appear that Dhunwar has suffered quite as much as any other portion of Hazareebagh, but owing to the number employed there is no distress. The coolies are paid daily in food, or in piee, or both, and it was found that Mr. Peppe's payment in this manner gave a higher rate of pay than obtained in other places, and no attempt had been made to introduce piece-work. It is found that at the present rate the great Dunwar reservoir, the estimate for which was Rs. 14,000, is more likely to cost Rs. 30,000, which is more than the estate can well afford. I directed Mr. Peppe to introduce piece-work gradually, dividing laborers into light work and full work gangs, and I have reason to suppose that after carrying this out he will find his numbers and the cost of the work sensibly less.

11. I received most satisfactory accounts from the District Superintendent of the general condition of the people throughout the whole district. He informed me that employment had sufficed to preserve the condition of the people in the southern parts of the district, and that distress reported as existing in Gawan and other places had not, on inquiry, been found severe, and relief, wherever wanted, had been supplied. High prices, however, prevailed, and the present good condition of the people was greatly owing to the abundance of the mohwa, which would give them support for some time longer; and I found that applications from many quarters for advances in grain or money were being received. It is fortunate that in most of the pergunnahs which have suffered from scarcity, the bhadoi crops are well attended to. The sowing of the early maruwa had already commenced, and this would be harvested in Jeth. The Indian-corn is extensively cultivated, and will be ready by August. They have a dhan crop called sathi, because it is ready for the sickle 60 days after it is sown; and they grow goondli—the later maruwa—kulti, and kodo: sugarcane and chena are cultivated, and they form the only crops now on the ground. The Kharakdiah people have thus an earlier prospect of a harvest than can be looked for in most districts.

12. I remained at Pachumba till the afternoon of Tuesday, the 12th, and during my sojourn there saw all the neighbouring zemindars and some thousands of people. Sunday was market day; people from all the surrounding villages were collected, and there was nothing in their appearance to raise the slightest suspicion of scarcity. The market was well supplied with rice, but it was all imported by rail—some from Chundernagur I was informed, and it was selling high, 11 to 11½ seers for the rupee.

13. From the reports of the sub-committees read at the meeting, and from conversation I held with zemindars and ryots, I am of opinion that a considerable number of the agricultural classes are desirous of obtaining loans of rice, and that it is desirable to extend to Hazareebagh the loan system as worked in Manbhoom. Mr. Beadon is, I understand, more in favor of the money advance plan; but we find in Manbhoom that landlords are disinclined to take the risk, especially as they are likely to have heavy arrears of rent to

realize, and do not see their way to recovering in addition the sums lent from the Government advance. The Government have allotted 25,000 maunds of rice to Pachumba. With exception to 3,000 or 4,000 maunds last received, it has all been deported to different golas. I will write again on this subject after I have consulted with Mr. Beadon; but in the meantime I would recommend that 1,000 maunds a day be sent to Giridih for Pachumba till the quantity issued reaches 40,000 maunds. If the whole be not required for loans, it will be eagerly taken by the coolies employed on relief works.

14. *Lohardugga.*—Mr. Oliphant's report on the Sudder Sub-division of his district I had the honor of submitting to Government on the 6th instant. There is nothing to add The condition of Chota Nagpore Proper continues satisfactory; there is no distress; prices are steady, and the health of the people much as usual during the hot season.

15. I have not yet received the half-monthly narrative from Palamow, but have before me an interesting letter from Lieutenant Grey, the relief officer in charge of the western relief circle, which comprises the worst* parts of the sub-division, from which I submit some extracts.

* Dated Gurwah, 5th May.

"Jupla and parts of Belounja are worse than round Gurwah and Outari. At Hyder Nagur and Hosenabad there are charitable relief recipients, but they all seem collected in those two places, for I could find none elsewhere. At Hyder Nagur there are 23, and at Hosenabad 102. The former were professional beggars; of the latter, 35 are beggars, and the others are people of some social position; they all work, i.e., make thread, clean cotton, make 'newar' durries, &c; in fact, it is quite a little industrial school, and so much work is turned out that the actual cost of feeding is very little—over one pice per head per diem! In the north-east and east of Belounjah there is no distress. The khurreef crop was from 8 to 10 annas. In the south-east and western half there is or has been distress; the price of rice is there 10 seers for the rupee."

"I am confident—indeed it is admitted by every one I have questioned—that there is now no fear whatsoever of distress from want of food The real distress was before the rubbee crops were reaped; but since those crops and the mohwa flower crops have come to hand, there has been an ample supply of food for every one. In addition to the rubbee and mohwa, there are—(1) the mohwa fruit and seed; (2) the pyar. This latter is a mine of wealth; the fruit is eaten, and the seeds are kept and dried, and form a masala (spice) called cheronji, which the poor people exchange with the bunyas for rice. This spice is sold by bunyas at 4 and 5 seers the rupee, so we may say that the people from whom they purchase can get a rupee, or 12 or 10 seers 'pukka' of rice for 8 or 10 seers (kacha) of the spice This pyar is now being collected, and I saw little heaps of it, the very first instalment of the crop, in the houses which I visited. Besides the things above mentioned, there are numerous other jungle fruits which the people eat, and when the rains commence the jungle sâgs, &c, will be innumerable."

"I would urge strongly that as soon as the agricultural operations commence we should give payment in kind only, and at half the rates paid by zemindars, otherwise we shall be competing with the zemindars: also this will enable us to get rid of some of the rice we have stored; there are close on 20,000 maunds, and I can't get any to tell me when it is likely to come into use."

16. From the above we may confidently assert that Palamow is now safe. Government orders in No 2816-S.R. of the 1st instant, suggesting payment in rice, have gone out, and I have authorized a reduction of the labor rate, and directed a change from the daily-wages to the family contract system in dealing with laborers. The last abstract statement received from Palamow gives 13,275 as the number employed; and as the condition of the people is now represented to be so favorable, it is high time to adopt measures for the reduction of such high figures.

17. *Manbhoom.*—With reference to paragraph 5 of your letter No. 2945—S.R. of the 6th instant, I consider I may now confidently state that we are fairly ahead of the distress in Manbhoom, and that the measures already determined on will prove sufficient to maintain us in that position.

18. Returning from Pachumba to Burrakur I met Captain Grant, deputed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to arrange for the acceleration of the transport of rice from Burrakur to the golas in the interior. This he has done, paying a contractor a higher rate than had been previously given. Captain Grant informed me that the Government had decided on continuing to send up 3,000 maunds of rice per diem till the total quantity supplied reaches 2,00,000 maunds. The Government letters announcing this have not yet reached me.

19. I met Colonel Rowlatt at Govindpore according to appointment; he had visited Toondi and Jherria, and was able to report favorably of those two estates. Since entering the sub-division I have seen most of the zemindars, and have had opportunities of noting the condition of the people, and from the form and appearance of the latter it is evident that there has been great improvement within the last fortnight or so. The most depressed people were the small cultivators who object to work, and who saw themselves at the end of their food resources and without seed for their next crops. They are now

eagerly availing themselves of the proffered loans of rice which are given out on their bonds by relief officers in the presence of the zemindars or their agents. We look to the latter to give true representations regarding the status of the ryot, but do not hold them otherwise responsible. It is considered that it will be easier to recover from the ryots without their intervention, besides they would not have accepted the responsibility. The rate at which rice is being distributed is now rapidly increasing at Govindpore, as much as 1,100 maunds have been loaned out in one day, and it is calculated that the next fortnightly report, to be prepared on Monday, will show that not less than 42,000 maunds have been disposed of in loans up to that date.

20. The large numbers, between 5,000 and 6,000, now frequenting the different depôts for the distribution of cooked food is a sure sign of distress, for, as a rule, the people have strong prejudice against this mode of relief. At Roghoonathpore I saw fed 225 women, 104 men, and 186 children; total 515. Amongst the children there were some objects reminding me of 1867, but most of the recipients had been fed for some time, and were recovering condition. I directed that light or suitable employment should be provided for all who were fit for it, and this is to be attended to at all the depôts.

21. There are a great number of cotton and silk weavers in the Roghoonathpore circle; they are provided with the means of carrying on their trade, and the committees arrange for the sale of the pieces. Females of other classes, besides weavers, are provided with cotton to spin, and are paid for their labor when they deliver the thread. I find that spinning is more an employment of respectable females of various castes than I had supposed.

22. All the new road works specified in paragraph 26 of my last narrative have been taken up, except I believe the Jhaldah and Chandil line, which has to be surveyed and aligned; and Colonel Rowlatt is now turning his attention to unclaimed tanks, the clearing and deepening of which will afford more local labor, where it is needed, in places rather remote from road works. All the newly-projected road works or tanks will be taken in hand on the family contract system.

23. Referring again to Colonel Rowlatt's last narrative, I do not find any other point on which it is necessary for me to touch. I proceed to-night on my journey up the Grand Trunk Road, in full confidence that the experienced and energetic district officer who is now in charge of Manbhoom will do all that it is possible to do to mitigate the evils of the present scarcity.

24. I find that cholera has appeared in many villages on and near the Grand Trunk Road. Doctor Wood is now at Bugodur, where, I understand, there is no sickness. I will send him down the road.

25. *Singbhoom.*—Captain Garbett's narrative for the month of April, with information brought up to the 8th instant, is in the hands of Government. From this it appears that exportation from Singbhoom has at last ceased, and the price of rice had risen from 20 seers to 14, afterwards reduced to 16 at Chyebassa itself, and it was expected that it would rise to 14 seers generally in June.

26. In Dhulbhoom there is still sufficient employment for the people where it is required, but in the Kolhan the works undertaken have for the most part been completed. There are still, however, reservoirs in progress, for which Captain Garbett thinks more money will be required, and he has again gone out to examine them. The report is not on the whole so satisfactory as those which preceded it, as it implies that there is still more to be done in this Government estate. The reservoirs were sanctioned on the understanding that the Mankees would provide for one half the cost, or that free labor could be given to that extent. We may perhaps have to raise the Government contribution to two-thirds instead of one-half, and this will, I think, provide for any additional aid required.

27. Captain Garbett will be called on to submit a full report on the reservoirs completed and in progress. The sum expended on relief works in the Kolhan last month is very small, only Rs. 300. No sub-committees or depôts for distribution of food have been found necessary as yet, but Captain Garbett says the machinery is ready to be set in motion, should it be required. I have requested him to report specially how the Kolhan cultivators are off for seed-grain.

No. 3235—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 20th May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,

To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, Camp Hazareebagh.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* No. 168, dated 14th May, which gives a full account of the condition of your district, especially of the distressed parts of the Manbhoom and Hazareebagh, which you have visited in company with the local officers.

* Printed copies forwarded herewith.

2. *Cooked Food.*—With reference to what is said at paragraphs 3 and 20 regarding the distribution of cooked food from centres, and regarding the dislike people have for this form of relief, I am to express the Lieutenant-Governor's

wish that charitable relief may be given to deserving objects in the shape of uncooked food. In other districts an allowance of grain sufficient for 7, 15, or 30 days is given to the applicants for relief, either on their personal appearance at the relief centre, or through the head of their village.

It will certainly be in accordance with the benevolent intentions of the people who have contributed to the famine relief fund, that relief committees and relief officers should in this respect conform to the usages of the women, children, and sickly or infirm people who are being relieved.

3. *Grain Transport in Manbhoom.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that by dint of offering hire somewhat above the ordinary rate, the Transport Officers, acting under your orders, have been able to arrange for carrying into the interior the whole of the Manbhoom grain allotment At the old rate of despatch the grain certainly could not have reached the store-houses before the rains began.

4. *Piece-work on the Puchumba and Dhunwar Works.*—The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the arrangements now made for introducing piece-work on the Dhunwar reservoir. If many of the Puchumba work-people are infirm and weak, the presence of considerable daily labor gangs (paragraph 8 of your letter) cannot be helped. But able-bodied men must be compelled either to do piece-work or to leave the works.

5. *Payment of Relief Laborers in kind.*—The extract you quote from Lieutenant Grey's letter urges that laborers on relief-works be paid in kind. Colonel Rowlatt and Mr. Beadon appear to be paying their laborers wholly in cash. I am to request that whenever Government grain is stored—and it is stored in Palamow, Hazareebagh, and Manbhoom—relief laborers may be paid forthwith in grain, in accordance with the orders conveyed in letter No. 2853, dated 4th May.*

* Six copies forwarded for facility of reference.

6 *Advance of Grain to Ryots in Hazareebagh.*—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees to your proposal that advances of grain be made to ryots in the distressed parts of the Hazareebagh district, subject to all the precautions and security taken in Manbhoom. He has instructed Mr. Toynbee to send 1,000 maunds of Government grain daily to Giridhee for Puchumba until the Hazareebagh supply shall have been brought up to 40,000 maunds in all. Storage-room of adequate description must be provided to keep all this grain secure in the rainy season.

7. *Palamow.*—The account given by Lieutenant Grey of the improved prospects in Palamow is so far satisfactory. But the mhowa flower and other jungle fruits will not carry the people through July and the first half of August. The financial success of the home labor given out to villagers and to women of good position, if it continue as Lieutenant Grey describes it, will be creditable to all concerned.

No. 3236—S.R.

COPY, with copy of Colonel Dalton's letter and ten copies of Government circular No. 2853, dated 4th May, forwarded direct to the Deputy Commissioners of Hazareebagh and Manbhoom, and to the Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, whose attention is specially drawn to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government orders.

No. 1041, dated Purulia, the 19th May, 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

WITH reference to paragraph 3, Government Circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative ending the 16th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

A decided change for the better has taken place in the general state of the country since the date of my last narrative. This has been entirely brought about by the loaning out of Government rice to the cultivators and others on security. It has restored confidence

in the future amongst the distressed portion of the people, and as a fact, it can be stated with confidence that the rice thus taken on loan by the cultivators is again given out by them to their farm servants or laborers in order to keep them from starving or leaving them; so that not only have the cultivators and their families been preserved from want, but a large number of the laboring classes have also been provided for, who, but for this measure, must have been reduced to the greatest distress. The loaning out of the Government rice has also had the effect of forcing the mahajuns and traders, who had closed their stores, to open them out again. Rice is now being sold again freely to those who have the means of purchasing, and can now be had in the Purulia market at 15 seers per rupee, whilst on the 10th, which was before any Government rice had reached the sudder station, it was selling at 13½ seers per rupee. I intend to make it widely known that as long as the traders sell freely, Government rice will not be sold, but that if they again close their stores, I shall avail myself of the permission given to me by the Government to sell Government rice to all comers. This will, I believe, effectually prevent holders of rice from keeping back their stocks of rice in the hope of prices falling to famine rates. The stocks of rice in the country are still considerable, and quite sufficient I believe, with the quantity now ordered to be sent into this district by the Government, to prevent actual famine. Those who have exhausted their means are fast being supplied with Government rice on loan, whilst those who still possess them, will now be able to supply themselves in the ordinary way; both classes will therefore have their wants amply satisfied without any undue interference having been caused to legitimate trade. This is the result I have all along anticipated, and I am thankful that my hopes have been realized. Had the Government not sent in a timely supply of rice, I believe I am quite right in saying that the price of rice would now have ranged from 8 to 10 seers per rupee; and that deaths from starvation would have occurred all over the distressed part of this district, had not energetic action been taken by the Relief Committees.' This as yet has however been happily averted.

From the Govindpore sub-division it is also reported that the loaning out of the Government grain has had a most favorable effect on the prospects of the people; it has there, as elsewhere, checked the consumption of their seed-grain by the poorer class of cultivators, and induced the holders of grain to open out their stores and sell at moderate rates.

From Roghunathpore Captain Samuells reports that "the condition of the people has, if anything, changed for the better, the Government advances of grain having secured the cultivating classes from all distress for the present. Amongst the laboring classes I have generally found the men and women in good condition, but not so the children, the majority of whom seem half starved." Particular orders have been issued that children at all suffering from want of nourishment should be properly attended to by the Relief Committees. He further states, "As a class, the non-cultivating Sonthals appear to me to be the worst off of all. The opening up of minor relief works will do much to relieve them."

It must, however, be noticed that although the general state of the country has decidedly improved, distress has again appeared in places where none was expected. Up to very lately nothing but casual cases of distress were heard of south of pergunnahs Bagda, whilst now it is reported that the poorer class of cultivators are suffering in pergunnah, Seepur, Ambikanagor, Raipore, Bhelaidiha, Simlapal, and even in parts of Manbhoom. The fact is, a large number of the cultivators and all those who subsist on daily wages in this district, are exceedingly poor, and are reduced to a state of distress immediately prices rise at all high. In all the pergunnahs above alluded to the autumn crop of rice was far better than in the north and north-east portion of the district, and rice, until lately, has been tolerably cheap. Exportation, however, has been going on rather largely for some time past from the above pergunnahs to the more disstressed ones, and prices have now risen considerably, and this it is which has caused the distress. Had it not been for this exportation, distress would not, I believe, have extended to those pergunnahs. I pointed out this danger some months ago. To meet this state of affairs, I have ordered 15,000 maunds of Government rice to be sent at once for distribution in these pergunnahs, and this will, I believe, be sufficient to check the distress in like manner as it has done in the other parts of the district. The pressure is not very urgent, and as the loaning out will commence in a few days, I do not apprehend any serious results; should the rain be late, however, distress will be prolonged. In pergunnah Burrabhoom also, where there was about a 12-anna crop gathered in, about 250 villages are now reported to require assistance. Had the pergunnah not been drained of rice to supply other parts worse off, there would have been food quite enough to suffice for the whole of the population. Having had a fair crop the people were induced to pay up their mahajuns on the promise that they would advance again when the time of need came. These mahajuns, however, now refuse to do so, as they find it more profitable to sell at the present high prices. About one-fourth of the people of the distressed villages will have to be assisted, and carts are now on the way up to take down a supply of the Government rice, of which from 5 to 10,000 maunds will, I believe, be sufficient. The people, especially the Bhumij* tribe, who largely inhabit Burrabhoom, appear to have put no restrictions on themselves as long as their stocks lasted, but to have indulged in their usual feasts and dances until the pressure of

* Bengalized Munda Kols.

want came fully upon them. Those who know the pergunnah best, state that up to within the last ten days, they had no idea that, scarcity would affect Burrabhoom this season.

Small-pox, which had broken out, is on the decline; but I am sorry to have to report that cholera is raging in some of the villages between Roghunathpore and Burrakur. Two native doctors are attending to the sick.

The price of rice and pulses, according to the reports of the police, up to the 16th instant, and those of the previous fortnight, are given below:

Names of Bazars.	Coarse Rice.		Fine Rice.		Pulses.		Coarse rice in January last.
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	
Raipore	17	16	16	15	14	14	22
Manbazar	15	14½	12	12	13	12	20
Burrabazar	15	14½	12	12	12	12	21
Echazurh	16	18	16	16	13¾	12	24
Jhalda	13	13½	12	12	11	12	15
Purulia	14	14	11	10	12	13	16
Govindpore	12	13	11	12	12	11	16
Roghunathpore	12	13	11	11	10	12	15
Nirsah	12	12½	11	12	10	11	.....
Gourandih	13	13	12	12	11	11	.....

From the table it will be seen that prices are rising in all the places where distress is now beginning to appear, and in Raipore, Manbhoom, and Burrahboom, is about 6 seers dearer than it was in January last; at Echagurh, in Patkum, where the crop was a decidedly good one, prices have fallen, and also at the four last places which are situated in the distressed part of the district, which is entirely attributable to the importation and loaning out of the Government rice.

B.—Relief Works.

Work is now going on on 17 lines of road, measuring 340½ miles. The particulars of 14 lines were given in my last narrative, and I now add those of the last three lines lately taken up:

	Miles.
Purulia and Chass Road	28
Jhalda and Chandil Road, first	12
Manbazar and Kasipore Road	27

The Purulia and Chass Road was rapidly pegged out by Baboo Ram Dayal Chakravarti, the newly appointed Sub-Deputy Collector, and work commenced on the 4th May, 1874, from Purulia to the Guwai River. About half way the works will be under the Sub-Deputy Collector, and from there to Chass under a Head Constable of the Police, Nasiba Sing, who has been made available for this duty from the reserve at Purulia. All able-bodied laborers are employed on the piece-work plan, and only those suffering from debility are paid at daily rates.

The Jhalda and Chandil Road was marked out by Mr. J. Pickard, Road Overseer, who has now had much experience in such matters. The works on this road are being carried on by Sub-Inspector Ram Singh, also deputed from the reserve at Purulia to carry on this work; he will be supervised by Mr. Pickard. The same system is being worked there as on the other roads.

The road from Manbazar to Kasipore has been divided into three sections; it has been partly marked out by the Executive Engineer, Babu Khetra Mohun Bose. The first section will be carried on by the Road Overseer stationed at Manbazar; the second, which consists of the portion passing through Bagda pergunnah, has been made over to the Digwar of Bagda, who, with his tahidars acting as mates, will carry on the works as far as his circle extends. This will give employment to those members of the rural police who are just now in very distressed circumstances owing to the almost total failure of their crops. The section from the northern boundary of Bagda pergunnah to Kasipore will be under a Road Overseer, to be stationed at Hura when one is available, but up to this date this part of the line could not be marked out for want of some one to do it. It will soon be completed, and in the meantime the people wanting work in that part of the country are being employed on the Purulia and Bankoora Road between Hura and the Bankoora boundary. The contractor on the lower portion of the Manbazar and Purulia Road has been dismissed, and the works from Manbazar to Kenda, in pergunnah Palma, are now being carried on by the agency of the Palma Digwar on the same plan as arranged for in pergunnah Bagda.

Work has also been commenced on the Purulia and Govindpore Road between Dubra and the Damoodur River, and also from Chelliama to Telkupi on the road leading thence to Nirsha on the Grand Trunk Road.

Up to the present date only one village tank has been taken up as Government minor relief work, but in my next narrative I hope to be able to state that many more have been commenced. The Relief Officers have all been addressed on this very important subject, and urged to take up these works wherever distress is apparent, and the people are unable to procure works elsewhere. These tanks will mostly be excavated on the task-work principle, and it has been arranged that the work be let out in portions to families, and payments made through the head of the family at the rate of 12 pice for every 100 cubic feet of earth dug and removed. These works, when fully started, will, I have no doubt, give employment to all who require it. Sanction to the scheme was only received on the 12th instant.

Arjunjora.	Bagda.
Hura.	Puncha.
Kesargurh.	Chass.
Kenda.	

Under the Sub-Committees minor relief works are being carried on at the places as per margin, and funds have been advanced for two more being commenced immediately at Khatra and Raipore.

The corrected number of laborers employed on the roads at the end of the last fortnight was 10,152; it had increased up to the 9th instant to 12,969, and many more will now find employment, as the arrangements are now completed for working the three new lines. It is reported, however, that where the loaning out of the Government rice has made fair progress, the numbers applying for work on the roads are on the decrease. The returns up to the 16th are still incomplete.

The number of laborers employed on the Purulia municipal works is 153; on the minor relief work light labor gang, 163; on full work, 340; and on the minor relief works under the Sub-Committees in the interior, about 300; and on the tank taken up by Government as minor relief work, about 50; or grand total, 13,975.

There are three estates in this district under charge of the Court of Wards, but two are so heavily in debt that no funds were available for carrying out relief works. The Katras estate, however, is solvent, and in this estate three reservoirs are being constructed at the expense of the ward, for which a sum of Rs. 1,300 has been sanctioned. These works will prove highly remunerative, but having only lately been commenced no returns have yet been received of the number of persons employed on them. The information called for in the letter of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 144T.F., dated the 5th instant, will be supplied in the next narrative.

C.—Transport of Government Grain.

Information having reached me that the despatch of Government grain to Burrakur had been stopped by the Transport Officer, in consequence of the supply of carriage to cart it away fast enough having failed, and a consequent large accumulation of grain having taken place, I left Purulia on the night of the 7th instant in company with the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, to inquire into this matter. On making inquiries at Roghunathpore, I found that a large number of carts were available, and at once I arranged for 100 being started from there daily to Burrakur. The Relief Officer had, it appeared, been so busily engaged in organizing his Relief Committees, that this most important matter had been somewhat neglected. At Burrakur, in conjunction with Lieutenant Eliot, arrangements were at once made for the supply of 150 carts daily; and proceeding on to Nirsha and Govindpore, I there arranged for 50 carts to be sent daily from each of those places, which number was more likely to be exceeded than otherwise. From Govindpore I paid visits to Tundih and Jheria, and there obtained promises of sufficient carts to convey away all the rice from Govindpore that would be required at those places. These arrangements were all completed in six days, and as there is evidently no deficiency of carts, there would have been no want of the means of moving the rice from Burrakur quick enough, had the officers whose duty it was to attend to this matter only given it a little more attention. The rates settled and approved of by the Commissioner, who was present at Burrakur, which are slightly in advance of what had hitherto been paid, were as follow:—

To Roghunathpore	8 pice per maund.
„ Inganpore	4 „ „
„ Nirsha	3 „ „
„ Govindpore	7 „ „

With these rates all parties were perfectly satisfied, and I believe they would have secured nearly all the available carriage and quite as many carts as we require. Since making these arrangements, however, the Government have deputed Captain Grant, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to arrange for the transport of the Government rice, who has raised the rates from what they had been settled at to—

Roghunathpore	12 pice per maund.
Inganpore	6 „ „
Nirsha	4 „ „
Govindpore	10 „ „

These rates are, I consider, higher than were necessary, but they will, however, of course secure a still further supply of carts, and prevent, I hope, the possibility of any further difficulty on this account.

It having become apparent that Government grain must be brought in to Purulia for loaning out to the cultivators in the pergunnahs as per margin, I on my return to the station on the 14th instant, immediately made arrangements for carts being sent from this place to Roghunathpore, which I was not able to do for less than 14 pice per maund, the distance being 25½ miles. At this rate 436 carts have already been procured, and more are daily coming in; the quantity required will be about 20,000 maunds. Government rice is also being carted from Roghunathpore to Bagda, where about 5,000 maunds will be required, and about 10,000 maunds will have to be removed from Roghunathpore to Kenda, Manbazar, and Khatra, in Supur. I do not anticipate any difficulty in procuring sufficient carts for the purpose, and hope to have the operation completed during the next fortnight.

Khaspail. | Chana.
Lugda. | Kasipore.
Rekab.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

Up to the date of report the quantity of grain received at Burrakur has amounted to 82,620 maunds, of which the quantities stated below have been despatched to the following places :—

	Mds.
Roghunathpore	34,864
Inganpore	4,602
Nirsha	14,180
Govindpore	18,042
Pandra	1,000

leaving only 9,932 maunds at Burrakur on the 16th instant, after the despatches of that day had been completed.

At Govindpore the store-house has been completed, and will hold 4,000 maunds, besides which 10,000 maunds more can be stored in other public buildings if necessary. At Roghunathpore the second golah had been finished, so that there is now storage room for upwards of 20,000 maunds there, and minor golahs are now being prepared at all the distributing stations in that circle. At Purulia the police hospital has been converted into a golah, and at Ludhurka the godown of an indigo factory is available, and at Bagda a large building used as the talookdar's cutcherry has been placed at my disposal by its owner. The only chance of grain being damaged by rain will be in transit, but care will be taken to protect it as much as possible.

E.—Advances to Private Persons, and their Results.

Up to the 16th instant inclusive advances have been made as follow:—

		Rs.
1.	Advances to zemindars and others for the purchase of grain without interest	10,000
2.	To traders and others of a safe and respectable character with interest	11,547
3.	To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots ...	6,150
4.	To land-holders for land improvements	65,990
5.	To Purulia municipality	4,000

I have very little to add regarding the above advances to what I stated in my last narrative. Under the 3rd heading, the zemindars of Bhelaidiha and Simlapal deserve to be mentioned as having done well in assisting their ryots, and land improvements have also been carried on extensively by them and their tenants in those pergunnahs. During the fortnight I have only succeeded in making tuccavee advances to nine individuals, and as the time for undertaking the excavation of reservoirs and tanks is nearly past, very little more can now be done in that way.

The distribution of Government rice by loan to the cultivators and non-cultivators who could give security, up to the dates and to the extent as stated in the margin, has now amounted altogether to maunds 33,618-21. The manner in which the loaning operations are being conducted was described in my last narrative; it has not gone on so rapidly as I wished in the Roghunathpore circle, and I have therefore added a mohurir to each of the distributing stations, who will assist the distributing officers by writing up the registers, and seeing that the quantity passed by him for each applicant is properly carried out. I therefore hope that better progress will now be made. The number of persons who have received loans up to the above dates is 18,497; but as these assist their laborers, and each family may be taken at five persons and two laborers, a great many more

		Mds.	Srs.
Govindpore, to	13th instant	11,430	0
Nirsha,	ditto ...	5,240	20
Jheria,	ditto ...	123	0
Roghunathpore,	16th instant ...	4,933	20
Chelliama,	ditto ...	848	17½
Para,	14th instant ...	1,136	30
Mahal,	15th ,, ...	1,400	12
Gaurandih,	14th ,, ...	1,857	20
Saturi,	ditto ...	794	0
Kasipore,	ditto ...	830	0
Inganpore,	ditto ...	2,727	0
Mururah,	ditto ...	1,167	0
Non-cultivators,	ditto ...	48	20
Purulia,	ditto ...	1,092	0
	Total ...	33,618	21

are being relieved than is represented by the mere number of loanees: the total number actually relieved cannot be less than 130,000; and as the loaning operation will now go on at twenty-one instead of thirteen places only, and distribution will be much accelerated, I calculate that not less than 100,000 persons will now be relieved weekly by this means alone.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

The number of Sub-Committees, which, at the date of the last narrative, stood at 29, has again been increased by the establishment of eight more at the places noted in the margin, making in all one district, three sub-districts, and thirty-seven Sub-Committees. At these and the District and three Sub-Divisional Committees the number of persons fed on cooked rice amounts to 2,808, whilst those provided with raw, or uncooked, rice number 2,464, or total 5,272 persons, besides which 126 persons have been aided by advances to carry on their trade as silk-weavers, and 53 others by advances of cotton to spin thread, which they are paid for at the current rates, after deducting the value of the cotton. A large number of persons are also being relieved by small donations of rice and money, which are given to those found to be in distress by the Relief Officers when visiting their villages.

Ghonga.	Burrabazar.
Dindeha.	Simlapal.
Guniara.	Bhelaidiha.
Raipore.	Gunadh.

The prejudice against resorting to the depôts and taking cooked food, although cooked and distributed by brahmins, still continues. Opinion, however, seems to vary very much in different places as to whether any loss of caste would result from frequenting a depôt or not. At Sorhari, in Chaurasi, it has been found necessary to build a wall to keep off the rush of persons eager to take cooked food, whilst at Ghonga, in Charra pergunnah, only one person agrees to take relief in that form, though numbers are suffering from want of sufficient food. At the same village an old man, evidently reduced from fasting, even refused to take raw rice, saying his caste would go if he took it; and an old brahmin at another place, after taking a ration of uncooked rice one day, came back the next and said he could not take any more, as his friends and relatives said they would put him out of caste if he accepted our rice. These deep-rooted and ingrained prejudices make it very difficult to deal with those in distress, and is unfortunately not limited to persons of high caste and respectability, but is even indulged in by Domes and Háris, who, although they do not despise a meal off a dead cow or bullock, in many cases refuse to partake of our nicely-cooked rice, dál, and salt, on the pretence of its being injurious to their assumed and fictitious claims to caste.

The forms of relief in operation at Roghunathpore are thus described by Captain Samuells, the Relief Officer; the same system is also in force in all the other circles.

1st.—Distribution of cooked food.—This is prescribed to be the ordinary form of relief at all the poor-houses, and is given daily to all who live within one koss of the poor-house, and who are held to be unfit for work. Some, however, have to be admitted who hardly come under that category; as for instance, mothers or guardians of lean, emaciated children who, being of tender years, are unable to attend the poor-house alone.

2nd.—Distribution of cooked food one day in the week with a 6-day supply of uncooked food.—This is the form of relief for persons unable to work who live beyond a koss from the poor-house.

3rd.—Distribution of uncooked food.—This is given to destitute persons of respectable families, and females not used to appearing in public.

4th.—Wages for spinning cotton.—This form of relief is given to women whose caste feelings and usages preclude them from engaging in out-of-door labor, and who are able to spin. One woman is able to spin a seer of cotton a week, therefore, on being supplied with that quantity of cotton, she receives an advance of 4 annas or four day's supply of food, and on bringing 15 chittacks of thread to the Committee, she receives the balance of her week's wages, namely 3 annas.

5th.—Wages for weaving cloth.—The cotton that is spun by the women is made over to the weavers who cannot be expected to repay advances; they receive daily wages of 4 pice, and the cloth which they manufacture is the property of the committee.

6th.—Advances to weavers.—A weaver requiring an advance to carry on his business has to submit to the weavers' committee a sample of the cloth he intends manufacturing, which is valued according to the quality, and an advance made of ¾ths the value of a thán of such cloth is given to him. On delivering the completed thán of cloth to the committee, he receives the remainder of its value.

I visited the Roghunathpore poor-house on the 8th instant; there were then 525 persons receiving cooked food, and I observed that their condition had very much improved to what it was when I inspected it at the end of March last. Most had lost that haggard, wan appearance they formerly had, and were picking up in condition.

At my request the Commissioner has sanctioned a donation of one maund of Government rice being made to each of the chowkeedars in the distressed pergunnahs. These people, from not being able to realize their ordinary dues, are deplorably badly off, and unless assisted in this way cannot properly perform their duties. The some proposition has also been made regarding the ghatwali subordinate officers, but no reply has yet been received. During the last famine, sums of from Rs. 3 to 4 were given to these parties, and as their lands, which are of very small extent, yielded them very little this year, I trust that this proposition will also be granted.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative, Rs. 95,982-4-5.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

	Relief Works.	Rs.	A.	P.
No. 1.	1st section, Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantadi ...	260	9	6
,, 2.	1st ditto ditto, Kantadi to Chota Urma...	44	2	3
,, 3.	2nd ditto ditto, Chota Urma to Jojadi ..	279	6	0
,, 4.	3rd ditto ditto, Jojadi to Jamdi ...	247	3	0
,, 5.	4th ditto ditto, Jamdi to Suburnarekha...	183	12	0
,, 6.	Road from hospital to English school	3	12	0
,, 7.	1st section, Bankoora road, Purulia to Singhagor ...	634	15	3
,, 8.	2nd ditto ditto, Singhagor to Ludharka ...	214	0	0
,, 9.	3rd ditto ditto, Ludharka to Hara ...	212	14	6
,, 10.	4th ditto ditto, Hara to Chatna ...	274	6	0
,, 11.	Chaira Junction	163	8	0
,, 12.	Road from Domda to Burrabazar	281	7	0
,, 13.	1st Manbazar road, Purulia to Kenda	8	0	1 3
,, 14.	2nd ditto, Kenda to Manbazar	417	8	6
,, 15.	Govindpore and Tundi road	34	0	9
,, 16.	Road from Nirsha to Jamtara	0	0	0
,, 17.	Ranigunge road	3,762	6	6
	Bankoora road	931	7	0
	Hazareebagh road	3,329	9	3
,, 18.	Road from Ludharka to Gaurandi	0	0	0
,, 19.	Lelkupi road	0	0	0
,, 21.	Road from Govindpore to join the Burrakar and Purulia road	0	0	0
,, 22.	Road from Manbazar to Bankoora boundary ...	149	14	9
,, 23.	Road from Manbazar to Kasipore	0	0	0
,, 17M.	Road from Korgali to Dubra	773	14	3
,, 24.	Road from Purulia to Chas	460	6	3
,, 26.	Kapasera road	0	0	0
	Total ...	13,539	5	0
	Total advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain	100	0	0
	To zemindars to assist their ryots	200	0	0
	To zemindars and others for land improvements	4,130	0	0
	Establishments	52	1	0
	Transport of Government grain	5,447	10	9
	Total of fortnight's expenditure ...	23,469	0	9
	Total to end of fortnight ...	1,19,451	5	2

Quantity of Government grain disposed of up to date of last narrative—

	Mds.	S.	C.
(*a*). By sale to laborers	0	0	0
(*b*). By sale to the public	0	0	0
(*c*). In charitable relief	0	0	0
(*d*). On loan to cultivators, &c.	9,605	4	0
(*e*). To relief committees	1,227	6	0

Quantity of Government grain disposed of during the fortnight—

(*d*). On loan to cultivators	24,013	17	0
(*e*). To relief committees	318	16	10
Total ..	35,164	3	10

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of Government Grain in the District of Manbhoom on the dates nearest the 16th May 1874, for which returns may be available.

Name of Circle.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.			Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sales to the public or to laborers on relief committees and road construction.	By advances to ryots and others on security.	Total.		
		Mds.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds.
Govindpore ...	13th May 1874...	40,000	21,089 21 8	643 22 10	16,793 20 0	17,437 2 10	28,000	19,500
Rughunathpore ...	16th ditto ...	Not given	*12,905 0 0	902 0 0	15,733 0 0	16,635 0 0	63,000	70,000
Purulia ...	16th ditto ...	20,000	1,650 0 0	.....	1,092 0 0	1,092 0 0	20,000	20,000
Manbazar ...	16th ditto ...	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000

* *Sic* in return from Rughunathpore.

E. A. Rowlatt, *Colonel*,
Deputy Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1874.

Read—

The Manbhoom District Narrative for the fortnight ending 18th May 1874.

The narrative for this district reports a decided improvement in the condition of the people, chiefly caused by the restoration of confidence given by the free distribution of loans to ryots. In the places where these loans have been given prices have generally slightly fallen, but distress is now beginning to be apprehended for parts of the district about which no previous fears existed. Though the crops in these pergunnahs were good, yet the people sold off a good part of their stocks under the stimulus of high prices, and with the usual carelessness of semi-savages, they seem to have wasted a great deal of what remained. Grain is now being moved to the pergunnahs Seepur, Ambikanagur, Raipore, Belaidiha, Simlapal, and parts of Manbhoom and Burrabhoom, and it is confidently hoped that the measures which have proved so successful in the rest of the district will prove no less successful in these pergunnahs. The number of laborers on relief works is increasing, the average number being 13,975 against 10,445, reported in last return, and, as new works are opened, will doubtless continue to increase. The carriage of Government grain is now proceeding rapidly under the stimulus of the high rates introduced by Captain Grant, and out of 82,620 maunds received at Burrakur only 9,932 remained to be distributed. On the 16th instant an outbreak of cholera had to a certain extent impeded the work, but doctors have been sent to the spot and confidence is apparently being restored. The charitable relief operations seem to be successful; 5,451 persons have been relieved, against 5,776 in last return. The cooked food test should not, in the face of the prejudices of the people, be insisted on too severely. The expenditure of the Government grain has been 35,164 maunds up to date, of which 33,618 maunds have been given in loans to ryots. Arrangements should now be made for paying laborers in grain.

No. 3359—S.R.

Copy of Resolution and of the District Narrative forwarded to the Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division and to the Deputy Commissioner, Maunbhoom.

No. 182T, dated Camp Hazareebagh, the 18th May 1874.

From—Colonel E. T. Dalton, C. S. I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—C. Bernard, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department, with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Monghyr.

I have the honor to submit copy of Mr. L. R. Forbes' half-monthly narrative* for the fortnight ending the 2nd instant.

* No. 355, dated 9th May 1874.

2. Having but recently submitted my own fortnightly narrative, which contained a tolerably full report on Palamow, based on information as late or a little later than that supplied by Mr. Forbes, I have little to add or to comment on. The narrative, so far as it relates to the stock of rice in the country, the condition of the people, and supply of grain in the markets, is all of the same complexion as the intelligence given in my own narrative; but the great influx of labourers to the relief works, which has gone on increasing since the rubbee was harvested and the mowha all housed, demands rather serious consideration. It has risen from 13,610 in April to 17,229—a vast number for the population of Palamow, and is daily increasing.

3. A short time ago the experiment of reducing the labour rates was canvassed by the officers in Palamow, who favoured the notion; but I directed the change should not be made till demand for farm labour commenced. It appears from recent letters that it has commenced; and in a letter received this morning from Mr. Forbes, I am told that they have reduced the daily pay of women and children one pice each. I have just written directing a reduction in the daily pay of all classes employed, and the gradual enforcement of the piece-work system, but still retaining wherever necessary a light labour gang on daily wages. When these orders are carried out, we shall doubtless see a large reduction of cost and improvement in work.

4. We have but a small amount of Government grain in Palamow, and this I am not anxious hurriedly to dispose of for two reasons: *first*, seeing that we have a stock which the traders know we can at any time throw into the market, they will be less inclined to hoard for high prices; *second*, I am to a certain extent pledged to the Palamow merchants not to interfere injuriously with their trade so long as they maintained an ample stock and were not too greedy in their dealings with the ryots. There appears to be no doubt that they have ample stock, and they have not yet shown that they are inclined to be harsh. I propose to make advances of rice to any ryots of Government estates requiring such assistance; but I do not think we can yet afford, or that it would be expedient, at present to pay our coolies in rice.

5. The arrangements made for the relief of the distressed Mahomedan families in Hussenabad are working in the most satisfactory manner. I have noticed this in my last narrative.

6. The expenditure in Palamow has been very high, as relief works were commenced there at an early period. The agricultural classes as well as ordinary labourers gladly availed themselves of this method of subsisting through the months of scarcity, and the officers in the sub-division are now of opinion that they are saving money to subsist on when the agriculturists have to work for themselves.

No. 355, dated Daltongunge, the 9th May 1874.

From—L. R. Forbes, Esq., Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Palamow,

To—Colonel E. T. Dalton, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I have the honor to submit herewith my sixth narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 2nd May 1874.

Sixth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 2nd May 1874, *submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No.* 80 *of the* 17*th November* 1873.

A.

Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the bazaars.—The Palamow markets continue in the same healthy state reported in my last narrative; there may probably be a slight rise in prices within the next month. This, however, will not arise from any shortness of stock, but will be occasioned by the traders forcing prices up in order to secure good terms for themselves when the time comes for them to give advances in grain to agriculturists.

As regards Belounjah and Japla, Lieutenant Grey has been prosecuting inquiries during the fortnight. He appears to have no fears of grain running short in the markets of Belounjah; but with reference to pergunnah Japla, he writes in his diary of the 24th April:—"It is not so easy to say what may happen in Japla; nearly all the grain in the

market is grown in the pergunnah itself, and the crops have certainly been very small this year. With the Government grain to be stored here, however, I think that all distress will be easily met." On further inquiry, however, he appears to think that there are large stocks of grain in this pergunnah; for in his diary for the week ending the 2nd instant, in writing of Hussenabad, he says:—"I found in the godowns of Dhanu Lall a large quantity of grain. It is impossible for me to say how much, but the natives around me exclaimed, and the word *bahut* was repeated frequently. It is the custom of bunneahs and zemindars to keep a reserve stock of two years' grain, and I think there can be but very little doubt that everywhere there are heaps of grain in the country. Prices are so high because these stocks may have to be encroached upon to some extent; but with such stocks in hand, a failure of crops for one year can hardly cause a famine of grain."

To a certain extent I agree with Mr. Grey in the conclusion he has come to as to there being grain in the country; if there were not, the state of the pergunnah would be far worse than it is. But he forgets that there have been short crops for two successive years; and though zemindars and bunneahs may have a fair amount of grain, I very much doubt whether the ordinary cultivating classes in certain parts of the pergunnah have more than will suffice to carry them through the crisis. The distress everywhere in the sub-district may, I think, be safely said to arise from a famine of labour; for in times like these it is the labouring class, and the very poor among the agricultural and artizan classes—people without credit—who suffer. On the whole, however, I am beginning to think that we shall be able to pull through with safety without having to increase our stock of Government rice in this pergunnah. I shall be able to decide more confidently on this point in my next narrative.

Kind and prices of grain selling at one or more specified and principal marts.—The following table exhibits the kind and prices of grain selling in five of the principal marts. It will be observed that there has been very little change in prices since last fortnight. As long as mowha continues as cheap as it is now, there would be no great cause for anxiety, I think, if rice were selling one or even two seers dearer than it is at present.

Names of Marts.	Quantities per rupee by the seer of 80 tolahs.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	*Rice.*		Mowha.	Indian corn.	Gram.
			Wholesale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	12·94	.....	13·	11·75	40·50	15·75	15·75
Garwah	13·	18	12·94	11·56	40·50	17·	16·75
Hussenabad	12·94	.....	12·	10·75	40·	.....	15·
Satberwah	13·50	18·25	12·25	11·75	54·	14·6	14·75
Manka	12·	18·	13·	11·87	54·	15·6	15·75

Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock, &c.—I have already noted Lieutenant Grey's discoveries under this head. Mr. Roberts, Assistant Superintendent, who, during the fortnight under report, was engaged in prosecuting inquiries in that portion of Palamow lying to the east of Daltongunge, and within the jurisdiction of the Lesligunge and Panki outposts, and where, it will be remembered, distress of a severe kind was at one time rumoured to exist, writes as follows:—"From my inquiries from the agriculturists themselves, as well as the zemindars and illaquadars, I have been led to believe that, as a general rule, each family possesses from 3 to 5 maunds* of all kinds of food-grain, and from 2 to 3 maunds of mowha."

* Kutcha maunds of 27 seers bazar weight.

Rainfall.—A few smart showers fell here and there on the 29th ultimo, but none at the head-quarter, though there was a rather severe dust-storm on that day. The weather has been disturbed for a long time, and clouds are constantly hanging about threatening rain, which does not come. The weather is in consequence very close, but cool at night.

State of the Crops.—With the exception of the newly planted sugarcane, there are no crops upon the ground. The mowha flower is still falling from a few trees here and there, and there is now a most promising crop of fruit coming on.

Condition of the people.—From my own observation, and from reports of circle officers, I am glad to be able to give the same cheering account of the people that I did in my last narrative. Thanks to the very abundant mowha crop, the condition of the people generally is far better than I could at one time have ventured to hope for in the month of May. In writing of the tract east of Daltongunge, Mr. Roberts says:—"The general condition of the people at present is nothing distressing;" and again further on he says:—"The people, on account of the failure of bhadoi and kharif, are mainly supporting themselves on the rubbee and the mowha flower, which last, on account of the splendid crop, has been the chief means of preventing extreme distress." Lieutenant Grey too, as I have already said, reports more favourably of Japla, and reduces the really distressed portions of Belounjah to much narrower limits than before.

Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.—No such cases have been reported during the fortnight.

Grain-thefts and robberies.—Nothing to report under this head.

Condition of any special tract.—There is no tract the condition of which requires special mention. As I reported in my last, work is now available throughout the whole of the distressed tracts; and as far as work is concerned, I should have no fear of the results, even if numbers rose to a very much higher figure than they now are. I am fully prepared to meet a much greater amount of distress than at present exists.

B.—Relief Works.

The relief works now in progress are—

1. Daltongunge road.
2. Chandwa ,,
3. Behar ,,
4. Maharajgunge ,,
5. Garwah ,,
6. Untari ,,
7. Manjhiawan ,,
8. Japla road.
9. Petty irrigation works in Government villages.
10. Baloomath road.
11. Untari and Benares road.
12. Untari and Shahabad ,,

And the number of labourers on each of the above, according to latest information, is as follows:—

No. 1	.. 480	No. 8	.. 1,573
,, 2	.. 912	,, 9	.. 583
,, 3	.. 2,233	,, 10	.. 3,024
,, 4	.. 1,597	,, 11	.. 568
,, 5	.. 1,264	,, 12	..
,, 6	.. 3,469		
,, 7	.. 1,519	Grand total	.. 17,224

The grand total of last fortnight, as shown in the narrative, was 13,610; there has therefore been an increase during the fortnight under review of 3,614. This is nothing more than I anticipated It was to be expected that in this, the idlest month in the year, the people would flock to the works as soon as their rubbee crops and mowha was housed. There cannot be a doubt, I think, that a large proportion of the labourers could leave the works now and live at home without distress; but the difficult matter to decide is whether they could do so even with pinching till the earlier crops of bhadoi harvest are ready, *i.e* whether they possess sufficient food to last from this till then. The reports of all circle officers agree on this one point, that a large proportion of the people now working are not driven to seek it from present want. My own observations and inquiries lead me to accept this as true; but then, again, I feel convinced, from what I know of the people, that the number having sufficient food at home, who have joined the works simply for the sake of the wages, is very few indeed: I believe that the greater portion of them have done so in order to save what little stock of mowha and other grain they may possess for the rains, when field-work on their own account will occupy them, and who, if they stayed at home now and consumed that stock, would find themselves obliged to seek work when they ought to be attending to their fields. I allude to those persons who have joined the relief works during the last month.

Supply of food thereat.—The whole of the relief works are supplied by retail sellers frequenting the different stations. There have been no complaints of short supply.

Condition of the labourers.—The condition of the labourers is reported everywhere to be good. Both Lieutenant Grey and Mr. Roberts report them as being in excellent health and spirits, and good condition. More than half of the labourers have been on the works now for upwards of five, and even six months; and their present good condition, therefore, is only what might be expected: and for the rest the splendid mowha crop has worked wonders. The mowha alone, however, would not have sufficed. There cannot be a doubt that the relief works have been the means of saving a very large number of persons from a very great calamity. Had these works not been opened so promptly as they were, I have no hesitation in saying that starvation and suffering must have ensued, and distress of a severe nature would have been more widely spread than it is; for it must be remembered the numbers on relief works by no means represent the sum total of the relief afforded. A very large number of the persons on the works are labourers, who, had it not been for the relief works, would have been entirely dependent on their ordinary employers—a class who are themselves in difficulty, and who would, to a certain extent, have been bound to support them To this class the relief work has been of incalculable benefit, as it has enabled them to reserve their almost exhausted stocks for the coming agricultural season, when they will be obliged to employ labour and pay in kind.

Mode of payment.—There has been no change in this respect.

Rates of wages.—These continue unaltered.

Arrangement for tools.—Since I last wrote, a consignment of 500 kodalies and 1,000 picks have reached me out of the 4,000 indented for.

C.—Transport of Food.

Approximate amount of private food-supplies.—Importations still continue with vigour, but I have no information as to amount.

Sufficiency or otherwise of the means of transport.—There is no fear of a failure of transport agency.

D.—Storage of Grain at Relief Works.

The following are the places at which grain golahs have been established, and the quantity stored in each, according to latest information :—

Name of Golah.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of grain, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Estimated grain receipts of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
1	2	3	4	10	11
		Mds.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Mds.	
1. Daltongunge	1st May 1874 ...	From Dehri ... 10,000	6,558 34 15½	800	
2. Parasia	Ditto ...	Lohardugga ... 1,200	284 34 2½	300	
3. Panki	Ditto ...	Rs. 40,000 advanced to trustworthy residents for purchase of rice for Government, representing about ... 10,000	94 24 0	500	
4. Nawa	Ditto ...	.....	778 15 0	150	
5. Morbey	16th April 1874 ...	.....	1,039 20 7½	.....	
6. Surki	18th „ ...	.....	554 37 13½	300	
7. Naggar	1st May „ ...	.....	2,510 13 0	.....	
8. Manjhiawan	Ditto ...	.....	.....	500	
9. Hussenabad	Ditto ...	.....	377 18 0	800	Nil.
10. Kote	28th April 1874 ...	.....	34 25 0	600	
	Total ...	21,200	12,233 22 7½	3,950	

Condition of storage-houses.—Lieutenant Grey has found ample room for the storage of rice in Hussenabad in the godowns of a wealthy mahajun of that place; there is therefore no necessity for going to the expense of erecting a golah there, and the other golahs are in good order.

E.—Advances to Private Parties, and their Results.

The actual results of the advances to native gentlemen for purchase of rice on behalf of Government is exhibited in the statement under heading D. The Deputy Collector has been directed to inquire and report as to the results of the Rs. 3,000 tuccavee advances made to Government farm ryots.

Advances to municipalities.—There are no municipalities in the sub-district.

Advances to private parties for land improvements, &c.—The subjoined statement will show fully the results of the working of the Land Improvement Act.

Progress of work under Act XXVI of 1871 during the month of April 1874.

Number of Applications, and Value.		Total value of advance applied for.	Number of applications withdrawn.	Number of applications inquired into.	Number of applications rejected after inquiry.	Number of Certificates issued, and Value.				Number ready for issue of certificates.	Number of applications not yet inquired into.	Number of applications requiring further inquiry.	Remarks.
						Up to last fortnight.	Value.	During the fortnight ending 2nd May.	Value.				
		Rs.					Rs.		Rs.				
Rs. 50	3	150	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	50	2	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100 ...	18	1,720	2	4	.....	2	200	.....	.....	2	6 *	6 †	* One case was received towards the close of the month, and the others are being inquired into by the Sub-Deputy.
Above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 150	8	1,175	1	3	1	1	150	1	150	.....	2 ‡	2	† In two cases objections have been given against the work, and in the others further security has been called for.
Above Rs. 150 and not exceeding Rs. 200	11	2,190	1	6	.....	1	200	.....	.....	5	2 §	2	‡ One was received towards the close of the month, and the other has been made over to the Sub-Deputy.
Above Rs. 200 and not exceeding Rs. 300	19	4,900	2	11	.....	2	500	9	2,250	.....	4 ‖	2	§ One was received towards the close of the month, and the other is with the Sub-Deputy.
Above Rs. 300 and not exceeding Rs. 400	2	800	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	‖ Three cases are with the Sub-Deputy, one was received on the last day of the month.
Above Rs. 400 and not exceeding Rs. 500	8	3,950	.....	6	1	3	1,450	2	1,000	.....	.....	2	¶ These two applications were received towards the close of the month.
Above Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 600	4	2,325	1	3	1	.....	.....	1	600	1	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 600 and not exceeding Rs. 700	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 700 and not exceeding Rs. 800	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 800 and not exceeding Rs. 900	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Above Rs. 900 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	6	6,000	.....	4	.....	2	2,000	1	1,000	1	2 ¶	.....	
Total ...	79	23,210	7	42	3	11	4,500	15	5,050	13	16	14	

Charitable relief.—The following is an account of the subscriptions subscribed and realized to date:—

Subscribed.		Realized.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Amount subscribed up to preceding fortnight	5,871	Up to preceding fortnight ..	4,424
Amount subscribed during this fortnight	760	During the fortnight	464
Total subscription ..	6,631	Total to date ..	4,888

The number of persons in receipt of charitable relief according to latest information is 462. About 80 to 90 of these, respectable Mahomedans of Husainabad, are alone receiving relief in money; the remainder, who consist of persons suffering from infirmities of all kinds, receive relief in food. In Hussenabad only is work being taken in return for relief: in fact this is the only place where persons other than those incapable of doing work are in receipt of relief. Lieutenant Grey writes in the most glowing terms of the working of the relief committee at Hussenabad, and attributes its success to the very great interest taken in the work by the Sub-Inspector of the thana, to whom and Mahamed Abbas, a Mahomedan gentleman of the town, is due the whole of the praise. Lieutenant Grey writes that the amount of work done is astonishing, and that the ladies who commenced with spinning thread are now trying their hands upon carpet-making. Lieutenant Grey, in fact, says that a regular school of industry is springing up, and even now it is so profitable that the actual cost to the relief fund does not exceed 1 pice a head. This is very encouraging. I certainly would recommend that the assistance now being afforded to these ladies be continued until such time as through their own industry they may be able to transform themselves into a self-supporting community. I would add that I have addressed Mr. Charles Davies of Akbarpore, who has held estates in Japla for the last thirty years, to favour me with a short account of the Nawabi families of the place, showing how they came to fall to their present destitute condition. Nawab Ghulam Husain, the founder of the estate, has given a full account of the rise of the family in his "Sarja-ul-mautuqrim," but this is not exactly the information we require.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from Sub-Divisional Treasury, as per last narrative	1,15,536	7	3

Detail of above Table.

Disbursement to officers in charge of relief works, No.	1	...	5,977	4	0
Ditto	ditto	„	2	...	6,900	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	3	...	10,200	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	4	...	9,722	12	0
Ditto	ditto	„	5	...	5,025	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	6	...	14,025	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	7	...	4,850	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	8	...	6,800	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	9	...	3,500	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	10	...	2,500	0	0
		Total		...	69,500	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain				...	40,000	0	0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri to Daltongunge, as per contract				...	2,000	0	0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs				...	36	7	3
To zemindars and others on account of land improvements				...	4,000	0	0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Disbursement to out officers in charge of relief works,	No.	1	...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	2 ...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	3 ...	3,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	4 ...	3,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	5 ...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	6 ...	4,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	7 ...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	8 ...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	9 ...	.....		
Ditto	ditto	„	10 ...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	11 ...	2,000	0	0
Ditto	ditto	„	12 ...	1,000	0	0
		Total	...	25,000	0	0
Amount paid out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri to Daltongunge, as per contract ..				300	0	0
To zemindars and others for land improvements ...			...	5,550	0	0
Total fortnight expenditure.						
(*a.*) Final payments...			...	25,300	0	0
(*b.*) Advances repayable			...	5,550	0	0
		Total	...	30,850	0	0
Grand total to end of fortnight			...	1,46,386	7	3

No. 3347—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 25th May 1874.

From— The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Statistical Department,
To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 182T, dated 18th May, forwarding Mr. Forbes' Palamow narrative for the fortnight ending on the 2nd May. I am to request that narratives, unless they contain information which should be emergently brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, may, as required by Government orders, be sent to Calcutta.

2. Mr. Forbes' account of the condition of affairs is on the whole satisfactory, although the numbers on relief works have considerably increased. The results of the in-door relief at Hussennabad are very creditable to the local committee, upon which the thannah sub-inspector and Syed Mahomed Abbas are said to be the principal members.

3. With reference to paragraphs 3 and 4 of your letter, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor fully approves of your having directed the gradual enforcement of piece-work, and of your having ordered some reduction of daily wages, on the ground that high relief-work wages might keep the farm laborers off the fields.

4. There is one point on which the Lieutenant-Governor does not agree in your view, and that is in regard to paying relief laborers in grain. Since your letter under acknowledgment was written, you will have received the Government orders directing that all relief laborers should be paid and relief advances made in grain, and that cash disbursements should cease as far as possible. The declared policy of the Government from the beginning has been that in districts where Government grain was stored in sufficient quantities, laborers should be paid in grain (directly or indirectly), so as to relieve the pressure on the local food markets. The Lieutenant-Governor relies on you and your officers to carry out this policy as promptly and as fully as you can now that you have sufficient stores of Government grain.

3. With regard to your wish not to interfere injuriously with Palamow merchants, I am to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor considers that as

matters now stand in Palamow, Government grain ought not to be sold to the public, for private traders appear to be maintaining a sufficient supply in the local markets.

No. 3348—S.R.

COPY, with copy of the narrative and the Commissioner's letter, forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, and to the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow.

No. 20M.A., dated Calcutta, the 20th May, 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

IN continuation of my No. 16M.A., dated 5th May, 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 4th May, 1874 I have the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 16th May, 1874.

* No. 555—S.R., dated 18th May, 1874.

2. I have nothing to add to the Collector's report, and the only remark I have to make on it is that Government has just sanctioned the making of advances to encourage the importation of grain in case this should be found necessary.

No. 555—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 18th May, 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, ESQ., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 16th May, 1874.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. The bazars have generally been sufficiently supplied with food-grains to meet the local wants. Rice of common and medium qualities is procurable without difficulty almost everywhere in the district. Exceptions are to be met with in the north of the sudder sub-division, and also in some parts of thanas Jaguli and Tehatta, where it is reported that the local supply is not adequate to the demand. In the first and last named localities the stocks are believed to be particularly scanty. Hitherto supplies have been imported from the Bongong and Meherpore sub-divisions, but it is not impossible that difficulty may be experienced in the rains. I have asked for permission to lend money to encourage imports if such a step may seem necessary. Mahajuns have now freely opened their golahs to the ryots, and considerable quantities of paddy are being advanced by them; opportune falls of rain have encouraged the mahajuns, and they are no longer holding back. Many of the jotedars and well-to-do ryots are still subsisting on paddy which they had stored, and cases are not uncommon in which even such men are selling their surplus dhan. Persons of the better classes, who generally buy rice as they require it, have this year laid up stores in anticipation of famine. This will, I hope, much reduce the strain on the shop-keepers when the time of greatest pressure comes. The rubbee crops have come into the bazars and contributed a little to make the market easy.

2. The adjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts of the district :—

	Common rice.	Medium rice.	Kalai.	Moog.	Orhur.	Gram.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bongong ...	2 8 0	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ranaghat ...	2 10 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	2 8 0	2 12 0
Santipore ...	3 0 0	3 7 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	2 8
Chagda ...	2 13 0	3 6 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	2 3 0	2 8 0
Meherpore ...	2 12 0	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kooshtea ...	3 2 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
Kishnaghur ...	3 2 0	3 8 0	2 2 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 10 0

3. The price of rice during the fortnight under notice shows an upward tendency. It is anticipated that the price will now continue to rise. There has been visible rise in the